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ROWE, JOSHUA BROOKING

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CONTRIBUTIONS TO A HISTORY

OF THE

CISTERCIAN HOUSES

OF

DEVON.

BY

J. BROOKING ROWE,
FELLOW OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES;
FELLOW OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY;
MEMBER OF THE ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND;
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AUTHOR OF "A FAUNA OF DEVON;"
"THE ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY OF OLD PLYMOUTH;"
ETC. ETC.

PLYMOUTH:
W. BRENDON AND SON, 26, GEORGE STREET.
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ERRATA.

Page 5, paragraph 6, last line, for "among' read *in*.
" 39, for Sir George Augustus "Heathfield" read Sir George Augustus *Eliott*.
" 85, paragraph 123, line 12, for "Bishop" read *Abbot*.
" 105, " 143, " 4, for "Erne" read *Erme*.
" 123, " 179, " 1, for "Churstowe" read *Churchstowe*.
" 141, " 205, " 6, for "M" read *B*.
" 142, line 5, for "hortis" read *hostis*.
" 142, " 6, for "Trivarunt" read *Triverunt*.

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NOTE.

THE following papers are reprinted from the *Transactions* of the Devonshire Association. Referring to an observation in paragraph 2, page 4, as I arranged my materials, I found it unnecessary to carry out my original intention of giving a concise history of each Abbey, as by so doing I should have been repeating to a great extent what is already in print. Buckland and Buckfast I have treated somewhat fully. What I have said of Newenham is only additional to the collections of Mr. Davidson, and the whole may be considered as supplementary to the works of Dugdale and Oliver, and may be of assistance to the author who at some future period undertakes to write a full history of these religious houses, the inmates of which did so much to make our county a good land—a land of wheat and of barley, of flocks and of herds.

16, LOCKYER STREET,
PLYMOUTH.

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THE

CISTERCIAN HOUSES OF DEVON.

INTRODUCTORY.

I.

BUCKLAND.

THE

CISTERCIAN HOUSES OF DEVON.

1. We have in this county (for although Thorncombe was in 1842 made a part of Dorsetshire, I include Ford Abbey as belonging to Devon) examples both of the earliest and latest foundations of the Cistercian order of monks.

Always excepting the most valuable work of the late Dr. Oliver, little attention has been hitherto paid to the monastic institutions and ruins of the county. Perhaps this neglect has arisen from the unfortunate state of decay into which nearly all the buildings have fallen. Devonshire seems to have suffered more than any other part of England, and cannot be said to possess any monastic ruin of importance, and there is none perhaps except Dartington and Ford, in which the existing remains give any idea of its former architectural glories. And yet Devonshire possessed upwards of thirty religious houses, some of the first importance, and ranking among the noblest in England. The bare mention of the great Benedictine monasteries of Exeter and Tavistock, the Cluniac house at Barnstaple, the five abbeys of the Cistercians distributed over the county, and last, but by no means least, the Augustinian Priory of Plympton, to say nothing of the numerous smaller establishments of the preaching orders and friars, will show how much of interest there is in the investigation of the subject.

2. Unfortunately, the task is not easy; and to work out properly the history of even one of these, requires an amount of time which few are able, and still fewer willing, to devote. But even by a person whose time is much occupied, and with whom the labour is one of love, a something can be accomplished; and I think that a concise history of each house,

embracing all the known facts of interest connected with it, such as I am about to endeavour to give, will be of some little use. I propose to give a short history of each of the Cistercian abbeys from its foundation to its fall, to refer briefly to the various abbots, to enumerate the possessions of the monks, and their holders after the dissolution, and to describe from personal examination such of the buildings as remain. And without giving in every particular my authorities, I may say that I have consulted every author who has touched upon the subject, from the ponderous folios of Oliver and Dugdale and Polwhele, and the less unwieldy quartos of Pole, Prince, and Lysons, down to the more concise but not-to-be despised pages of the traveller's hand-book and the local guide, and even to the magazine article and the newspaper paragraph.

3. But before proceeding to the special subject of each abbey, it will be convenient to consider briefly, by way of introduction, the history of the order, the objects its members had in view in its formation, and their rule of life, and also to refer to the buildings, and to show how they were especially constructed to meet the wants of the community.

4. As is well known to those who have looked into the history of the monastic orders, the Cistercian sprang in the eleventh century from the Benedictine order, and had its rise in an attempt to abridge the luxury and put an end to the worldly spirit which then pervaded monastic life.

5. In 1098 a few monks of the Abbey of Molesme, in the diocese of Langres, took counsel, and resolved to endeavour to stem the tide, and leaving their own monastery, wandered forth under the leadership of their abbot Robert, and settled down in a desert spot about fifteen miles south of Dijon, and on St. Benedict's day laid the foundation of that famous order which in its day and generation exercised such an important influence throughout Europe, which sent forth so many men distinguished for their piety and their learning, which gave to the church many a pope and bishop, which in less than a century possessed nearly two thousand monasteries, each and for many a year the centre of a life of self-denial, piety, frugality, and industry, each spreading around it an atmosphere of well-directed labour, each exercising an influence felt, at least in England, perhaps even to the present day.

6. Although Alberic and Stephen Harding (the latter an Englishman, and one of the West Country, a native of Sherborne), who succeeded Robert in the government of the newly-established order, did much in laying down the lines

which were to be the rules for future guidance, neither were very successful in inducing others to follow their example in living a life of such austerity as they proposed. But Harding was comforted by the vision vouchsafed to him of a great multitude washing their white robes in a fountain, which he took to be an assurance that his labours would one day be rewarded. It was not until the great St. Bernard, who in 1113 with thirty companions had knocked at the gate and obtained admission to Citeaux, had joined the monks, that the order, in spite of the criticisms, the scoffs, and the jealousies of its brethren, began to grow in popular favour. From that time the vision of Stephen Harding began to be fulfilled, and soon the poor buildings of Cistercium were too small to accommodate those who applied for leave to enrol themselves among the ranks of the new brotherhood.

7. Before the Reformation it is estimated that the order possessed about 3500 houses, 109 of which were in England. The first founded in this country was that of Waverley, in Surrey, in 1129; and one of the earliest was that of Buckfastleigh, in this county.

8. What were the objects which these men set before them? What was it that gave them such a reputation? What was it that made men exclaim that the whole church was full of their high reputation and opinion of their sanctity as it were with the odour of some divine balsam, and there is no country or province wherein this vine loaded with blessings has not spread its branches?* An endeavour to answer these questions would be out of place here, as it would necessitate an investigation, not only into the causes which moved the founders of the order to separate themselves from their former associates in the religious life, but also to consider the history of the time, and the social and political state of the people in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Briefly, however, it would seem that the secret was in the unquestionable sincerity and honesty of purpose which characterized the order in its early days, in the self-sacrifice shown, and the labours to which the monks gave themselves up; in their appealing by their simple mode of life to the feelings of the lower classes, and in their avoidance of the ease and luxury which even then was too frequently a scandal and a blot on the religious life.

9. In the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries, the lot of the Cistercian monk was a hard one. The rules drawn up by Harding in his *Carta caritatis*, the Charter of Love, were

* Cardinal de Vitry. Fox, p. 293.

strictly enforced, and it must have required no small confidence in his powers of endurance when the novice took the vows binding him for life to the austerities of the order. The monasteries were situated in such secluded spots as to render any intercourse with the outside world difficult. The food of the inmates was of the plainest kind, silence was rigidly enforced, communication was carried on within the walls mainly by signs, the fratry or day-room had no fireplace, and was exposed to the rigour of the weather, one end being left open to the air; and when the poor monk, after perchance his supper of fruit and herbs, sought his dormitory, the cold night air played about his hard couch, admitted by the slits in the long wall, unglazed and unshuttered, which served as windows. The stranger or wayfarer was welcomed and hospitably treated, but he was not allowed to enter the refectory or cloister. Luxury, ease, and the ordinary comforts of life were frowned upon, and for a long time banished. Labour and prayer, prayer and labour, alone occupied the thoughts of the Cistercian.

10. They were the farmers proper of the monastic orders. While other communities had their mills and granges mainly for their own use, and the use of those about them, the Cistercian made agriculture his business, and sent the products of his land forth for the use of the outer world. It is somewhat difficult to realize the scale on which farming was conducted on the estates of a great Cistercian abbey. I think our Devonshire houses were small in comparison with those in other parts of the country; but when we recollect that a Continental one had soon after its foundation 10,000 sheep, 1,000 goats, 2,000 pigs, 500 cows, 200 mares, and 100 horses, we can easily understand that extensive buildings were required, and a large staff necessary for the conduct of such a business. How then was the labour accomplished? Not by the monks; for they were few in number.

11. In every Cistercian house were two classes—the monks proper and the conversi, the masters and the servants. Both classes took the vows; but the lives of the conversi were spent mainly in labour upon the farms and other menial work, performing such religious duties only as might be reasonably expected from lay folk, who had to obtain their livelihood by the sweat of their brow. They were the poorest of the poor, and often the vilest; and many sought the convent when no other door was open to them, and death stared them in the face. Taken in hand then by the monks, compelled to earn their bread, they soon became useful, and the outcast of

society found in the Church a shelter denied him by the world. The number of monks proper was comparatively small; the conversi were numerous. At Clairvaux it seems that preparation was made for about 350; and at Fountains Mr. Sharpe calculated that 200 could be accommodated. Where were such numbers housed? Mr. Sharpe answers this question very satisfactorily, and to his recently-published books on the subject of Cistercian architecture I must refer all interested in the general subject. I will, however, briefly indicate the ordinary features of the arrangements of the buildings.

12. In the first place, the church was to be provided. This, according to the rules, was always to be in the form of a cross, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. The choir, or more properly chancel, was of small dimensions; no Lady chapel; but chapels are frequently found in the transepts. The tower was low. There were to be no representations of the human figure. Stained glass was forbidden; pictures and organs were not allowed; but as time crept on these rules were neglected, and the Cistercian church in its architecture became less severe. It would seem that the rule was, that the church should be on the north, and the other buildings on the south; but we shall find that there were exceptions to this. Supposing ourselves leaving the church on the south side through the transept, we should have on the east the chapter-house, and on the west the east walk of the cloister, and beyond the fratry or day-room of the monks, over which would be their scriptorium and dormitory, connected by a flight of steps with the church. Turning to the west, we should enter the south walk of the cloister, and have on our left hand successively the kitchen, refectory, and offices, and following the same walk, leaving the western arcade on our right, we should enter that part of the building, the special home of the servants of the monastery, to which Mr. Sharpe has happily given the name of the Domus Conversorum. In the greater monasteries this was sometimes 300 feet long. Those who know Fountains will doubtless recollect the noble vaulted building which is foolishly called the cloister, measuring about this length. This is the Domus Conversorum, and over it was the dormitory of the conversi.

13. You will see from Mr. Sharpe's model plan, given in the first part of his work, that access was thus easily gained to the church by all. It was divided, probably by means of wooden partitions, for the use of, firstly, the monks, who took the east end; secondly, the conversi, who used the

aisles and the last bays of the nave; thirdly, the outsiders, the inhabitants of the adjoining villages and others, to whom was allotted the centre of the nave.

14. Hills and highlands were always avoided in the selection of a site for an abbey. The Cistercian's habitation was far from the haunts of men; in a valley, and as far as possible in the narrowest part of it, and close to a river, the settlement was made; and in such a situation in many a fertile spot throughout England the farmer-monk made his home. In five of such localities in our fair county, members of the order, at varying intervals, took up their abode. The earliest house was founded in 1137, only nine years after the first—that of Waverley, in Surrey—was planted in England; and the remaining four were established at different times—one in the twelfth, and the other three in the thirteenth century. While we can boast one of the first, we can also claim one of the latest in England. The one I am now about to speak of is the last founded.

15. The Abbey of Buckland was founded by Amicia, the mother of Isabella, wife of William de Fortze, Earl of Albemarle, a lady connected with both those great families which had shown such love for the Cistercian, which had done so much to extend his order, and which had endowed it with so many rich possessions. Baldwin Earl of Devon had founded Quarr, in the Isle of Wight; and William le Gros, Earl of Albemarle, had founded the Abbeys of Meaux and Vallis Dei, both for the Cistercians, besides houses for other orders; and we may conjecture that it was the consideration of what had been done by her ancestors and the ancestors of her son-in-law, and the good results which were apparent from their benefactions, which induced Amicia, the widowed countess of Baldwin, seventh Earl of Devon, to provide another place of settlement for Cistercian brethren.

16. The monks having already houses in other parts of the county, and the south-west being unprovided, none being nearer than Buckfastleigh, Amicia resolved that her new colony should be planted amidst the family possessions on the banks of the Tavy. She therefore acquired, either by purchase or gift from her daughter Isabella, certain lands which were vested in her by deed, dated 1273, the King's confirmation of which is dated 1275; and in the eighth year of Edward I. (1280) she signed the foundation deed of Buckland Abbey, vesting in the monks and their successors the manors of Buckland, Bickleigh, and Walkhampton, with the advowsons thereof, and the hundred of Roborough, for

the use of the abbey dedicated in honour of God and the blessed Mary, mother of God, and the blessed Benedict. From 1273 to 1280 the pious Amicia was, we may conclude, busily preparing the site and buildings for the reception of the monks and their servants.

17. The foundress did not go to Ford, as might have been expected, for men to fill the new house, but she asked the Abbot of Quarr, the house founded, as I have mentioned, by the restless Baldwin, the second earl, to send her some monks, and accordingly Robert the first abbot* and others were sent from the Isle of Wight to Buckland. As frequently happened, there was trouble to begin with. It was one of the rules of the order that there should be no interference with the parish priest, and that the houses should be under the jurisdiction of the bishop. But when the monks came to Buckland they seem to have broken both these rules; they began to celebrate divine offices without any consent or license of the bishop. The bishop of the diocese, the famous Walter Bronescombe, was not a prelate to view with indifference any encroachment upon the privileges of his see, or to permit any interference with, or contempt of, the spiritual jurisdiction rightly belonging to him, and when he heard that the newly-arrived monks had begun to exercise spiritual functions in the neighbourhood of their house, he quickly placed them under an interdict. We do not know the date of this, but, as we have seen, there were buildings used by or for the use of the monks before the charter of Amicia. The interdict is referred to in a deed of Bronescombe's, dated 27th May, 1280, in which he recites, that having been petitioned by the Queen Eleanor (who had doubtless been urged to take up the cause of the monks by Amicia), he thereby removed the interdict, and permitted them to celebrate divine service until the feast of Pentecost next following. In June, satisfied with the conduct of the new-comers, the bishop extended the time to Michaelmas; but on the following St. Mary Magdalene's-day (the day of his death, 22nd July, 1280) Bronescombe released the monks from all further supervision, and gave them permission to perform all divine offices for ever thereafter.

18. As I said just now, the Foundation charter vesting the land in the abbey is dated 8th Edward I. It is interesting to notice how careful grantees of land in those days were to have their rights confirmed by all persons in whom there could be possibly any claim, or right of claim, therein. We con-

* Foundation Deed, Appendix C.

stantly find deed after deed professing to quit claim to land which we might have thought was effectually vested in the holder. Here, besides the deed of foundation from Amicia and the grant from her daughter, the wealthy and powerful Isabella de Fortibus, it was thought necessary also to obtain confirmation of the latter from the King, of whom the lands were to be held in *capite*. And later, in 1291, when it would appear that the Countess Amicia, "*nobilis mulier mater nostra carissima domina Amicia*," was dead, another confirmation was obtained from her daughter.* The deeds are very interesting, containing the names of places very familiar to us. The neighbourhood does not seem so utterly desolate and uncared-for as might have been supposed. We find mention of stone walls, boundaries, roads, paths, and houses. Soon after the foundation the title of the abbey to the hundred of Roborough was called in question, and the abbot was cited in the king's courts to show his authority in opposition to that of the crown; and although he produced the charters and confirmation by the king, as the hundred was not mentioned in the latter, judgment was given for the crown. But this difficulty must have been got rid of; for the abbey held the hundred down to the dissolution.

19. From the registers of the bishops of Exeter, so diligently searched by Dr. Oliver for the purposes of his *Monasticon*, from a few old deeds, and from leases granted by the various abbots, we gather some scanty knowledge of the history of the abbey. No Cartulary, or any other important record of the abbey, is to be found in any public office or library, or, as far as I can ascertain, in any private one.

20. In 1336 (11 Edward III.), not 1328, as stated by Dr. Oliver, the royal license was granted to the abbey and convent to crenellate the abbey. *Mansum abbatiæ suæ, Abbas et conventus de Buckelond.* Perhaps the fear of the foreigner had something to do with this fortification. It was not long after this (1339), that the French landed and burnt a great part of Plymouth; and William, the then abbot, might have thought that the herds and well-stored barns of the monks would prove a source of temptation to the roving Breton, and needed protection, and the abbey was battlemented.†

* Appendix E.

† "Very few houses of any importance were built in the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries without being fortified; and the law required a licence from the crown before any house was allowed to be fortified."—*Parker*. The following is an extract from a licence to fortify (1482) given by Mr. J. H. Parker: "Edward by the grace of God King of England & France and Lord of Ireland, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Know ye that we considering the good & gracious services which our dearly beloved subject Edmund Bedingfeld Esqre, hath before these times rendered to us from day to day, and which he still continues inclined to render: of our special favours have granted and given *license* and by these presents do grant and give license, for us and our heirs, as far as in us lyeth, to the said Edmund, that he at his will and pleasure, build, make, and construct, with stone, lime & sand, *towers* and *walls* in and about his manour of Oxburgh in the County of Norfolk, and that manour with such towers and walls to inclose, and those towers and walls to *embattle, kernel* and *machecollate:* and that manour so inclosed, and those walls and towers aforesaid so embattled, kernell'd, and machicollated, built and constructed, to hold for himself and his heirs for ever, without perturbation, impeachment, molestation, impediment, or hindrance from us or our heirs or others whomsoever. And besides, of our abundant grace, we pardon, remit, and release to the aforesaid Edmund, all transgressions, offences, misprisions, and contempts, by him the said Edmund before these times, however done or perpetrated, on account of his enclosing such walls and towers, embattled, kernelled, machecollated, and built as aforesaid, in and upon his said manour," &c. &c.

21. The monks appear to have lived a quiet, unostentatious life—not greedy of wealth, or desirous of adding to their possessions, not quarrelling with their neighbours, as monks often did, and as landowners sometimes do even in our more enlightened times, but still occasionally involved in disputes with reference to their rights. Indeed, almost the first mention we have of the doings of the monks is to be found in the record of legal proceedings taken against them by a servant of the Abbot of Tavistock—his forester, one Thomas Gyreband—who complained, that having charge of the wood of Blakemoresham, and coming to a place in it called Ivyoak, he found Robert the Abbot of Buckland and others felling the wood and oaks there, and that on his attempting to prevent this, the abbot and the others with darts and hatchets assaulted and beat him, and with a bow and an arrow made of ash, headed with iron and steel, wounded him in the right arm, and afterward stole from him an outer garment. The Abbot and Convent of Buckland pleaded firstly their clergy, and denied the assault and robbery. Thomas got the worst of the affair; for he contradicted himself, and the abbot and his monks were acquitted, and Thomas committed to gaol for making a false accusation. And later in the pleadings we find the whole history of the affair. Blackmoresham wood was, I expect, on the opposite side of the Tavy, and belonged, as the forester said, to the Abbey of Tavistock, but the Cistercians had on the river a weir, and were obliged to keep it in order, and had a right to take from this place wood for its repair. Whilst obtaining wood, Thomas assaulted the defendants, and drew blood, and

in self-defence one of the Buckland men shot Thomas with an arrow in the arm, whereupon he fled, leaving his coat, bow, and hatchet, which William le Pye and another carried away, not as a robbery, but because they were left there. And the jury found that the defendants were rightly in the wood and not trespassers, and they were acquitted.*

22. In 1448 the monks considered themselves aggrieved for that the Lord of the Manor of Stonehouse, James Derneford, had, in defiance of the rights of the abbot and monks as lords of the hundred of Roborough, set up at Stonehouse a pillory and tumbrel, and had held a court of frank-pledge there. This was a usurpation, and gave rise to much trouble and unpleasantness. The monks would not allow James Derneford to use these marks of authority, and he would not admit that he was wrong, or remove them. At last, as recited in the award, the whole matter was referred, by the mediation of friends, to the decision of William Hylle, the Prior of Plympton, and James Chudlegh, Esq. The award was in favour of the abbey; and besides removing the pillory and tumbrel, James Derneford had to pay £20, as a fine for his encroachment.†

23. Thirty years later we find the monks defendants in a case, which was apparently brought against them, on behalf of the Crown, for the purpose of ascertaining the rights of the Duchy of Cornwall in the Forest of the Dartmoors.‡ The Abbot, Thomas Oliver, was cited to appear at Lydford, for that he did on the fourth day of October (18 Edward IV.), 1478, intrude and make claim upon land in Dartmoor within the bounds and marks of the forest, and was found culpable; and the jury also found that all the lands within the precincts, marks, and bounds of Dartmoor were of the ancient demesnes of the said prince, and were called the Fenfield and Common of Devonshire; and that all waives, strays, escheats, and presentments of assaults and bloodshed, plaints, writs of right according to the custom of the manor of Lydford and assizes of land, were appropriate to the court of Lydford. As doth appear, says Westcote, by ancient record remaining in the castle of Lydford.§

24. The agreement in the muniment-room at Powderham, which has been quoted by Oliver,‖ proves how much the later Cistercians had departed from the strictness of the early

* Oliver, p. 385. † See Appendix F.

‡ The forest of Dartmoor was permanently attached to the Duchy of Cornwall in 1337.

§ Westcote's *Devon*, p. 85. ‖ Oliver's *Monasticon*, p. 381.

rules of their order. It is dated 28th May, 1522, and is made between Abbot Whyte and Robert Derkeham, and shows how Robert, in return for assisting daily in the choir and teaching four boys of the convent, and also teaching the boys and any monks who might wish to learn music and the organ, was to be paid an annuity of £2 13s. 4d., to be provided with a decent table, to have a furnished room over the west gate of the monastery, and a gown of the value of 12s. every year; to have the reversion of a tenement at Milton, and until it fell in, feeding for two cows, and a garden, he paying half the rent. One would have thought that this was very fair pay as times went for Robert's work; but his room over the west gate was cold and dreary in the winter, so he had also five ounces of bread, a quart of beer, and a wax candle every night throughout the year, and thirty horse-loads of faggots. With these and his books and organ he ought to have made himself tolerably comfortable. He apparently appreciated them, and continued in their enjoyment for some time, for he was alive at the dissolution, and the grant was allowed by the Augmentation Office, 18th December, 1540.

25. The list of the abbots is incomplete; the following account contains all that I can glean with reference to them.

The names of the first and second abbots are somewhat uncertain; from Robert being mentioned in the Foundation charter, and as the abbot complained of in the proceedings by the forester Thomas Gyreband, it may be concluded that he was the first abbot, and, if so, it may be taken for granted that the second was William, who is mentioned in a grant, 17 Edward I., 1288, by Margaret de Ripariis, the widow of Baldwin, fifth of that name and eighth Earl of Devon, the only son of Amicia, the foundress, by which deed she released to William the Abbot of Bocland and his convent her claim of dower in the churches of Bocland and Walkhampton, in consideration of an annuity of £8 paid to her clerk William de Brenton, for which in default of due payment the sheriff was to levy by writ of *fieri facias* on the goods of the abbey.* Bishops Quivell and Bitton confirmed the grant of Buckland Church to the Abbey.

Galfridus was the next abbot. During the time of his rule there were many disputes as to the injury done to the property of the Abbey by the working of the silver mines in the neighbourhood. The complaints of the monks and the proceedings thereupon are to be found in the *Rolls of*

* *Archæol. Journal*, vol. v. p. 58.

*Parliament.** Thomas Bitton, the Bishop of Exeter, in an instrument dated 1305, appropriated the church of Walkhampton to the use of the monks who were its patrons, and it recites the enormous devastation done to the woods and lands of the abbey by the working of the silver mines by the crown in and around them. The late Sir E. Smirke supposed these to be the silver mines of Beer, which were about this time worked with success, but as I do not find that the abbey ever had any property on the western side of the Tavy, it is rather difficult to see how their lands could be injured, and I think there may be some mistake in the identification.

Thomas was abbot as early as 1311, and in 1316 we find that he and the prior of Plympton entered into an arrangement (upon the intervention of the Bishop, Walter Stapeldon, with reference to suit and service of the latter at the hundred court of Roborough in respect of the lands of the priory in Old Blakeston, which was situate within the hundred, and it was agreed that the attendance should thenceforth be limited to three courts a year instead of, as I suppose, four, as theretofore.

The fifth abbot was a second William; he was party to an agreement with Ralph de Bellworthy, also with reference to suit and service at the hundred court of Roborough. He was succeeded by Thomas Wappelegh, John Bryton, and Walter, successively abbots in 1356, 1385, and 1392.

In 1418–19 we find, from a lease granted to William Pomeroy and his wife and daughter at Buttyckyswordy, in the manor of Walkhampton, for 65 years, that John was prior. In May, 1442, William Rolff, who had the protracted litigation with James Derneford, of Stonehouse, succeeded. Of the abbots following him we know little. John Spore succeeded Rolff, 28th September, 1449, and John Hylle, October 21st, 1454. Thomas Olyver became abbot 20th March, 1463, and it was against him that the proceedings at Lydford were taken for the monks' trespass upon Dartmoor forest, and during the long time that he was head of the monastery, we find him granting many leases of land for terms of years determinable on lives. He espoused the cause of the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., and was proscribed by Richard, but lived to see the success of the former, and continued abbot of Buckland for several years after his accession. John Brundon, the next, was abbot for a short time only. Thomas Whyte succeeded, and was abbot before 1511 and after 1527. It was with him that Robert

* *Rot. Parliam;* see also Oliver's *Monasticon*, p. 385.

Derkeham, the organist, entered into the agreement I have referred to.

The sixteenth and last abbot was John Toker, or Tucker, a member of a Devonshire family and brother to Robert Tucker, alderman, and afterwards, in 1543, Mayor of Exeter, who, Prince says, in his memoir of his grandson William Tucker, Dean of Lichfield, "with great honour discharged the office."* The family was settled at Moretonhampstead. The later pedigree will be found in the *Visitation* of 1620. He was blessed by the bishop as abbot of Buckland, 7th June, 1528, and just ten years afterwards he surrendered the house and its belongings to the king. During the twelve months, immediately before the surrender, he had granted leases (no doubt for a consideration) of the rectorial tithes of the parish church of Buckland, and of Walkhampton, Bickleigh, and Sheepstor, and also of Bampton, to his brother Robert and his nephews William and Hugh Tucker.

26. At the dissolution there were twelve monks in the house, to all of whom pensions were granted. No complaint was made as to their conduct; no breath of scandal or word of reproach rested on this or any of the Cistercian houses; or indeed, as far as I know, and judging from the pension lists, on any of the religious houses in the west country. Thus, after only about two centuries and a half, the land dedicated to God, and set apart for pious uses by Amicia, was snatched from its holders, who had so well discharged the trust committed to them, by a tyrannical king and his rapacious courtiers, aided by a compliant and time-serving parliament. With miserable pittances the monks were sent forth into a world to which they were unaccustomed, while the buildings which had been handed down to them, some of which they had erected, and the lands they and their predecessors had tilled and improved, were given to those who had no love for the monk, who had thus toiled for the stranger who now entered into his labours; while, worst of all, the church was gutted and ruthlessly converted into a dwelling-place for the usurper. Whatever opinions may be held as to the expediency of the existence of monasteries, it is impossible to look impartially into the history of their dissolution without coming to the conclusion that a grievous wrong was done to the people of England, and an injury inflicted upon the commonwealth, from which perhaps it has not yet recovered. This is not the place to enter upon a defence, and I do not now wish to attempt to extenuate, or to say anything upon the religious

* Prince's *Worthies*, ed. 1810, p. 735.

bearings of the subject, but the fact remains, that while before the dissolution these houses were sources of immense good, mingled perhaps with some things that were undesirable, on their extinction, their belongings were squandered, and no effort made to use them for the benefit of the people who had so largely profited by them in former days. It is very evident that in such an establishment as that of Buckland, where there was no grasping after an accumulation of wealth, no endeavour to extend the possessions of the house, that the labours of these monks must have been productive of great good to the locality, and its loss severely felt by the lower and middle classes of the neighbourhood.

27. The revenues of the abbey were at this time £241 17s. 9½d. per annum, and it was easy to pay out of them, or out of the proceeds arising from the sale of the plunder, the pensions granted to Tucker, the last abbot, and his monks. The abbot had £60 per annum; and the monks various sums, beginning with Thomas Maynard, who received £5 6s. 8d., down to John Jordan, who had only £3 6s. 8d. a year.

28. What then were the possessions of the abbey at the time of the dissolution? I have said that the monks were not avaricious. From the foundation charter, and the grants and confirmations, we know that it was originally endowed with the manors of Buckland, Bickleigh, Walkhampton, and Collumpton, and the hundred of Roborough, with the advowsons of Buckland, Bickleigh, and Walkhampton, and much later, in exchange for a part of the hundred of Roborough, given up to the Corporation of Plymouth in 1464, the church of Bampton. We find from the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* that at the end of the two hundred and sixty years of its existence the abbey possessed very little more than is mentioned in the original grants, the additions consisting only of a house in Exeter, doubtless for the use of the abbots on their visits to the bishop, worth £1 6s. 8d. per annum, and a tenement in Saltash worth 8s. per annum. How these were obtained we do not know.

29. Before going further, I may refer very briefly to the seals of the abbey. One, apparently the earliest, is from an impression attached to a deed dated 1310, in which we see in the centre, under a canopy, the Blessed Virgin and Child, and below is a shield with what appears to be a lion rampant, probably representing the arms of the Redvers, Earls of Devon. Between the shield and the canopy the word "Amicia" appears. There is around the margin the legend "SIGILLVM ECCLESIE LOCI S'CI BENEDICTI DE BOCLAN."

Another, of about the same date, is said to be a counter or private seal of the abbot; but I am inclined to think that it does not belong to Buckland, at least I can find no abbot who was named Stephen, which word appears in the legend. The seal is from an impression in the British Museum.

Another, mentioned by Dr. Oliver, very similar to the last mentioned, has a figure of St. Benedict holding the crozier or pastoral staff in his right hand, and a book in his left. In the centre, between the figure, is the name Ami-cia divided. The legend is "✠ S. ABBATIE BOCLAND SANCTI BENEDICTI."

A fourth has a right hand grasping a pastoral staff, from which is suspended an olive-branch. The staff passes through the letter A. The legend is "✠ S. COMMUNE ABBIS ET COVENT' S'CI BENEDICTI." This last seal is very similar to that used by St. Bernard himself soon after the establishment of Clairvaux in 1115,* and probably this device was used by many houses.

The arms borne by the abbey were, quarterly, argent and gules, a crozier, in bend or.

28. After the monks came George Pollard, of London, for whom the former were ousted from their valley home. The lands, church, conventual and domestic buildings, were then intact, and were granted to him the year after the surrender, 14th December, 1539, for a term of 21 years, at a rent of £23 3s. 5d., reserving to the king and his successors all great timbers, as well as all trees and wood in and upon the premises being or growing.

29. From the next document it would seem (although it is not so recited) that George Pollard must have disposed of his interest under the royal lease, for we find that May 26th, 1541, the king granted, in consideration of the good, true, and faithful service which his well-beloved servant, Richard Greynfeld (or, as we are accustomed to call him, Grenville), of Bideford, knight, heretofore done to us, as for the sum of £233 3s. 4d. paid by the said Richard Greynfeld, the reversion of the site of the monastery, houses, buildings, barns, tenements, meadows, pastures, feedings, and also all the church, belfry, and burial ground, and all houses, buildings, barns, dove-houses, orchards, gardens, pools, vivaries, land and soil, as well within as close and near to the site, sept, circuit, and precinct of the late monastery, as fully and wholly, and in as ample manner and form, as the last abbot and late convent held or enjoyed the same, paying £2 6s. 4½d. yearly. And thus a descendant of the Sir Richard Grenville, who in his

* See *Archæol. Journal*, vol. xiv. p. 15.

devotion in 1134 had founded and erected the Cistercian monastery of Neath, in Glamorganshire, became a participator in the spoil of another house of the same order.

30. I may mention here that it is said that the bells in the tower of the abbey were given to the church of Egg Buckland. I do not know how this could happen, as there was no connection between the abbey and this church. In the tower at Egg Buckland there are at present three bells, one an ancient one, with the inscription, "✠ **Voce mea viva depello cuncta nociva;**" but this might have come from any place. The two others are dated respectively 1682 and 1768, but may have been recast from older bells, as there were three bells at Egg Buckland in 1553 mentioned in the inventory of church goods of Edward VI.*

31. The Grenvilles did not long continue the owners of Buckland Abbey. In 1580 the abbey site, house and lands, were sold by Sir Richard and Lady Mary Grenville, after obtaining the royal license to alienate them, in December, 1580, to John Hele and Christopher Harris for £3,400; and nine months later these conveyed the property to Sir Francis Drake, whose descendants still retain them.†

32. The manor and lands of Collumpton were sold to Sir George St. Leger, whose son sold them to Thomas Risdon, by whom they were divided up and disposed of to tenants and others. The manor went to the Hillersdens, and from them to the Sweets.

33. Bickleigh and Walkhampton, and the lands of Hele and Rynmore, and those in Shaugh and Sheepstor, were purchased by John Slanning, September 24th, 1546, through whose descendants, by the marriage of daughters, they passed to the Heywoods, and from them, by purchase, to Sir Manasseh Massey Lopes, and are now held by his grandson Sir Massey Lopes.

34. The manor of Buckland, with the advowson of the church, was sold, 12th April, 1546, to a London haberdasher, Richard Crymes and his wife, for £1,451. Their descendants continued in the neighbourhood for some time, and intermarried with the Coplestones, Prideauxes, Drakes, Glanvilles, and other Devonshire families. About 1620, on, I suppose, the death of William Crymes, large portions of the property were sold, long leases being granted; but the manor was retained for some years later. In 1660, however, this was also disposed of to the Slannings, and from them, on the

* *Exch. Queen's Rem.*, T. G. 6241 N. ⅔.
† Appendix I. *Drake pedigree.*

marriage of daughters, it descended to the Heywoods in the same way as the Bickleigh and Walkhampton properties, and like them is now held by Sir Massey Lopes. The patronage of the vicarage was held by the Crymes family until a comparatively late period. It now belongs to the Hayne family.

35. Where the houses in Saltash and Exeter were situated I cannot ascertain, nor how or to whom they were disposed of.

36. In conclusion I have to describe the remains of the Abbey buildings as they now exist, but I must first observe that I cannot vouch for the absolute correctness of every statement I may make, inasmuch as the alterations, removals, and additions have been so extensive as to prevent absolute certainty of identification. Although I suspect that Sir Richard Grenville destroyed the greater part of the buildings, reserving only such as were useful for the purposes of his new house, yet much was left, portions of which appear to have been removed in recent years.

37. The earliest drawing that I can find,—although it is very rough, is interesting and suggestive, and to some extent valuable,—is in the ancient map of the Forest of Dartmoor, brought under the notice of our society at the last Exeter meeting by Mr. C. Spence Bate. In that map the Abbey Church of Buckland is represented much as we should have expected to find it—a long church with choir, nave, and central tower. It is always pleasant to overthrow the theory of another, and I am able to do so with respect to Mr. Bate's theory, that the map is of the date 1240 or thereabout. But at this time the Abbey Church could not have been there, for the Abbey was not founded or thought of for nearly forty years after. I think that the map is two centuries later than the date Mr. Bate assigns to it. You will notice the long cruciform building with low central tower,* no aisles, and south transept. The chancel longer than the nave is, I believe, the draughtsman's error, for the choir was always short, and there was no lady chapel, the whole church being dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. If there were aisles, I think they would have been shown, as the drawing is the largest of any on the map, and in the representations of much smaller churches, aisles are distinctly to be seen. The lines indicating buildings beyond, do not, I am of opinion, represent the parish church of Buckland Monachorum, but the Abbey buildings, and if so, here again the substantial

"* Turres lapidæ ad campanas non fiant, nec ligneæ altitudinis immoderatæ, quæ ordinis dedeceant simplicitatem."—*Nom. Cist.*

accuracy of the map is proved. One thing in the drawing I do not understand, the door-way shown in the transept. As a general rule the conventual buildings of the Cistercians were on the south side of the church, but occasionally, when the nature of the ground prevented their being so placed, we find the buildings on the north, and so it was at Buckland. The Cistercians, and indeed nearly all monks, loved the valleys, and they preferred shelter to the *lex non scripta* of the order. Here, on the south side of the church, the ground rises somewhat suddenly, and without a good deal of excavation sites for the buildings could not have been obtained. To the north, therefore, the monks went, and I think we may conclude that the chapter-house, the refectory, and the bulk of the buildings were on the north side of the cloister.

Leland only just refers to the Abbey, and no further information is attainable with reference to the buildings until we come to Buck's view, published in 1734, in which, although as to the surrounding scenery, and also in the drawing of some portions of the remains, there is a considerable amount of romance, it shows, that various alterations have been made, and some buildings altogether removed. Nearly fifty years later we have a plan of the house and its surroundings, to which the same remarks apply, many erections being there shown which cannot now be found. None of these help us in fixing the site of the conventual buildings; nor will the three important buildings still remaining, to a great extent intact—the church, the porter's lodge (after which I put a query), or the barn—render us much assistance.

38. On visiting the house (for Abbey now is a misnomer), after passing down one of the noble avenues leading thereto, and resting on the high ground to the north to admire the magnificent view of the country, on the banks of the Tamar and Tavy, stretching far away towards the sea, we shall find ourselves in a narrow valley shut in on the north, south, and east, with the ground gently sloping towards the west, until the little stream we cannot fail to notice falls into the river some short distance below. A spot more suitable for the Cistercian could not be found. Far from the busy town and haunts of men, and yet sufficiently near for the sale of wool, and for disposing of the produce of their farms, the monks settled down to their varied tasks, and praying and labouring, quickly made their little valley fertile, and caused it to become the centre of a new life.

39. Before the monks from Quarr could take possession, it was necessary that a church, or at least an oratory, for worship should be provided, with a refectory and dormitory for the monks, a guest-room for strangers, and a porter's lodge. With these the little community started; and soon the more stately church began to rise, with the domestic and farm buildings, the fratry, the scriptorium, the long building for the conversi, with sleeping-rooms above, and the great barn. The little stream was diverted into various channels, and used in different ways. One channel was the common sewer of the monastery, another, carefully banked and tended, led to the fish-ponds, important sources of supply in a Cistercian house. And so the Abbey of Buckland grew, and with their home barton of nearly 800 acres, besides a large extent of moorland and pasture, with outlying farms, the little band had soon work enough to occupy their time and thoughts. And so they worked until the crash came, and they were sent forth to live as best they might on the pensions allowed them.

40. There has been found on the south side some little building rubbish, but there is nothing to lead us to suppose that there was anything of consequence on this side. The cloister was probably on the north-east. Just inside the gate of the garden is an old wall, shown in Buck's view, running almost from north to south. At the extreme south end on the western side is a recess with a stone seat, and this wall may be the eastern wall of the cloister. West of this is a building, which I think may be the porter's lodge, and perhaps a part of the entrance gate. It is now used with the stables. The window in front is really a blocked-up door-way, opening into a little hall or porch, lighted with a window on the north. Below is a cellar, with a window west, and opposite the window an entrance (now blocked up) to some place beyond. Over the little hall is a small room, reached by a newel staircase in the turret, and over this a platform. The platform on the top of the turret is reached by the continuation of the staircase. The whole appears to be late fourteenth century work; but in the arch in the cellar, and in the archway of the entrance, from what I have called the little hall, to the building beyond, whatever it might have been, the character of the earlier work in the church is imitated. This building is always called the bell turret, which it certainly never was. It is shown in Buck's view, and on the plan of 1769, but then apparently connected with the church.

41. Opposite this building, on the last-mentioned plan, are shown various erections not now to be found, but probably represented by a group of buildings which either formed

part of the monastery, or which were constructed with the old materials; more especially a large door-way facing west may be mentioned, and traces of other buildings extending upwards towards the north may be seen. Nothing certain is known as to the situation of the churchyard, or of any of the important buildings; but I have no doubt that the foundations of the latter are below the surface, and if excavation was permitted, considerable information with reference to many important matters, of which we are now entirely ignorant, might be obtained.

42. The orchards, now as formerly, are on the north side, west of the monastery, with a south aspect. The remains of three fish-ponds are easily made out, portions of the banks and traps remaining. The grand barn, upwards of 100 feet in length, with its fine door-way, remains externally much as the monks left it. Useful to their successors, the barn was spared the destruction and mutilation suffered by its neighbours.

43. The noble yews and cedars will not fail to attract the notice of the visitor as he approaches the house, otherwise the church, which we now come to. I think we may safely conclude that the present walls are those of the original church, and we have a plan at once simple and unusual,* consisting, as I have mentioned, of chancel, nave, and south transept. The present building is about 130 feet long and 33 broad. The chancel is 24 feet long. The breadth of the transept is 24 feet, and the depth from north to south probably the same, consisting of two bays, the column dividing them still remaining on the east side. The south wall of the transept is gone, and the bay of the tower leading into it is walled up. The capitals of the columns at the junction of the tower and transept are clearly distinguishable, as well as the corbels, drawings of which I have here. These are very interesting, and if they are, as I believe them to be, Early English, Mr. Sharpe tells me that they are the earliest known in Cistercian architecture.

44. Built into a wall over a door-way in the grounds is a large boss of great interest, from which shafts are seen spreading off, and which has evidently been the centre of a groined ceiling. When I first saw it I thought it was a mitred head, but it is clearly the head of a female. The upper pointed part is the head-dress, and below is a coronet, and whether the work is early or late, I have little doubt but that it is intended to represent the features of the

* The plan of Grey Abbey, County Down, Ireland, is similar.

foundress of the abbey, the widowed Countess Amicia. From what part of the abbey it came it is impossible to say, and it is equally impossible to assign a reason for its preservation.

45. On entering the house we shall find that it has been divided into a series of floors, and although somewhat intricate in its arrangements, it makes a very commodious and comfortable residence. It has, however, been so interfered with and so covered with plaster and battened throughout, that an investigation of architectural details is difficult, and in many places impossible. The string course on either side of the nave can be traced here and there from end to end as far as the tower. The tower appears to be perfect. It has been divided into floors. In the second from the top the great arches over the crossing can be traced. On the south and west these are perfect, the latter especially so, the whole of the stonework being uncovered and as sharp as when the workmen left it five hundred years ago. The southern arch is partly built into and plastered, but no doubt perfect. The eastern one is entirely covered up; but I think it is of a different character, being one of construction only, and not of ornament as well. The northern archway is formed of rubble masonry, and is of a different pitch, and I believe that there was a window here. The springers of the vaulting shafts remain, but I am inclined to think that the stone vaulting was never completed. Below the eastern arch we find north and south, parts of the columns, with their capitals, at the commencement of the chancel. The chancel arch was much lower than those of the nave and transept, but of the same character; and there seems to have been another arch of a similar size on the north side of the choir. On the north side of the nave is a very curious and beautifully vaulted little chamber, apparently opening from the tower, and with openings also on the east and west, with a window on the north. I think this must have been a porch or passage leading into the cloister, or in connection with the monks' dormitory, affording from thence easy access to the church. The church is not truly oriented, being situated E.N.E. The Cistercians do not seem to have been particular as to this matter. I have only briefly mentioned these points in connection with the ancient buildings in order to draw attention to them, and in the hope that some one more skilled in working out the details of ancient buildings may take up the subject and give us a full architectural history of the Abbey Church of Buckland.

46. Pass we now to the more modern house into which the

Cistercian Church was converted. The hall is a fine room, decorated with panels and Jacobean carvings in oak, said to have been brought from the manor-houses of Callisham and Durance, in the parish of Meavy, by the Drakes. Some of the figures are beautifully carved, but unfortunately the whole has been painted over. Over the chimney-piece is the date MCCCCCLXXVI. Assuming this date to be genuine, and as it is in plaster and corresponds with the rest of the plaster-work of the hall, I think there is no reason to doubt it, it shows that the conversion was accomplished during the ownership of the Grenvilles, and thus Risdon's statement that Sir Richard Grenville built a fair new house, which certainly he did not, is explained. There is no doubt, I think, that he destroyed the greater part of the monastic buildings, completed the house, and laid out the surrounding land in pleasure-grounds and gardens.

47. Sir Francis Drake has left no traces of his possession of the abbey, but the old bowling-green is shown on the map of 1769. In the staircase is a portrait of Don Pedro de Valdez, one of the vice-admirals of the Spanish Armada, who was taken prisoner by Drake, and kept by him at Buckland Abbey until his friends had paid the round sum which Drake doubtless required as his ransom; although, as Speed says, "Sir Francis his souldiers had well paid themselves with the spoile of the shippe, wherein were 55,000 ducats in gold, which they shared merrily among them."* The rest of the officers and men were detained in Plymouth for eighteen months until the ransoms arrived, and no doubt the Don spent the same length of time with his captor. His portrait shows him to have been every inch a Spanish cavalier—a noble figure, with handsome features, presenting a strange contrast to the portrait of Drake, whose appearance is the direct opposite in every respect.

48. In one of the floors of the tower, the second, is a mantel-piece with the shield, crest, and motto of Sir Francis in plaster. On the left side or flank is a shield bearing the ancient arms of the Drakes—a wyvern displayed, quartered with the new grant of a fess-wavy between two polar stars. Below is the date 1655 and the letters R. N. Sir Francis Drake, the second baronet, the great nephew of the Sir Francis, whose portrait is also at Buckland Abbey, was at this time in possession of the estates, but I cannot explain

* Barrow's *Life of Drake*, p. 131. The ship was the *St. Francis*, a galleon of 50 guns, and with a crew of 500 men. See *English Mercurie*, No. 50, July 23rd, 1588.

the meaning of the letters R. N. On the right flank of the chimney-piece are two shields, the first apparently a bird naiant, and the second three mullets within as many in crescents 2 and 1, with an acorn as a crest. Dr. Drake has suggested to me that the former may be a canting coat—a duck or drake swimming upon water. The second shield is that of Gregorie,* of Plympton St. Mary. Elizabeth Gregorie married first John Elford, of Sheepstor, and secondly Thomas Drake, the brother and heir of Sir Francis.

49. As every guide-book says, relics of the great navigator (these words seem indispensable) are to be found at the abbey. His drum (really there are two), and his Bible, sword, and shield, the two latter, most unlike what he would probably have used, are to be seen. In the dining-room is the well-known portrait of Sir Francis, and in the staircase, besides those of Don Pedro de Valdez and the second baronet, are two other family portraits, and a painting, apparently an allegorical subject, supposed to refer to some incident in the history of the Drake family. The other portraits are those of Charles II. in armour, and his queen, and Nell Gwynne.

50. The translations in the Appendix of some of the documents relating to the abbey will be found of interest. The names of places have not much changed, and the boundaries of the properties can be approximately ascertained.

DOCUMENTS.

A.

The following documents relating to Buckland Abbey will be found as under:—

Carta Regis Edwardi Primi. (Called "Edwardi Secundi" in Dugdale.)—Ibid; Dugdale, vol. v. p. 714; Oliver, p. 384.

Carta fundationis per Amiciam Comitissam Devoniæ. Cart. 8 Ed. I. n. 85.—Dugdale, vol. v. p. 712; Oliver, p. 382; trans. App. (C).

Carta Amiciæ Comitissæ Devoniæ, &c.—Ibid; Dugdale, vol. v. p. 714; Oliver, p. 384.

Carta Walteri Exon Episcopi.—*Reg. Exon. Epis.*, f. 96; Dugdale, vol. v. p. 713; Oliver, p. 383; Oliver, *Hist. Col.*, p. 71.

Carta alia Walteri Episcopi.—*Reg. Bronesc.*, f. 97; Dugdale, vol. v. p. 713; Oliver, p. 383; Oliver, *Hist. Col.*, p. 72.

Carta Isabellæ de Fortibus Comitissæ Albemarlæ.—Pat 9, Hen. IV. p. ii. m. 18; Dugdale, vol. v. p. 713; Oliver, p. 383.

De Libertatibus Abbatis de Bocland.—Oliver, p. 384.

* Az. within three in crescents or, as many mullets ar.

De Damno facto abbati de Bocland per minerarios et custodes mineræ regis.—Oliver, p. 385.

Compositio inter abbatem et conventu de Bocland et abbatem et conventu de Ford de secta hominem de Tale ad hundredum de Harige.—Oliver, p. 385.

Indulgentia pro adjuvantibus ad fabricum Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Exoniæ consummandum.—Oliver, p. 386.

Taxatio et ordinatio vicariæ de Walkhampton.—Oliver, p. 386.

Conventio inter abbatem de Buclond et quendam Belworthi pro sectâ ad hundredum de Rowborough.—Oliver, p. 386.

Ordinatio vicariæ de Bickleigh et visitatio ibidem.—Oliver, p. 387.

Appropriatio ecclesiæ parochialis de Baunton, taxatio vicariæ ibidem, et diversæ facultates factæ et concessæ per literas papales. —Oliver, p. 388.

B.

CONFIRMATION BY THE KING OF THE GIFT TO AMICIA.

Edward, by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitaine. To all to whom this writing shall come, greeting. Know ye that we have conceded and confirmed to Amicia, Countess of Devon, the manor of Buckland, with the hamlets of Columpton, Walkhampton, and Bickeley, together with all and singular their appurtenances wheresoever situate; To have and to hold to the same Amicia, according to the form and tenor of the deeds which she had from the gift of Isabella de Fortibus, Countess of Albemarle. her daughter; And if it shall happen that the said Amicia should wish to give and to assign the said manor and hamlets with all their appurtenances whatsoever to religious men, and with them to found a new religious house, know ye that we for ourselves and for our heirs, will consider and accept that gift as acceptable, provided that the said house, after the decease of the said Amicia, shall be held of us and our heirs *in capite*. And we faithfully promise to confirm it, when founded or appointed, in pure and perpetual alms. In witness, &c. Witness myself at Odiham, 8th day of August, in the 4th year of our reign.

C.

THE DEED OF FOUNDATION.

In the name of the most glorious and undivided Trinity, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, Amen, and by the favour of the most Blessed Virgin Mary and of the Blessed Benedict, we, Amicia Countess of Devon and Lady of the

Isle, trusting in the goodness of the Supreme Maker of all good things, who disposes the wills of both men and women at his pleasure, and faithfully directs them though unseen, and sustains our hope by the revelation of His mind if we offer anything in perpetual memory to the honour of His name; We found the Abbey, which we desire should be called or entitled St. Benedicts of Buckland, which is in our manor of Buckland, for the perpetual maintenance of abbots and monks of St. Benedict of the Cistercian order there to dwell, for the health of the souls of the Lord Henry, formerly King of England, the noble Queen Dame Eleanor his wife, and their children, of the Lord Edward, our illustrious King of England, the son of the same Henry, the noble Queen Dame Eleanor his wife, and the children of the same, and for the health of the souls of the Lord Gilbert of Clare, formerly Count of Gloucester and Hertford, our father, and the Countess Isabella, our mother, and the souls of Baldwin, Earl of Devon, our husband, and Isabella our daughter, Countess of Devon and Albemarle, and Margaret, our daughter, nun of Lacock, and for the souls of all our ancestors and descendants, and of all to whom we are bound for any kindness, we set apart, and give, concede, and have assigned as an abode and abbey for the aforesaid abbots and monks, and we decree that abbots and monks of the aforesaid order shall dwell for ever in the same abbey. And to this abbey, to Brother Robert, the abbot, and for the support of the monks dwelling in the same house, which have been bought by us from Quarr Abbey, and to their successors, for ever in honour of God and of the most Blessed Mary, Mother of God, and the Blessed Benedict; we give and we grant the same our manor of Bocland, and our manors of Columpton, Bykeley, and Walkampton, with the advowsons of the churches, and with the hundred of Rugheberewe, with all service, as well of free-tenants, villiens, as of others belonging to the said hundred, with all their appurtenances, as in demesnes and seigniories, military service, services of freed men, villeins and villanages, with their chattels suits, reliefs, aids, rents, heriots, heirships, escheats, aids of every kind, meadows, pasturages, pastures, ways, paths, woods, arable land, mills, waters, fisheries, moors, heaths, turbaries, together with all liberties and free customs acquired by us for the same abbey, with all other appurtenances, named and not named, which belong to the said manors and hundred, or which can in any way belong by whatever name they may be known, without any reservation by us, or by our heirs, and

we have confirmed the same by this present charter to the said abbot and convent and their successors, to be held in free and full alms for ever, freely, quietly, well and peaceably for ever, without any contradiction or impediment by us or our heirs.

And we, the said Amicia and our heirs, will warrant, and acquit, and for ever defend the said abbot and convent and their successors to the manor, with the advowson of the churches and with the said hundred together with all liberties and free customs, and other appurtenances, named and not named, which to the said manor and the said hundred in any way belong or can belong in holy, pure, and perpetual alms, as aforesaid, against all Nations, whether Christians or Jews. And that this my gift, concession, and confirmation of this my present deed may remain firm and binding, we have caused this our seal to be placed unto this deed. Witnesses Hugo Peverell, William of Bikells, Thomas of Pyn, Warren of Secchevill, Reginald de Ferrars, Knights, John of Valletort, Richard Meavy, Ralph of Lenham, Stephen of Stoyll, Baldwin the Bastard, Humphrey of Donesterre, and others.

D.

DEED OF AMICIA COUNTESS OF DEVON.

Know all men, now and to come, that we Amicia Countess of Devon and Lady of the Isle [in our lawful widowhood] with the thought of God and for the health of the souls of Lord Henry, formerly King of England, and the noble Queen Dame Eleanor, his wife and their children, and of the Lord Henry, formerly King of England, son of the same King Henry and the noble Queen Dame Eleanor, his wife and their children, and for the health of the souls of Lord Gilbert of Clare, formerly Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, our father, and the Countess Isabella, our mother, and Baldwin, Earl of Devon, our husband, and for the health of our souls and the souls of Baldwin, our son, formerly Earl of Devon, and Isabella, our daughter, Countess of Devon and Albemarle, our daughter, nun of Lacock, and of all our ancestors and successors, and of all to whom we are bound by any favours, and of others who do or shall bestow alms or any favours have given and granted, and confirm by this present writing to God, and the Blessed Mary, and St. Benedict, and to Brother Robert and his convent taken from Quarr, and their successors of the Cistercian order in holy, free, pure, and perpetual alms, for building and perpetually supporting an abbey in honour of Mary, most blessed Mother of God, and the blessed Benedict, the manors of Buckland, Bickley, and Walkhampton according to their metes and bounds; that is to say, from the Lobbapilla, on the western part of Bocland towards the north and east, through the middle of the water of Tavy, and from Walkhampton to the boundaries of Dartmoor, on the northern part of Mistor, and thence towards the south by the boundaries of the Verderers (regardorum) of Dartmoor, that is to say, by Mistorhead (Mistor panna), and by Hysfochres, and by Siwards Cross and Gyllesburgh and Plymcrundla to the Plym, and thence by the Plym towards the west to Yaddabrook, and so by the bounds which surround Rydemore and Smalacumba, that is to say, by the old ditch to the angle of the ditch of Yllalonde, and thence by Hurtwallen to Smalacumbacrosse and Smalacumbalak, and by the water course of Meavy to Olyak, and by the ditch to the road which leads from Plympton to Schitestor, and so by the stone bounds to Biricombaford and by Crewecumba, and Denebrok, and [along] the course of the river Meavy to Schollaford, and so by the old boundaries to Yanedonecross, and thence by the bounds to Stoford and Lake and Churcheford, and by the divisions between Elleford and Crosseton to Elfordlak and to the course of the river Meavy, and so to the place where the Meavy falls into the Plym, and along the Plym towards the divisions of Hescombe, and to the cross roads beyond Purpris, and thence by passing along the way which leads from Cadaworth bridge to Plympton through the land of the Schagh towards the east as far as Shitaburgh, and thence by old bound-stones to Haneketorr, and thence towards the west and north through the land of Farnhill to Maynstonktown and Maynstoncross and Horingbrook and to Writewillak, and thence by a certain footpath to Pudehel, including Southpudehel, and so along the bounds towards the east to Horsford, and thence along the ancient metes to Writewille and Horyngbrok, and so to the Plym and to Wolewillebroke and to Wolewille Cross, and thence by the road which leads from Sutton to Tavistock at Copriscrosse, and thence towards the north along the ancient ditch to Bycacumbayoneda, and so along the ancient bounds to Lobbapilla.

And the lands and villeins of Tor at Shitestorr, lying near to the manor of Bickleigh, with the appurtenances and with their villanages and chattels and belongings, and the hundred of Roborough, and with all profits thence arising with all

suits of freemen and bondmen, and with everything which belongs or may belong to the said hundred.

We have also given, granted, and confirmed to the same abbot and convent and their successors the lands and villeins of Torr at Schitestor, adjoining the manor of Buckeleye, with their chattells and suits.

We also have given, granted, and confirmed, to the same abbey and convent and their successors the hundred of Roborough with all profits thence arising, with all suits of freemen and villains, and with all liberties, free customs, or whatever things belong to the hundred or can accrue or belong in any way to the same.

We also have given, granted, and confirmed to the same abbot and convent and their successors the manor of Columpton, according to its bounds, that is to say, from Colump by the land of St. Nicholas of Exeter to Smalabrok, and by the outer bounds of the land of la Brok to the road which leads to Padokbrok, and thence by Lutteskeskell and Ponteford, and by the boundaries from Hillesdon to Burn, and by Linor and Sweton, and Morston and Burn to Culump, and so by la Nywelond to Rotherford Bridge, and a certain piece of land on the eastern part of that water near Kyngesmill, and thence by Stonweya, Crundla, Waterleta, Halstrewa, Westerhays, and Lattemere, to Cliff brigg, with the lands of Halsholte, and the meadows and woods of Swenham, and with the advowsons of the churches of Boclond, Walkampton, and Bykelie, with the chapel of Schitestorr, with all that to the same manor and lands, and to the same hundred belong, whether in suit of court, demesnes, seignories, knight's fees, homage, scutage, service of free men, &c., without any reservation by us or our heirs. To have and to hold freely of the lord the king and his heirs to the same abbey and convent, and their successors, the same manor and lands, with the advowsons of the churches of Boclond, Walkampton, and Byklie, and the chapels of Schitestorr, and with the aforesaid hundred, with all their appurtenances whatsoever in holy, free, pure, and perpetual alms, free, &c. These being witnesses, Sir Henry of Chaumbernon, Oliver de Denham, Hugo Peverell, &c.

E.

CHARTER OF ISABELLA DE FORTIBUS WITH METES AND BOUNDS.

To all the faithful in Christ to whom this present writing shall come, Isabella de Fortibus, Countess of Albemarle and Devon and Lady of the Isle, health in the Lord; Know ye that

we have granted and confirmed and by this present writing quit claim for ourselves and our heirs, to God and the monastery of the Blessed Mary and the Blessed Benedict of Buckland, and to the Abbot and Convent, and to their successors of the Cistercian order serving God in the same monastery, and to all those who shall hereafter serve him (there), all gifts and grants which the noble woman, our dearest mother Lady Amicia, formerly Countess of Devon and Lady of the Isle, obtained and gave to the same, namely, the manors of Boclond, Bykelie, and Walkampton, according to their metes and divisions, that is to say, from the Lobbapilla, on the western part of Bocland towards the north and east, through the middle of the water of Tavy, and from Walkhampton to the boundaries of Dartmoor, on the northern part of Mistor, and thence towards the south by the boundaries of the Verderers (regardorum) of Dartmoor, that is to say, by Mistorhead (Mistor panna), and by Hysfochres, and by Siwards Cross and Gyllesburgh and Plymcrundla to the Plym, and thence by the Plym towards the west to Yaddabrook, and so by the bounds which surround Rydemore and Smalacumba, that is to say, by the old ditch to the angle of the ditch of Yllalonde, and thence by Hurtwallen to Smalacumbacrosse and Smalacumbalak, and by the water course of Meavy to Olyak, and by the ditch to the road which leads from Plympton to Schitestorr, and so by the stone bounds to Biricombaford and by Crewecumba, and Denebrok, and [along] the course of the river Meavy to Schollaford, and so by the old boundaries to Yanedonecross, and thence by the bounds to Stoford and Lake and Churcheford, and by the divisions between Elleford and Crosseton to Elfordlak and to to the course of the river Meavy, and so to the place where the Meavy falls into the Plym, and along the Plym towards the divisions of Hescombe, and to the cross roads beyond Purpris, and thence by passing along the way which leads from Cadaworth bridge to Plympton through the land of the Schagh towards the east as far as Shitaburgh, and thence by old bound-stones to Haneketorr, and thence towards the west and north through the land of Farnhill to Maynstonktown and Maynstoncross and Horingbrook and to Writewillak, and thence by a certain footpath to Pudehel, including Southpudehel, and so along the bounds towards the east to Horsford, and thence along the antient metes to Writewille and Horyngbrok, and so to the Plym and to Wolewillebroke and to Wolewille Cross, and thence by the road which leads from Sutton to Tavistock at Copriscrosse, and thence

towards the north along the ancient ditch to Bycacumbayoneda, and so along the ancient bounds to Lobbapilla.

And the lands and villeins of Tor at Shitestorr, lying near to the manor of Bykelie, with the appurtenances and with their villanages and chattels and belongings, and the hundred of Roborough, and with all profits thence arising with all suits of freemen and bondmen, and with everything which belongs or may belong to the said hundred.

And the manor of Columpton according to its bounds, that is to say from Colump by the land of St. Nicholas of Exeter to Smalabrok, and by the outer bounds of the land of la Brok to the road which leads to Padokbrok, and thence by Lutteskeskell and Ponteford, and by the boundaries from Hillesdon to Burn, and by Linor and Sweton, and Morston and Burn to Culump, and so by la Nywelond to Rotherford Bridge, and a certain piece of land on the eastern part of that water near Kyngesmill, and thence by Stonweya, Crundla, Waterleta, Halstrewa, Westerhayes, and Lattemere, to Clifbrigg, with the lands of Halsholte, and the meadows and woods of Swenham and their appurtenances. And the land of Lygh with its appurtenances in Sampford Spiny. And the advowsons of the churches of Bocland Walkampton and Bykelie with the Chapel of Scitestorr. And all things which belong to the aforesaid manors and lands, and to the aforesaid hundred whether in suits of courts, rights, seignories, military service, homage, scutage, services of freemen, bondmen, with their services, chattels and suits, wards, marriage rights, reliefs, aids, rents, heriots, and escheats of all kinds, with meadows, pastures, pasturages, ways, paths, woods, arable land, mills with their dams and tolls, dove cotes, waters, fisheries, fish ponds, alder beds, moors, wastes, heaths, turbaries, strays, waifs, together with all liberties and free customs, and all other things, and appurtenances named and not named, which belong to the said manor and land, and to the said hundred or which from them to us, or to our heirs may accrue without any reservation or demand; to have and to hold the aforesaid manors, lands, hundred and advowsons of churches, and the aforesaid chapel with all their liberties, possessions, and appurtenances, by whatever name known, of our lord the king and his heirs, to the aforesaid abbot and convent, and to their successors of the aforesaid order, freely, quietly, entirely, absolutely, well, and in peace, without any exaction or demand, actions, or hindrance from us or of our heirs, in free and pure alms for ever.

And we the said Isabella will for ever acquit and defend

to the said abbot and convent, and their successors, the said manors and lands, advowsons of churches, and the said chapel, and the aforesaid hundred with all their liberties, things, and appurtenances, named and not named, against all nations, Jews or Christians. In witness whereof we have affixed our seal to the present charter with these witnesses, Brother Richard, prior of Christ Church, Twynham; Brother Thomas, prior of Brommor; Sir Richard, Fitz John, Richard of Affeton; Hugo of Peverell; Gilbert of Knovile; Reginald of Ferrers Knights; Ralph of Lynham; Stephen Stoil; William of Stapeldon; Simon of Travailesworth; William of Budekeside; Robert of Coleford; and others. Given at Brommor, the Feast of St. Edmund, King and Martyr, 1291.

F.

AWARD OF THE PRIOR OF PLYMPTON AND JAMES CHUDLEIGH.

THE PRIOR OF PLYMPTON, ETC.

To all the faithful in Christ to whom the present letters indented shall come. We, William the Prior of Plympton and James Chudleigh, Esq., send greeting in the Lord everlasting. Whereas divers suits and discords have been moved between William the Abbot of the House and Church of the blessed Mary of Bokelond of the one part, and James Derneford, Esq., of the other part, at length, by the intervention of friends between the parties aforesaid, peace hath been obtained in this manner; viz., that the parties aforesaid have submitted themselves to stand our judgment, ordinance, and award in the premisses, whereupon the aforesaid abbot by his council hath declared to us that whereas he and his predecessors from time to time, to the contrary whereof the memory of man is not, have held, and of right ought to have, the hundred of Roweborgh and a court of view of frankpledge, to be holden three times in the year at Roweborgh, and all which to view of frankpledge pertains, and also chattles of felons, fugitives, and escapes, of thieves, tumbrel, gallows, and pillory, with all the suit of free men and villeins, and with all liberties, free customs, or whatsoever things which to the hundred do pertain, or in any manner may accrue or pertain, as of the right of his church aforesaid. Nevertheless the aforesaid James Derneford hath caused to be set up a certain pillory and tumbrel at Estonhouse, and hath caused a certain court to be holden at Estonhous, within the precinct of the hundred aforesaid, and there hath caused to be presented in his court aforesaid by his ministers the assize of

bread and ale there levied, and effusion of blood and of arms and injuries done against the peace, and other articles which ought to be presented in the view of frankpledge at the hundred aforesaid; and hath refused the bailiffs and ministers of the said abbot to levy amerciaments and distress at Estonhous of himself and his tenants there, and hath caused such and so many injuries to them that they are greatly impeded about the business of the said abbot in exercising his office there, so that the same abbot hath lost the profit of his hundred aforesaid for five years past, which he ought to have received within the precinct of his visne of the manor of Estonhous aforesaid during the same time; whereupon the aforesaid J. Derneford being summoned before us, the aforesaid arbitrators says that he does not claim any right in the premises, or any parcel thereof, as against him is declared, nor hereafter intends to claim, but supposeth himself to be thereof not guilty. Therefore we the arbitrators taking upon ourselves the burthen of the arbitration, having heard the proofs thereof and mature deliberation thereupon had, do arbitrate, order, and adjudge on Thursday next after the feast of Saint Barnabas the apostle, in the 26th year of the reign of King Henry VI. at Boklond Monochorum, that the aforesaid pillory and tumbrel and every of them, together with appurtenances and supports, before Thursday next coming, shall be deposed, destroyed, and removed, and thereafter not erected, nor the same or any other be there used by the aforesaid James Derneford, his heirs, or assignes, or by any other by his procurement. Also we arbitrate, order, and adjudge that the aforesaid James Derneford and his heirs shall not hereafter hold any court with view to frankpledge at Estonhouse aforesaid, nor on any manner intromit himself, nor delay the said abbot and his successors concerning any articles which to view of frankpledge pertain, and he and his heirs shall permit the bailiffs and ministers of the said abbot and his successors at Estonhous aforesaid to collect, levy, and distrain the amerciaments, fines, executions, and other emoluments whatsoever which in the court of the hundred aforesaid so come, or in anywise hereafter may come, and to make summonses and executions, and also distresses and attachments there, and the distresses and attachments to there made to lead, drive, and carry away, and to retain in their custody without the contradiction, impediment, or disturbance of the aforesaid James Derneford and his heirs, tenants, servants, ministers, or other whomsoever by his abatement or procurement in any manner. Also we arbitrate, order, and

adjudge that the aforesaid James Derneford shall pay to the aforesaid abbot and his successors, before the feast of St. Michael the archangel next coming after the date of presents, £20 for his costs and expenses which he hath sustained against the said James Derneford by occasion of the disturbance of the ministers of the said abbot in exercising his office in Estonshous aforesaid, and by reason of the execution and levying of the pillory and tumbrel aforesaid to be paid in favor of the said abbot by our award. Also we arbitrate, order, and adjudge that the security of this our award may for ever remain secure and be unbroken and be also secured in law as by the advice and counsel of Henry Fortescue and Wm. Hyndeston before the feast of St. Michael the archangel next coming shall and may be desired. In witness whereof we the aforesaid prior and James Chudleigh to these indentures have set our seals, dated the day, year, and place above said, and hereupon the aforesaid Henry Fortescue and Wm. Hyndeston on Thursday in the feast of the beheading of St. John the Baptist, in the 26th year of the reign of King Henry VI., at Bokelond Monachorum, have advised and given council upon the award, order, and judgment aforesaid that the aforesaid abbot, or some one of his successors of the house and church aforesaid do, or ought to, prosecute against the aforesaid James Derneford, Esq., an action of trespass according as the law on that behalf demands and requires concerning the matters whereof the aforesaid award, order, and judgment are by the aforesaid arbitrators made and rendered. And the aforesaid James Derneford, in his proper person or by his attorney, in the same action ought to plead, have, and defend himself according to the advice and counsel of the aforesaid abbot or his successors, at the costs and expenses of the said abbot or his successors; so that after judgment in the action aforesaid given, the damages, costs, and expenses by the said abbot or his successors recorded to the aforesaid James his attorney, be released, and in nowise levied.

G.

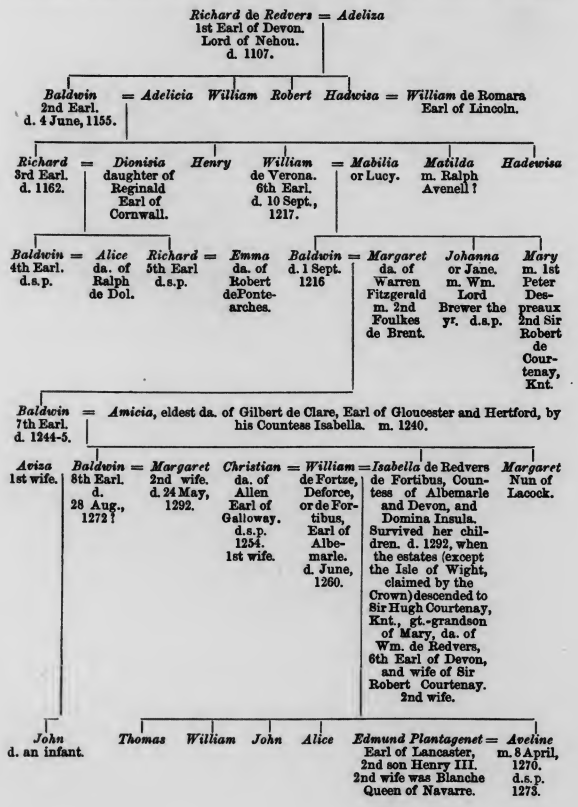
LIST OF THE ABBOTS OF BUCKLAND.

Name.	Approx. Date.	Authorities.
1. Robert.	1281?	Pleadings in Gyreband's complaint.
2. William.	1288	Named in grant by Margaret de Ripariis.
3. Geoffry.	1305	Rolls of Parliament.
4. Thomas.	1311	Proceedings in claim upon the Priory of Plympton.
5. William.		Agreement with Ralph de Bellworthy.
6. Thomas Wappelegh.	1356	Oliver.
7. John Bryton.	1385	Oliver.
8. Walter.	1392	Oliver.
9. John.	1442	Lease to William Pomeroy and others.
10. William Rolff.	1448	Proceedings against Derneford. Episs. Reg.
11. John Spore.	1449	Oliver.
12. John Hylle.	1454	Episcopal Registers.
13. Thomas Olyver.	1463	Episcopal Registers.
14. John Brundon.	1508?	Oliver.
15. Thomas Whyte.	1511	Leases. Agreement with Derkeham.
16. John Toker.	1528	Episcopal Registers, &c.

H.

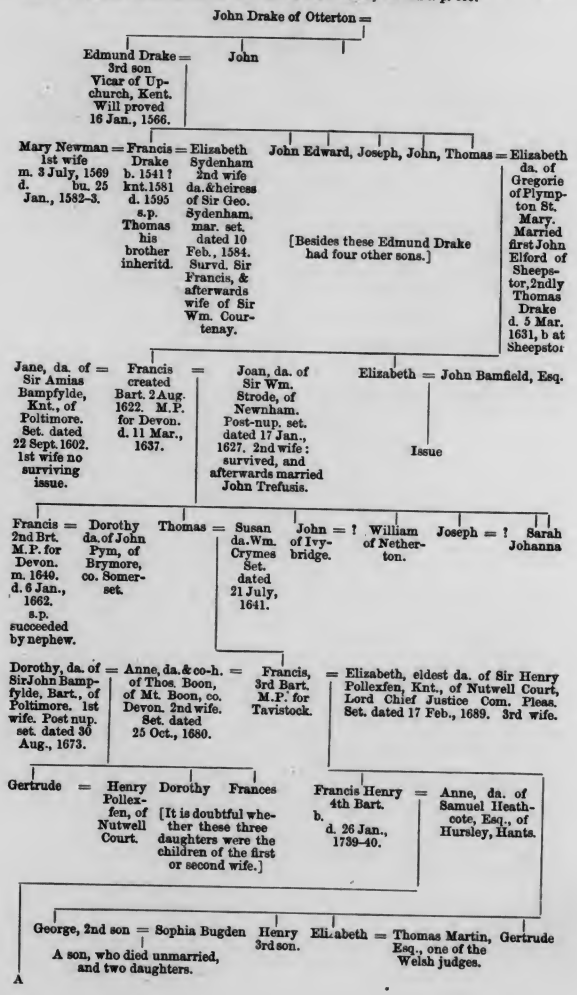
PEDIGREE OF THE REDVERS FAMILY.

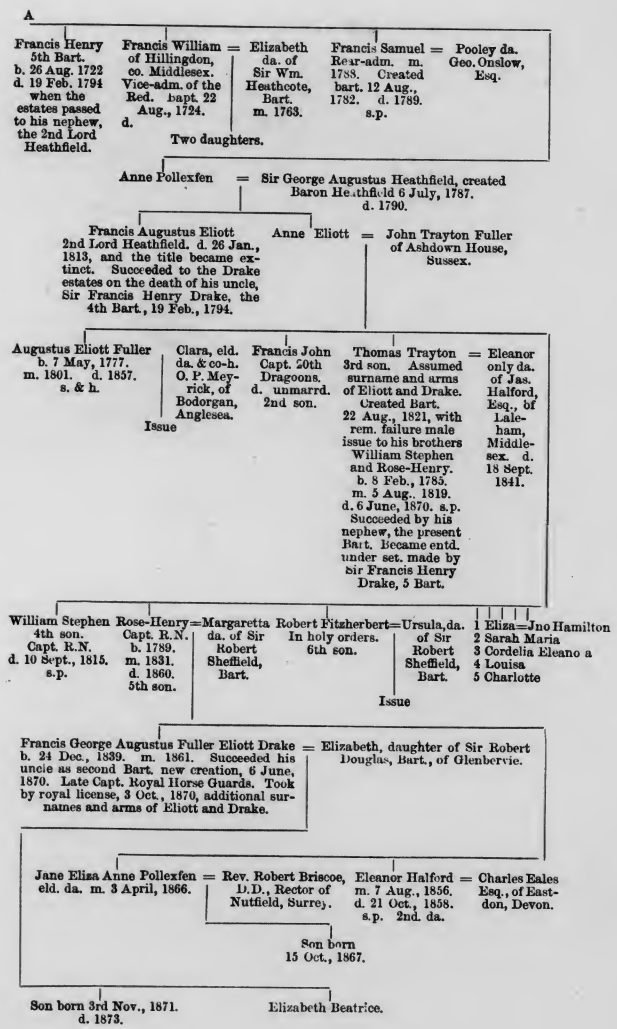
Abridged from Oliver and Pitman Jones' Pedigrees of the Courtenay Families.



I.—DRAKE PEDIGREE.

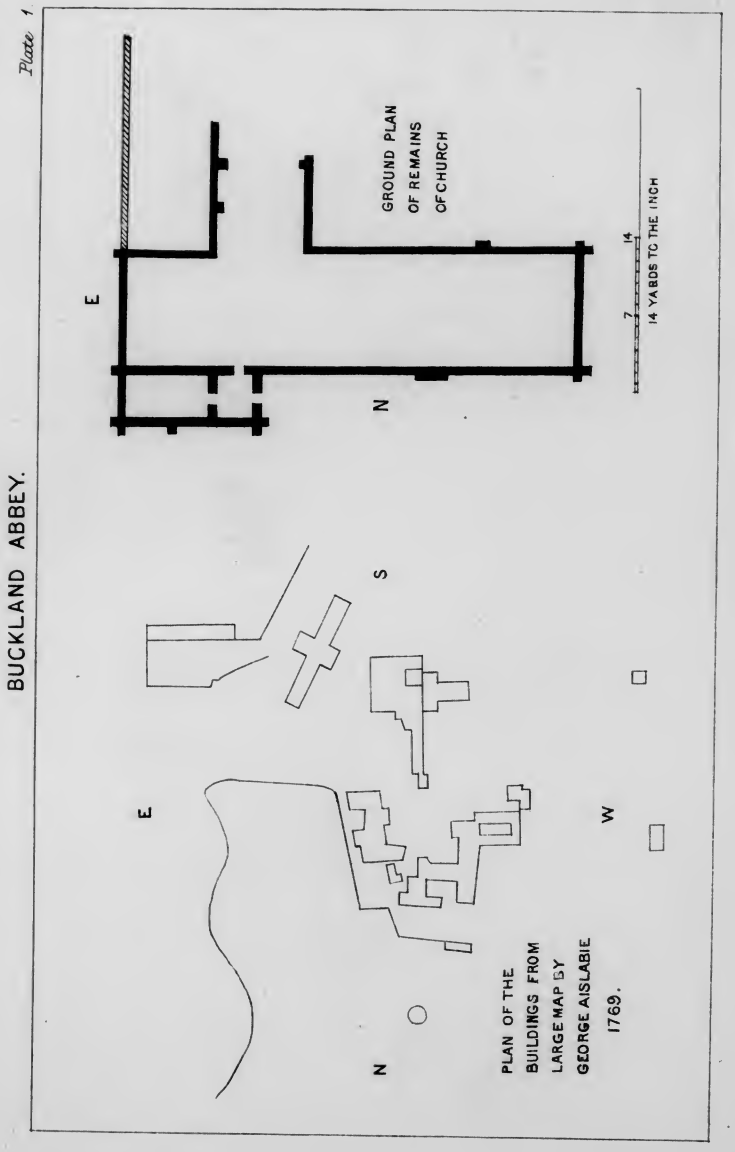
NOTE.—The earlier pedigree and the connection of Sir Francis Drake with the Drakes of Ash is being worked out by Dr. Drake.—See *Arch. Journ.*, vol. xxx. p. 359.





DESCRIPTION OF PLATES.

I. *a* Plan from Aislabie's map of the estate, hanging in the upper corridor at Buckland Abbey, referred to par. 37.
b Ground-plan of the remains of the Church (approximate).
II. *a* and *b* Door-ways in the Turret of the building (plate VI.), described in par. 40.
c The Abbey Church from the Perambulation Map, slightly enlarged, par. 37. See also *Transactions Devonshire Association*, vol. v. p. 512.
III. *c* Capitals of columns.
IV. Western Arch of Tower, showing springer of the Vaulting shafts.
V. *a* Boss Head of the Countess Amice (?) par. 43.
b and *c* Corbels in Transept.
VI. West elevation of building referred to in par. 40.
VII. Seals and Arms of the Abbey, described par. 27.
VIII. Plaster Chimney-piece in the second floor of the Tower, with the arms of Sir Francis Drake, granted him 20 June, 1581, and the double motto. On the flanks, are the shields mentioned in par. 50.

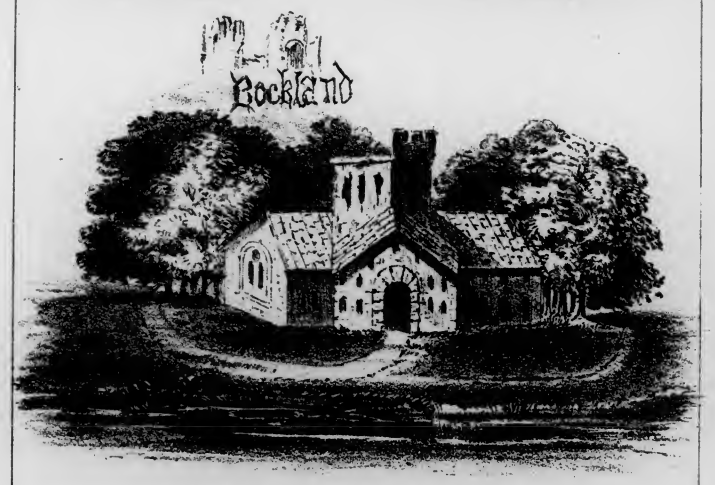


BUCKLAND ABBEY.

Plate 2.

DOOR-WAY LEADING TO TURRET.

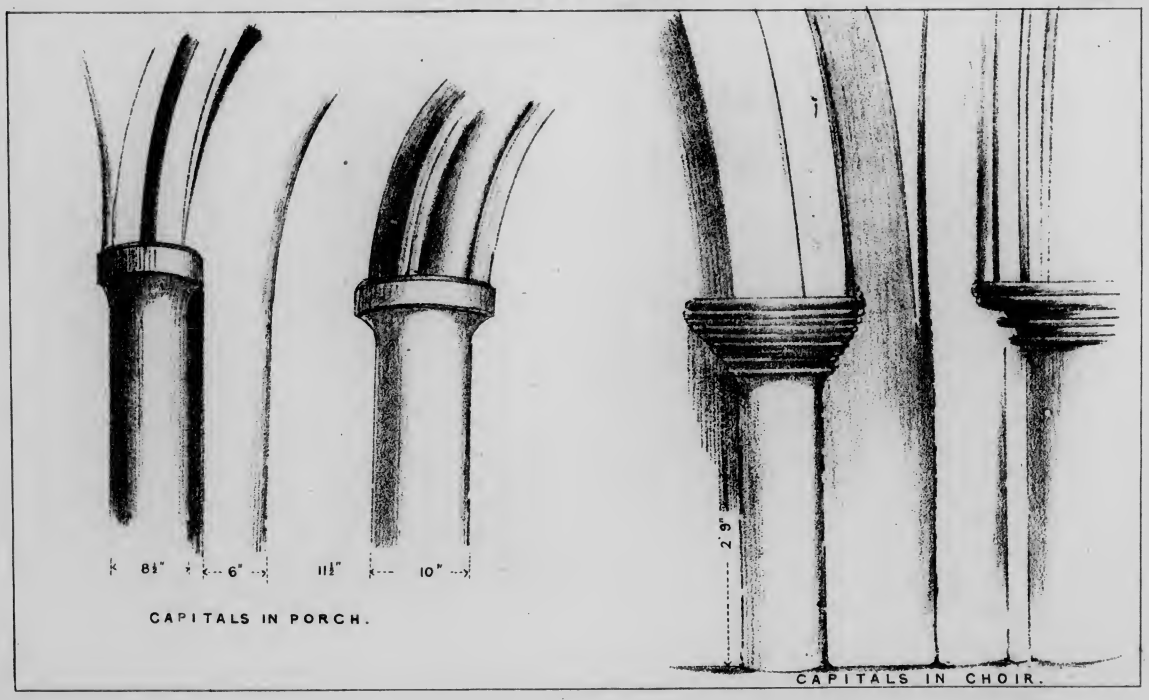
DOOR-WAY IN ROOM IN TURRET.



ABBEY CHURCH FROM DARTMOOR PERAMBULATION MAP.

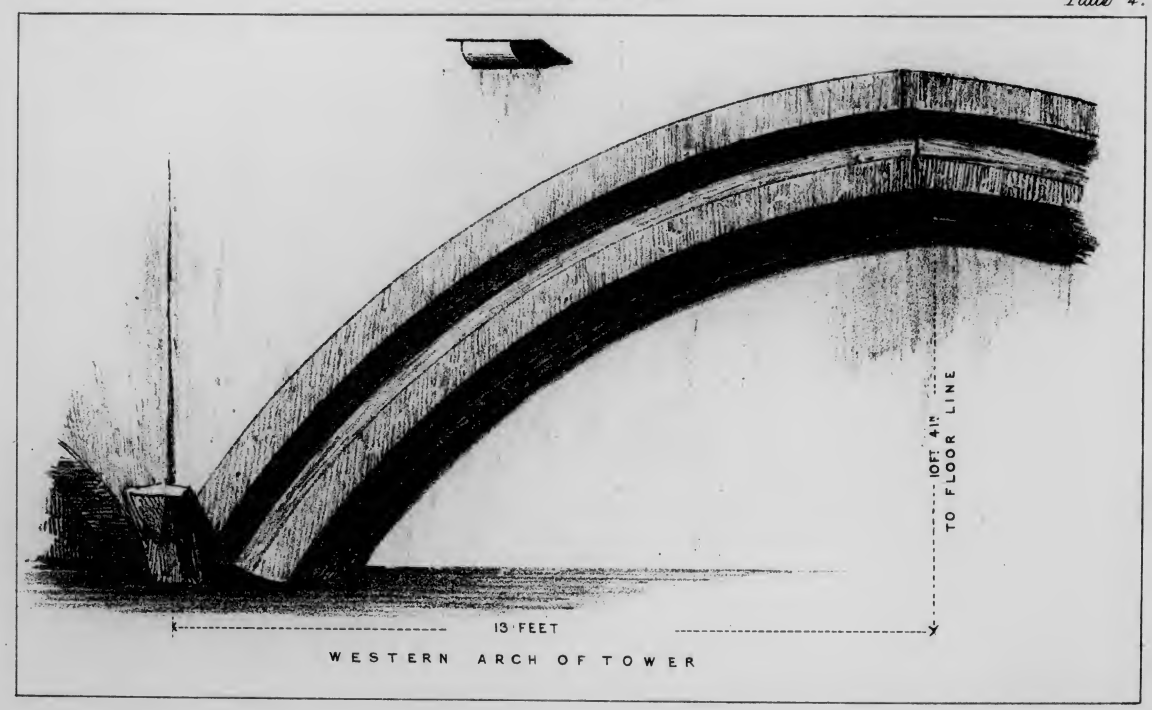
BUCKLAND ABBEY.

Plate 3



BUCKLAND ABBEY.

Plate 4.

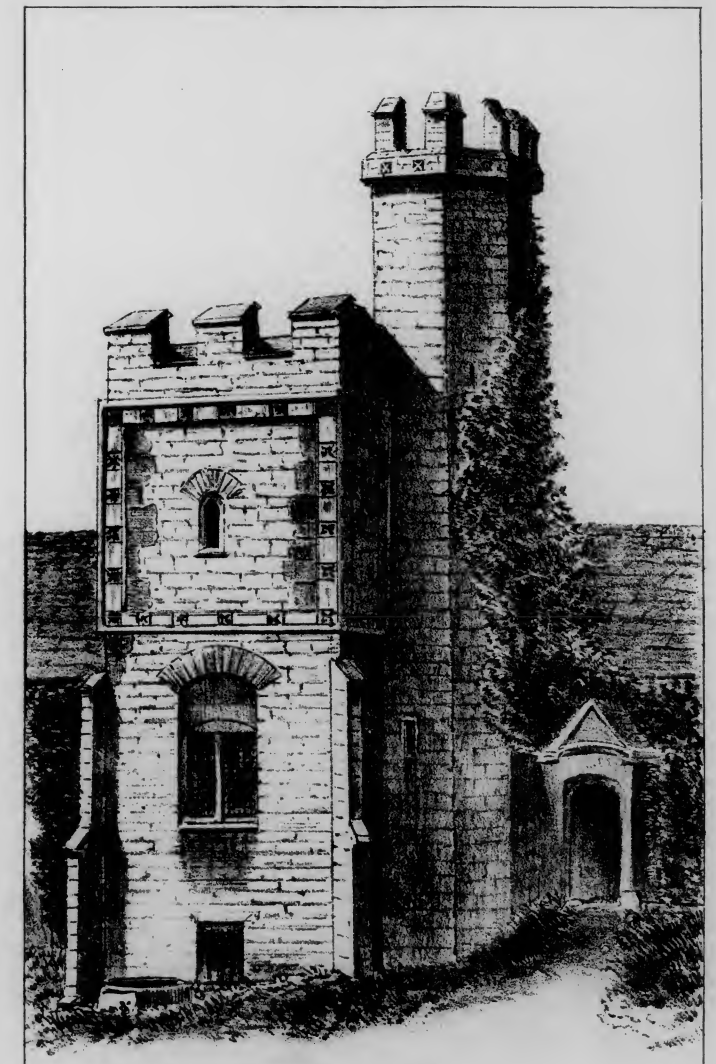


WESTERN ARCH OF TOWER

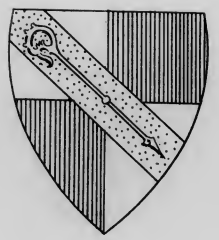
BOSS.

CORBEL IN TRANSEPT.

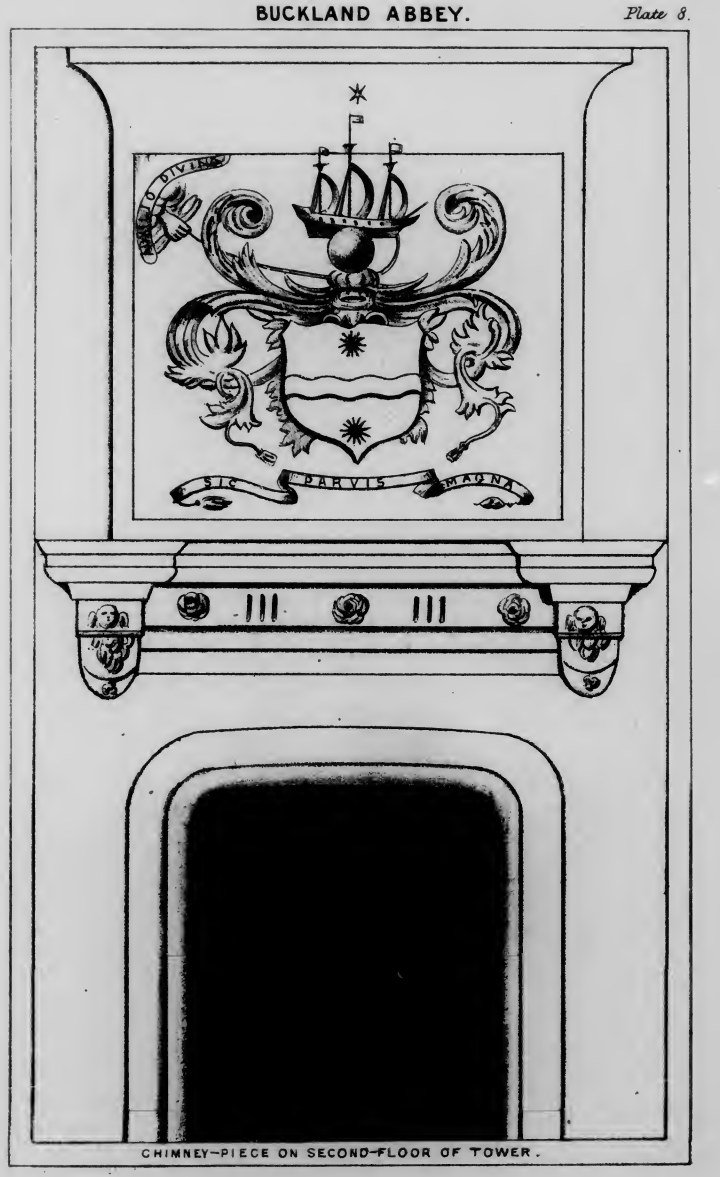
CORBEL IN TRANSEPT.



LODGE.



SEALS & ARMS.



CHIMNEY-PIECE ON SECOND-FLOOR OF TOWER.

THE

CISTERCIAN HOUSES OF DEVON.

II.

BUCKLAND—Concluded.

THE

CISTERCIAN HOUSES OF DEVON.

Buckland.—Concluded.

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51. In my search for documents connected with Buckfast Abbey, I have met with a few relating to Buckland, which may as well be given, with a few additional quotations and notes, as a supplement to my former paper.

52. First as to the Abbey of Quarr, Quarrera, or Quarreria, in the Isle of Wight, from which Buckland was colonised, see par. 17. The pedigree of Buckland was as under:—

Savigny,
|
Quarr,
|
Buckland.

Quarr in the oldest deeds is called Quarraria, probably from the neighbouring stone-quarries. It was one of the first monasteries of the Cistercian order founded in England, and was, as I have before shown, begun by Baldwin, Earl of Devon, who, in the 32nd year of the reign of Henry I. gave the Manor of Arreton to Geoffry, Abbot of Savigny, for its building. The earliest charter now remaining is that of Engler de Bohun, who bestowed Haseley upon the monks, probably soon after Baldwin's donation. This deed was executed in Normandy and witnessed by Serlo, Abbot Geoffry's successor, and other Norman Bishops and Abbots. This, with other benefactions to the abbey, was confirmed by Richard son of Baldwin, whose deed without date must have been executed in the reign of Henry II. Most of the lands of the abbey appear to have been given in the reign of Stephen. There is also a grant from Henry, Duke of Normandy, of a place called Locwelle, in Normandy, for the monks of Quarr to build an abbey there, and a grant of confirmation from the

same Henry as King of England. This, Sir Richard Worsley conjectures to have been an act of gratitude in Henry to Earl Baldwin for espousing the cause of Matilda. Among the persons of consequence known to have been buried here are Earl Baldwin the founder, Adeliza his countess, and their son Henry. William de Vernun bequeathed £300 for the erection of a tomb here for himself and his father; the chapel also contained a monument to the Lady Cicely, second daughter of King Edward IV. (See *Dugdale's Monasticon, Hist. Isle of Wight*, p. 177, *note.*)

53. In the foundation deed of Amicia Countess of Devon mention is made of her daughter Margaret, described as a nun of Lacock. Lacock Abbey was in Wiltshire, founded in 1232 by Ella daughter of William Earl of Salisbury and widow of William Longspee, a natural son of Henry II. by fair Rosamond, and, in right of his wife, Earl of Salisbury. To this abbey Amicia gave the manor of Shorewell in the Isle of Wight, and also her heart. In all probability the body of Amicia was buried at Buckland, and her heart certainly was at Lacock. Her obit was kept at the latter place, on the Feast of St. Andrew, down to the Dissolution, and in the Valor is an entry:—"To money distributed to the poor on the feast of St. Andrew the Apostle for the soul of Amicia Countess of Devon, four bushels of corn worth 2s. 8d., and on the eve and day of that feast to three poor persons in bread drink and meat to each of them daily 2d. worth. 3s. 8d."

54. Of the documents, the first is from the Roll, Placita de Quo Waranto, Edw. I., whereby it appears that Amicia was called upon to show by what authority she held the hundreds of Wonford, Tiverton, Harrige, Roborough, and Axminster, and view of frankpledge, &c. in Tiverton, Collumpton, and Exminster, without licence, &c.

Amica Comitissa Devon' sum' fuit ad respond' dño Regi de ptito quo war'to tenet hundra de WONFORD TYVERTON HARRIGG' RUBERGG & AXEMENISTRE que ad Coronam dñi Regis ptinent, Et quo waranto clam' hre visum francipleg' furcas emendas assis' panis & c'vis fracte in TYVERTON, COLUMPTON' & EXEMINISTRE sine licentia, &c.

Et Amicia p' attor' suū venit, Et dicit qd non debet dño Regi ad hoc bre responde quia dicit qd non tenet integre pdca hundra eo qd Abbas de Bocland tenet inde hundra de HARRIGG & RUBERGG' et petit judm de bri.

Et Will's de Gyselh'm qui sequit' pdño Rege dicit qd licet pdcus Abbas teneat pdca hundra pdcta Amicia tenetur

responde dño Regi de tenancia suo quo ad alia hundra et nisi inde respondeat petit judiciū de ip'a tanq'm de indefensa. Dies dat' est ei coram dño R'a die Pasch in unū mensem ubicumq' &c. de audo judo suo &c.—Rot. 37. (Placita de Quo Waranto Edw. I. Ed: Rec. Com. fol 1818, p. 168.)

55. The next is from the Assize Roll, 1281: Robert of Buckland, who was the first abbot, is charged with unjustly dispossessing the Prior of Plympton of certain land:— At Exeter, Octave of St. Martin, 9-10 Edward I. A.D. 1281.

§ Assisa venit recogn si Robs Abbas ecce sci Benedci de Boclaund frat Rogus Iverlesboclond Wills le Forest Thom de Wythye Gilbs le Brewer Wills de Wyrk'm Walrus de Eckeworth Robtus Goscе Rics de Crewet Wills de Elleswill Rogus de Fylech'm Rogus Semer Walrus le Provost Wills Russel Robs de Alwiston Rogus Upperig Wills le Knyht Rics de Legh Rogus Orig' Gilbs de la Bure Thom de Colewill Thom le Fotur Gilbs de Crewile Wills Altwy Walrus Uppehull Ricus Bulymer Walterus Webbe Wills le Pyl Galfrs Aylmer Edwardus de Upton Petr de Wobhull Robs de la Yo Gilbs le Rede Robs de la Hole Ricus Berey Rogus Lond Godef'rs de Bikecumb et Rogus de Hamme injuste &c. disseis Priore de Plumpton de libo ten suo in Plympton post pm ꝛc. Et unde quer qd diss eum de quinq'ginta acr tre cum ptin. Et Prior ven et re' se de bri suo Ido pdcus Abbas et alii inde sine die Et Prior et pl sui de ps in mia scilt Galfrs le Frere et G'vas de Crymel Postea covenit int eos qd pdcs Abbas cogn pdcas quinqginta acr tre cū ptin in Hetfeld juxa Pudele ce jus pdci Prioris et ecce sue de Plympton et illas ei redd tenend pdco Priori et succ suis imppet Et p hac ꝛc. pdcs Prior cocessit qd tenetes ipius Abbis in Pudel heant communā in eisdem ten tempe apto ad omnimoda avia etc. (Assize Roll, M. 1, 34.—1 Memb' 29d.)

56. The next is from the De Banco Roll, William charging Thomas the Abbot, and Brother John Bryton, monk of the abbey, and John Spenser, with breaking into the house of the said William at Collumpton and carrying off goods and chattels to the value of £10. The defendants did not appear, and we do not know the result.

Will's Couta p att suū op' se iiij^to die vsus Thomā Abbem de Boklond et frem Johem Brytoñ comonacū eiusdē Abbis et Johem Spenser de ptito quare vi et armis domū ipius Willi apud Colomptoñ fregunt et bona et cat sua ad valenciā decē

libraꝫ ibidm invenť cepunt et asptavunt et alia enormia ei intulerunt ad gᵃve dampnū ipius Willi et contᵒ pacē Reg̃ etc. Et ipe non ven̄ Et huer̄ inde die vsqꝫ ad hunc die scilt a die Pasche in tres septias p essoñ suū postqam attach etc. I'o prec̄ est vic̄ q̃d distr̄ eos p omes r̄ etc. Et q̃d de exir̄ etc. Et q̃d habet corpa eoꝫ hic a die sc̄i Michis in xv dies etc. (De Banco Roll. East, 38 Edward III.)

57. In the Taxation of Pope Nicholas, 1291, we find some of the Abbey property mentioned :—

Abbas de Bokland h't Man'ria de	Bokland q'd tax' . . .	16	2	8
	Bikeley q'd tax' . . .	16	2	8
	Walhampton & in Dertemore, q'd tax' . . .	6	10	8
	Colompton q'd tax' . .	9	15	4
	Item apud Bikecumbe q'd tax'		13	4
S'mᵃ		39	13	5
Decᵃ		3	19	4½

(Pp. 146-153.)

There are also two or three other scattered references.

58. The next, in Norman-French, from the White Book of Tenures in Cornwall, is a direction, that in consequence of the poverty of the Abbey it should be relieved from the payment of charges connected with the Forest of Dartmoor :—

Pur la maison de Bocklond. (fo. 61 b.)

Cornewaille. ffever Marꝫ. lan Dengl xxx E. etc. A ñre ch vadlet Robt de Eleford ñre señ de Corñ et Devenes saluꝫ. Porceqꝫ noᵒ avons entenduz q̃ la poure maison de ñre dame de Bokland est durement mult aninentie p̃ la charge et svenue des forests de ñre foreste de Dertemore Sur quei noᵒ desirrantꝫ la relevacion de la dite maison Vous maundons q̃ vous meismes sveieꝫ q̃ ele ne soit chargee ou grevee p' les ditꝫ forests ou auts autrement q̃ ele ne doit estre de reson, et ne soeffrez q̃ labbe de la dite maison ou ses gentꝫ et tenantꝫ soient empescheꝫ ou endamageꝫ p les ditꝫ forests autrement q̃ nad estee vsee einz ces heures ou q̃ ils deyvent estre de bon foi. Doñ etc. a londs le xiij iour de ffever lan etc. p̃ t̃ levesqꝫ de Wync̄.

White Book of Tenures in Cornwall.—25-39 Edw. III.

59. The last document is a complete copy of the Ministers' accounts, 31-32 Henry VIII., so far as they relate to Buckland, carefully transcribed from the original. It gives full details as to the property of the abbey at the time, the rental, and the names of the various tenants.

BUCKLAND ABBEY, co. Devon.

COMP'A Oim et singuloꝫ Balliuoꝫ ppos Coll firmar̄ et al Ministroꝫ Computabil Oim et Singloꝫ Dñioꝫ Manlioꝫ Terr̄ et tenť Rector̄ pencoñ et porcoñ quaꝫcumq; tam Spual qam Tempal Dñi Regę Dco nup Moñ ptineñ sive spectañ viz. a ffesto sc̄i Michis Arch Anno Regni Henr̄ viijᵗⁱ Dei gr̄a Angl et ffraunc̄ Rę fidei Defens Dñi hibn ac in terr̄ supmi Capitę Ecclie Angl xxxjᵐᵒ vsqꝫ idm fsm sc̄i Michis Arch Anno eiusdm Dni Rę extunc pxim sequeñ sc̄il p vnū annū Integr̄ put inferius p̃t. nup' Monaster' de Buckelande.

COMP'US Georgij Pollerde firmar̄ ibm p tempus pdcm. Scit' d'ci nup' Mon' cū terr D'nical' eid'm p'tinen'.

Null put in pede vltimi Compi Anni px pcedeñ plenius cont'. Arrerag.

Smᵃ—null.

Sed r̄ de—xxiij li. iij s. v d. de firm Scir̄ ibm cū Orť pomar̄ Gardiñ terr̄ prar̄ pasc̄ & pastur̄ voc̄ Calses pke Barne pke Dedehᵃm Quarry pke cū duobꝫ pvis prar̄ eidm Annex le Conyger Wyndemyll pke long pke cū 1 pvo prar̄ adiac̄ Longland Vyntens Oxenhᵃm Southefelde Penmshe pke Ookewell Higher Byckhᵃm Lower Byckehᵃm Haylebelle Longpke Ruggemyll pke Cansey mede & Shepewaysshe cū s ptin̄ eidm scil ptin̄ sive spectañ sic dim̄ pfato Compu p tmio xxj Annoꝫ p Indeñ Dñi Rę sub Sigill Cur̄ Augmeñ Reveñ coroñ s ut assit' sol ad festa Annūc̄ bte Marie virginis & sc̄i Michis Arch equalr viz. p ij hmoi festis infra tempᵒ huiᵒ Compi accideñ ut supra. ffirm'.

Smᵃ—xxiij li. iij s. v d.

Smᵃ Totlis firm̄ pdce—xxiij li. iij s. v d. q̃ libavit Thome Arundell Milit̄ Rec̄ Dñi Rę ibm de exit̄ firme pdce huius Anni sine billa sed tm ex Recognicicoñ sua sup hunc compm.

COMP'US Robti Toker Ball ibm p tempus pdcm. Man'iū de Colomptoñ cū cert' terr' in Exoñ.

Null put in pede vltimi Compi Anni px pcedeñ plenius cont'. Arrerag.'

Smᵃ—null.

Sed r̄ de—ciiij s. vj d. de toto Redd libꝫ Teneñ ibm p Annū sol ad fm sc̄i Michis Arch tm put p Compm de Anno px pcedeñ sup hunc Compm exeunt̄. Redd' lib'o' Tenen'.

Smᵃ—ciiij s. vj d.

Redd' Cust' Tenen'. Et de—lvj li. vij s. xj d. de toto Redd Custum Teneñ ibm p Annū cū xvj s. vj d. rē int Teneñ ibm p quodm redd voc leȝ guldage rent p Annū sol ad iiij^or Anni tmios principal equis porcioñ put in Compo de Anno px pcedeñ ad larg annotat pleni^o cont^r.

Sm^a—lvj li. xij s. xj d.

Terr' in Exoñ. Et de—xxvj s. viij d. de Redd 1 Teñ infra Civitat Exoñ in tenur Joh^anne Chubbe vid p Annū sol ad tmios pdcos.

Sm^a—xxvj s. viij d.

p'quis' Cur'. Et de—x s. ix d de pquis cur ibm hoc Anno tenr put p Rotlas eaȝdm sup hunc Compm ostens et examinat ultra xlj s. v d. de divs Amciam illevabit et pdonat rone Act pliam de genali pdonac Dñi Re inde edit et pvis.

Sm^a—x s. ix d.

Sm^a Totlis Ret.—lxiij l. xiiij s. x d.

D quibȝ.

ffeod' et vad'. Idm compur in feod sive vad sui ipius comput Ball ibm ad lxvj s. viij d. p Annū sic sibi concess ac Willmo & Hugoñ fil s p tmio vite eoȝ p tras pateñ Dat sub sigillo nup conventual ibm xx^mo die ffebruarij Anno irr Henrici viij^vi xxv^to sol ad fest Annūc bte Marie virginis & sci Michis Archi equis porcioñ put in eisdm tris pateñ pleni^o cont^r viz. in Allone hmoi virtute trarȝ pdict p hoc anno—lxvj s. viij d. Et in feod Johis Edmond Decennar Mannij pdci ad xx s. p annū sic sibi sil Concess p tmio vite s p tras pateñ nup Abbis & convent ibm dat xx^mo die Aprit Anno xxix^no Re pdci sol ad fm sci Michis Archi im viz in Allone hmoi virtute eaȝdm trarȝ pateñ p hoc anno—xx s. Et in feod Anthonij Harvye subseñ Mannij pdci Ac Mannij de Bauntoñ ad xxvj s. viij d. p Annū sic sibi concess p tmio vite s p tras pateñ dci nup prior & convent dat vj^to die Octobr anno xxx^mo Dñi Re pdci sol ad fest pdcm viz. in Allone hmoi Virtute traȝ pdcaȝ p hoc anno xxvj s. viij d. Et in Stipend clici Auditor scribeñ hunc compm put Clicis Audit Dñ Re Ducat s lancastr Allocar Cons viz. in Allone hmoi put Alloc est in Annis pcedeñ—ij s.

Sm^a—cxv s. iiij d.

Expen' Sen'. Et in Expeñ Sent Clici Cur & At Officiar ibm existeñ p cur sup^a dict hoc anno tenend put p Rotul eaȝdm sup hunc compm ostens & examinat—xx s. ij d.

Sm^a—xx s. ij d.

Et in Denar p dcm comp^a nr libat Thome Arundell Milit Recept Dñi Re ibm de exit offic s huius Anni sine bill sed tm ex Recognic s sup hunc compm . . . } lvj l. xix s. iiij d. Lib'ac' denar' r' Rec'.

Sm^a Alloc et libac pdict—lxiij. li xiiij s. x d.

Que quidm Sm^a correspondet sum Totlis Re^t pdce.

Et sic Eq.

Comp'us Walti Langesforde Ball ibm p tempus pdcm. Bucklond' Man'iū cu' hundred' de Rowburgh Hayle Walkeh^ampton Shittistor & Rynmore cū cert' terr' in Saulteaysshe.

Null. put in pede vltimi compi Anni px pcedeñ pleni^o cont^r. Arrerag'.

Sm^a—null.

Sed r de—lix l. xij s. xj d. ob de toto Redd t^am liboȝ q^am custum Teneñ ibm p Annū sol ad iiij^or Anni tmios principal equis porc put in compo de Anno px pcedeñ ad larg Annotat pleni^o cont^r. Redd' Assis' in Bucklond'.

Sm^a—lix l. xij s. xj d. ob.

Et de—viij l. de Redd Assis in Hayle cū xx^s de Redd cuiusdm Coie de Rowburgh pdca sol ad tmios pdict put p dcm compm de Anno px pcedeñ. Rowburgh & Hayle.

Sm^a—viij l.

Et de xxj l. xiiij s. viij d. ob de Redd Assis Custum Teneñ cū iiij s. j d. ob. de Redd Guldag ibm p Annū put pȝ p compm pdcm. Walkeh^ampton'.

Sm^a—xxj l. xiij s. viij d. ob.

Et de lxij s. xj d. de toto Redd Assis Teneñ ibm p Annū sol ut sup put pȝ p comp pdcm. Shittistor & Rynmore.

Sm^a—lxij s. xj d.

Et de viij s. de Redd j Teñ ibm p Annū sol ut sup pȝ p compm pdcm. Salteaysshe.

Sm^a—viij s.

Et de—xxiiij s. ix d. de pquis cur ibm hoc Anno tenr cū xxj s. de quod^am redd voc Measure wheighte & watche sol p xiiij^ci decennar ibm ex Antiq cons put pȝ Rotul eaȝd sup hunc Compm ostens & examinat ultra xlviij s. iiij d. de divs Amciam illevabit & pdonat rone Act pliam de genali pdonac Dñi Re inde edit & pvis. P'quis' cur'.

Sm^a—xxiiij s. ix d.

Sm^a Totlis Ret—iiij^xx xiiij l. ij s. iiij d.

D quibȝ.

ffeod' & vad' cū Expen' Sen''.

Idm Compuť in feod sive Regard sui ipius Compu^te Batt ibm ad xl s. p Annū sic sibi concess p tmio vite s p tras pateñ dat sub Sigill nup Conventuat ibm xxvj^to die Aprit Anno rre Henric viij xxx^mo sol ad fm sci Michis Archi tm put in eisdm tris pateñ ad larg rro^t pleni^9 Apparet viz. in Attone hmoi Virtute tras pdict p hoc Anno—xl s.

Et in Stipend Clici Auditor scribeñ hunc compm put Alloc est in Ann pcedeñ—ij s.

Et in Expeñ Sen^l Clic Cur & at Officiar ibm existeñ p cur sup^a dict hoc anno tenend put pz Rotul easdm sup hunc compm ostens & examiat—iiij s. iij d.

Sm^a—xlvj s. iij d.

Decas' Redd'.

Et in defect Redd j Teñ in Salteaysshe sup onat in titlo p se ad viij s. p. Annū & duos Teñ nup in te^a Johis v^a Holdm^a & Johis Broke iiij s. xj d. supius onat in titlo redd Assis Manij pdci infra Sumam lviij l. xiiij s. x d. ob ad ix s. xj d. p annū. Et qd dict Teñ totlr in decas sunt & exist vac ac in nulli^9 te^a p totū temp^9 hui^9 compi ex sacro dci computę viz. in defect hmoi Redd p temp^9 pdem xvij s. xj d.

sic dimiss' p' discrec' Auditor' & Recept'.

Sm^a—xvij s. xj d.

lib'ac' Denar' r' Rec'.

Et in denar p Compnte libat Thome Arundell Milit Rec Dni Re ibm de exit officij s huius Anni sine bitt sed tm ex Recognic s sup hunc Compm } iiij^xx x l. v s. iiij d. [?]

Sm^a Alloc et libac pdict—iiij^xx xij li. ix s. vj d.

Et debt xxxij s. x d. q Allo^r ei ut de tot Deñ p ipm solut p divs Repac fact & impoit sup Divs Teñ & Cotag infra Manliū pdem hoc Anno maxie Ruinos ut in empcion Tegul find Clav Calc & areñ ac at ad hec necessar put p bitt de pticlis inde sup hunc compm ostens & examiat.

Et Eq.

Byckeleigh & Shagh p'cell' Man'ij de Buckland' p'dict' Arrerag.

Comp'us Johis Stephyñ Batti bm p tempus pdem.

Nutt put in pede Vltimi Compi Anni px pcedeñ pleni^9 cont^r.

Sm^a—nutt.

Redd' Assis'.

Sed r de xxiiij l. iiij s. vij d. de toto Redd t^a m libos q^a m Custum Tenenc ibm p Annū sol ad iiij^or Anni tmios principal equis porc put in Compo de Anno px pcedeñ ad larg Annotat plenius cont^r.

Sm^a—xxiiij li. iiij s. vij d.

ffirm' Molend. de Byckeleigh

Et de iiij l. vj s. viij d. de firm j Molend ibm p Annū sic dim Thome Boremañ p Indeñ ut Ass^it^r sol ad festa pdca ut pz in Compo de Anno px pcedeñ.

Sm^a—iiij l. vj s. viij d.

P'quis' Cur'.

Et de xxvij s. vij d. de pquis xiij^ci cur ibm hoc anno tent cū ix^a de hiett vij s. v d. de Redd cens 7 xj s. ij d. de At pquis put pz Rotul easdm sup hunc compm ostens 7 examiat ult^a xxix s. v d. de divs Amciam illevabit 7 pdonat rone Act pliam de genali pdonac Dni Regę inde edit 7 pvis.

Sm^a—xxvij s. vij d.

Sm^a Totlis Re^t—xxix li. xviij s. x d.

D quibz.

ffeod' & Vad'.

Idm Compuť in feod sive Regard sui ipius compu^t Batt oim & singlos Dnios Manlios Terr & Teñ cū omibs eos Membris in Byckleigh Abbottesrowe & Shagh ac vis fr^a unc pleg Manlij de Buckelond voc Holme Baliff ad xxvj s. viij d. p Annū sic sibi concess p tmio vite s p tras pateñ dat sub Sigillo nup conventuat ibm ix^no die Aprit Anno rre Henrici viij^vi xxx^mo sol ad f'm sci Michis Archi tantū put in eisdem tris pateñ ad larg rro^t pleni^9 liquet viz. in Attone hmoi virtute tras pdict p tempus huius compi—xxvj s. viij d. Et in feod sive Regard cuiusd^a m Simon Lawry Decennar oim & singlos Dnios sive Manlios pdict ad vj s. viij d. p Annū viz. in Attone hmoi caus excic offics huius Anni put Alloc est in Ann pcedeñ—vj s. viij d. Et in Stipend Clici Auditor scribeñ hunc compm put Alloc est in Ann pcedeñ—ij s.

Sm^a—xxxv s. iiij d.

Expen' Sen^l'.

Et in Denar p dcm compu^te solut p expeñ sen^l Clici Cur & At Offiiciar ibm existeñ ad Cur sup^a dict hoc Anno tenend put pz Rotul easdm sup hunc compm ostens & examiat—xlj s. j d.

Sm^a—xlj s. j d.

lib'ac' Denar'.

Et in Denar p dcm compu^t libat Thome Arundell Milit Rec Dni Re ibm de exit offic sui huius Anni sine bitt sed tm ex Recognic s sup hunc compm . . } xxiiij l. xix s. iiij d.

r' Rec'.

Sm^a Allocae et libac pdict—xxviij l. xv s. ix d.

Et Debt—xxiij s. j d. q Allo^r ei ut de tot deñ p nov fcur^a j pinfald Dni Regę ibm p Salv Custod Catatt p dco Dno Rege district in eodm pinfald ponend hoc Anno sine bitt sed tm ex sacro dci compu^te

Et Eq.

Buckelonde Rector'. Arrerag'.

COMP'US Roƀti Tooker firmar̃ iƀm ꝑ tempus p̃đcm.
Iđm o^r de—xviij li. de arr̃ vltimi comp̃i Anni ꝑx̃ p̃cedeñ ꝑut iƀm pleni⁹ cont^r.

Sm^a—P3.

ffirm' Rector'.

Sed r̃ de—xviij l. de firm̃ oĩm Decim̃ Garƀ Rect̃ p̃dict̃ cū Om̃ib3 Aƚ Com̃ođ eiđm ꝑtiñ sic dim̃ p̃fat̃ Comput̃ Wiƚƚmo & Hugoñ fiƚ s̃ de quinqueñ in quinquenniū durañ t̃mio lx Anñ ꝑ Indeñ Dat̃ quinto Die Octobr̃ Anno r̃rꝭ Henrici viij^vi xxvij^mo soƚ ad f̃m s̃ci Andree t̃m ꝑut in eađm Indeñ ad larg̃ irro^t plenius cont^r.

Sm^a—xviij l.

r' Rec'.

Sm^a Tot̃lis ffirme p̃dict̃ cū Arr̃—xxxvj li. De qib3 liƀavit Thome Arundell Milit̃ Rec̃ Dñi Rꝭ iƀm de exit̃ firm̃ s̃ p̃dict̃ hoc Anno sine biƚƚ sed t̃m ex Recognic̃ s̃ suꝑ hunc Compm—xviij l. Et deƀt—xviij li. . . . . Totū.

Sup'.

Ip̃m Comput^e de Arr̃ firm̃ s̃ huius Anni eo q̃d ħet Diē Soluc̃ inde uxsq; f̃m s̃ci Andree ꝑx̃ futur̃ post Claus̃ hui⁹ Comp̃i ꝑut ꝑ Indeñ đci firmar̃ . . . . xviij l.

Rect de Walkh^a mton & Shittistor'. Arrerag,.

COMP'US dc̃i Roƀti Tooker firmar̃ iƀm ꝑ tempus p̃đcm.
Iđm o^r de—vij l. x s. de Arr̃ Vltimi Comp̃i Anni ꝑx̃ p̃cedeñ pleni⁹ cont^r.

Sm^a—P3.

ffirm' Rect'.

Sed r̃ de—vij l. x s. de firm̃ decim̃ Garƀ eiusđm Rector̃ ac de iij^bus Teñ in Byckleigh cū om̃ib3 aƚ Com̃odit̃ eiđm Rector̃ ꝑtiñ sic dim̃ p̃fat̃ Comp̃i Wiƚƚmo & Hugoñ fiƚ s̃ ꝑ t̃mio lx Annoꝝ ꝑ Indeñ suꝑius in Comp̃o ꝑx̃ p̃cedeñ specific̃ soƚ ad f̃m s̃ci Andree p̃dict ꝑut ꝑ Indeñ p̃dict̃.

Sm^a—vij l. x s.

Sm^a Tot̃lis ffirme p̃dict̃—xv li. q̃ liƀavit Thome Arundell Milit̃ Rec̃ Dñi Rꝭ iƀm de exit̃ firm̃ p̃dict̃ hoc Anno sine biƚƚ sed t̃m ex Recognic̃ s̃ suꝑ hunc Comp̃m—vij li. x s.
Et deƀt—vij l. x s.

Suꝑ Ip̃m Comput^e de Arr̃ firm s̃ hui⁹ Anni. Eo q̃d ħet Diē ut sup̃—vij l x s.

Rect' de Bampton'. Arrerag'.

COMP'US sup^a đci Roƀti Tooker firmar̃ iƀm ꝑ tempus p̃đcm.
Nuƚƚ ꝑut in pede Vltimi Comp̃i Anni p̃x p̃cedeñ plenius cont^r.

Sm^a—nuƚƚ.

ffirm'.

Sed r̃ de—xl li. de firm̃ Rector iƀm cū Manc̃ dom̃ Clausur̃ terr̃ Teñ necnon fruct̃ decim̃ oblacioñ & Aƚ ꝑfic̃ quibuscūq; eiđm Rect̃ ꝑtiñ sic dim̃ p̃fat̃ Comput̃ de quinqueñ in quinqueñ durañ t̃mio lx^t Annoꝝ ꝑ Indeñ dat̃ xxiiij^to die Julij Anno r̃rꝭ Henrici viij^vi xxvj^to soƚ ad ffest̃ Pasche & Nat̃ Dñi ꝑ equaƚ porcioñ cū xx l. ꝑ penc̃ Vicar̃ iƀm xl s. soƚ Ep̃o Exoñ & Decañ & Capit̃lo iƀm ꝑ pencioñ s̃ Ac xv s. ix d. soƚ Arcħno Exoñ ꝑ Sinođ & ꝑcur̃ Om̃ib3 Aƚ om̃ib3 ꝑochiaƚ & Capeƚƚ s̃ci Luce ꝑut in eadem Indeñ ad larg̃ irro^t plenius cont^r.

Sm^a—xl li.

Sm^a Tot̃lis ffirme p̃dict̃—xl li.

D quib3.

Penc' & Porc' cū Sinod' & p'curac'.

Iđm Comput̃ in Denar̃ solut̃ Vicar̃ iƀm ꝑ pencioñ s̃ ad xx l. ꝑ Annū sic sibi & Succ̃ suis concess̃ ꝑ quanđm Compos̃ inde int̃ dict̃ Vicar̃ ac nuꝑ Abƀem & Convent̃ iƀm confect̃ viz. in Aƚƚone ħmoi ꝑ tempus huius comp̃i—xx l. Et in Consĩlib3 pencioñ Ann^ti soƚ Ep̃o ^xxs & Decano ^xxs & Capit̃lo Exoñ exeunt̃ ex^a Rector̃ p̃dict̃ ad xl s. ꝑ Annū viz. in Aƚƚone ħmoi ꝑ tempus huius Comp̃i ꝑut ab Antiq̃ Allocar̃ Cons̃ in Anñ p̃cedeñ—xl s. Et in Denar̃ solut̃ Arcħno Exoñ ꝑ Sinođ & ꝑcurac̃ ꝑ Annū ꝑut om̃ino Allocar̃ Cons̃—xv s. ix d.

videat^r concess.

Sm^a—xxij l. xv s. ix d.

lib'ac' denar'.

Et in Denar̃ ꝑ p̃đcm comput^e liƀat̃ Thome Arundell Mi^t Rec̃ Dñi Rꝭ iƀm de exit̃ firm̃ p̃đce sine biƚƚ sed t̃m ex Recognic̃ s̃ suꝑ hunc comp̃m . . . . . } xvij l. iiij s. iij d. r. Rec'.

Sm^a Allocac̃ et liƀac̃ p̃dict—xl l. Que quiđm Sm^a correspond̃ sum̃e Tot̃lis firm̃ p̃dict̃.

60. In 1553 we find the following monks still alive and enjoying their pensions:—

John Tooker, Abbot . .	60	0	0
John West . . .	5	0	0
Thomas Hooper . .	5	0	0
William Gye . . .	5	0	0
William Alford . . .	5	0	0
Benedict Lonege . .	4	13	4
William Milford . .	4	0	0
William Ebsworth . .	3	6	8
John Jordayne . . .	3	6	8

Thomas Maynard, Robert Troope, Hugo Harvey, and Simon Rugeway having died in the meantime.

61. The enlargement from the old Dartmoor Perambulation

Map accompanying my first paper is incorrectly engraved. On reference, I find my drawing is right, but the lithographer has taken liberties, and on the right-hand side of the tower and transept has inserted an upper row of windows, giving the appearance of a clerestory, which is altogether wrong. The engraver has also made the buildings above, more distinct than they are in the original drawing.

61. In connection with Sir Francis Drake, I may mention that after our last meeting Captain Swann, of Honiton, was good enough to write me, asking if I had met with any boxes on which were carved or engraved the arms of Sir Francis Drake, and describing one in his possession. Curiously enough, his letter reminded me of a box which I had seen, which, as far as I could recollect, corresponded with the description given by Captain Swann. Of course, when wanted, the box could not be found, and it was supposed to have been altogether lost. Fortunately, within the last few weeks it has been recovered. It bears the inscription, John Brisset fecit, 1712. The arms of Drake appear in a shield, *A fess wavy between two polar stars;* above is a helmet and the crest, *a ship under ruff, drawn round a terrestrial globe with a cable rope by a hand out of the clouds.* The letters A. D. stand for the crest motto. The motto, *sic parvis magna,* is below the shield. At the top are the words "Sir Francis Drake," and below the ship the words, "The Adventure—Europe, America [? Hispania], Asia, Africa." The mantling is very good and the work delicate.

There is a box similar to this in the British Museum, and I have heard of others, and it would seem that there are many in existence of various sizes.

THE

CISTERCIAN HOUSES OF DEVON.

III.

BUCKFAST.

THE

CISTERCIAN HOUSES OF DEVON.

Buckfast.

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62. The Abbey of Bulfestra, the name by which we find it called when we first learn of its existence, occupies a site—within the hundred of Stanborough, the Deanery of Totnes, and the parish of Buckfastleigh—which is not so typical of a Cistercian selection, nor so secluded, as are many of the houses of the White Monks. It is situated, it is true, in the deep valley, close by the river, selected originally more for use than pleasure, with the hills surrounding the retreat, and protecting the pasture land; but still, beautiful as the position is, and charming as is the scenery (and those who know Turner's exquisite engraving will not say that the painter has exaggerated its loveliness), there is not that sense of repose, that feeling which comes over the visitor of distance and apparent estrangement from the world without, which is so characteristic of many abbeys of the Cistercians. I must assume my hearers to be acquainted with the facts relating to the general history of the order contained in my first paper, pars. 1 to 14.

63. Throughout this paper I shall use the convenient word "Buckfast" in speaking of the abbey. We find the spelling varying from time to time in the different documents relating to the house—Bulfestra, Bulfestre, Bugfasta, Bocfasta, Bussestre, and Buckfestria, are instances. In the earlier deeds the last syllable has ordinarily the "r," which was dropped as time went on. The spelling Bussestre is evidently a mistake of the scribe or copyist mistaking the letter "f" for a long "s."

64. Unlike the abbey to which my two preceding chapters have been devoted, which was one of the latest mediæval monastic foundations in England, the early history of the Abbey of Buckfast is lost in remote antiquity.

65. It is one of the common errors, which, like the vulgar belief that all monks were and are priests, I suppose will never be eradicated from the mind of the ordinary Englishman, that monasteries had their rise in and only flourished during the middle ages. In spite of all that has been written and said, it is forgotten by many, that from the first institution of Christianity, to say nothing of the earlier dispensation, lives of seclusion were found necessary for the welfare of many souls whose lots were cast in the midst of a world steeped in heathen wickedness. And Britain from the first had monks, and the fury of the English vented itself upon them, and upon their priests, their altars, and their churches. The story of the massacre of the monks of Bangor will recur to everyone, and scattered throughout the pages of the earliest chroniclers are references to places which, if not monasteries in the sense in which we use the word, were places of retirement and religious asceticism. If these facts are forgotten, it is not much to be wondered at that the early history of the Abbey of Buckfast should have been lost sight of by the casual reader.

66. In all probability the abbey was in existence before the coming of the North-man, and it is an unquestionable fact that monks were settled in the pleasant spot on the banks of the Dart long before the Norman Conquest. The account will therefore carry us far back through the story of England's history.

67. There appears to be no good reason for doubting the claim, rather proudly put forward by the Buckfast monks in the reign of Edward I., where the jurors affirm that they, the monks, said that the Abbey held a certain manor called Sele Monachorum, by the gift of King Cnut,—

"*Dicunt quod Abbas Bucffestrie tenet quoddam manerium quod vocatur Sele monachorum in perpetuam elemosinam de dono regis Cnud.*"—Rotuli Hundredorum, Edw. I.

There can be little question that that sagacious monarch was interested in some way in this part of his kingdom of Wessex. You will recollect Lyfing was his companion on his pilgrimage to Rome, and to him, the then Abbot of Tavistock, afterwards the famous Bishop, the King entrusted that remarkable letter to his English people which contains so much kingly wisdom, and shows so much anxiety for the welfare of his subjects. Cnut, during his reign, did much for religion, and conferred many a gift upon the monks, and Ely and St. Edmundsbury, Glastonbury and Winchester, among other places, benefited by his bounty,

and long cherished his memory, and the Church, during the years of peace which he gave to the country, fostered literature, art, and, to some extent, science, and spread throughout the land "great buildings and busy schools."

68. From the list of their possessions after the Conquest, it is not rash to assume that the monks of Buckfast received something more than the manor of Sele from the Danish King. In the possession of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter is a charter of Cnut, conferring land upon Burhwold, the Bishop of St. Germans, in which I think may be recognised the names of places in Devon, and on the death of Burhwold the King assented to the request of Lyfing, who was then Bishop of Crediton, that the sees of St. Germans and Crediton might be united, and to this king and the once Abbot of Tavistock, and to his successor Leofric, the establishment of the see of Exeter, as we now have it, is due. It is in our time, after a union of nearly nine hundred years, that the ancient sees of Devon and Cornwall are again to be separated.

69. From the death of Cnut, 1035, to the date of the Domesday Survey is but fifty years or thereabouts, and in the Great Survey we find clear evidence of the existence, and a list of the possessions, of Buckfast Abbey. Whatever the foundation of the Abbey might have been, Domesday Book shows us that at the time of the Survey Abbot Alwine and his monks were not only settled at Buckfast, which was the head of the abbacy, but had considerable possessions in land and other property in the county. The entries are interesting and valuable, and further on will be found translations which I have made from the Exeter and Exchequer books. The former, belonging to the Dean and Chapter, is supposed to have been the groundwork of the Exchequer book (the one intended to be preserved as the permanent record), and, as is apparent on comparing the two, much more full in its information. Thus, in 1086 it is clear that there was a religious house at a place called Bulfestra, that it had considerable property, and was apparently in a flourishing condition. There can be no question that this place was Buckfast Abbey.

70. It has been always stated, that in some way or other this house was dissolved after the Conquest, its possessions confiscated, its inmates scattered, that this was probably the work of the Conqueror, and that the land was given to the Pomeroys. But this could not, I think, have been the case. Because, to a great extent, the troubles of the Con-

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quest were over, the land had been apportioned, William had rewarded his companions, and among the great lords whose lands are enumerated in Domesday the Abbey of Buckfast appears with Baldwin de Redvers, William de Pomeroy, and others, as holding large domains. Domesday Book was completed only a short time before William met his death in the streets of Mantes, and yet within fifty years the abbey is said to have been dissolved, its possessions divided, and a new house founded in the same place. If such were the case, how did it happen, and what were the reasons for such a spoliation? A conjecture might be hazarded that the Red King found the abbey lands conveniently near his hunting-grounds in the Forest of the Dartmoors, and took possession of them with the usual disregard of the rights of the Church shown by him, but there is no evidence to support such a theory, and I think, although the contrary has always been stated, that I shall be able to adduce good grounds for believing that the monks of Buckfast continued to hold the lands that belonged to them at the time of the Great Survey uninterruptedly for five centuries after.

71. The only evidence as to the supposed dissolution and re-foundation of the Abbey is the unsupported statement of Leland, who says that *Ethelwardus filius Gul. Pomerey erat primus fundator.* Coll. Hearne, vol. i. p. 80, ed. 1770. Dugdale, with more caution, following him, says, that Ethelward is said to have been its founder, and Pole, Westcote, and Risdon, wishing to convey the same information, but making utter confusion of it and copying one another, tell us in the calmest way, that Duke Alford erected a fair abbey of the Order of Cistercians, Pole and Risdon saying that this happened before the Conquest. It is, I think, evident that the Duke Alford of the last mentioned writers is the Ethelward of Leland and Dugdale. It is also very evident that the additional statement of Pole and Risdon, "before the Conquest," cannot be true, simply because it is certain that there were no Cistercians in existence anywhere for more than thirty years after the Conquest, and that there was no Cistercian house in England until the year 1128.

72. An examination of the case with reference to Ethelward also induces us to believe that the claim made for him that he was the founder rests on no substantial foundation. His name is not mentioned in any deed or charter relating to the Abbey, and he is not in any way referred to in the royal confirmations of Henry and Richard, which are dated not long after 1137, the date of the alleged foundation. Again, the

greater part, if not the whole, of the lands mentioned in Domesday can be traced as being in the possession of the abbey at the end of the twelfth and the beginning of the thirteenth centuries; and even supposing that they had in some mysterious way, scattered as they were throughout the county, come as a whole into the hands of Ethelward de Pomeroy, it is not likely that they would have been granted in their entirety to the monks of Buckfast. But there is another fact of greater weight. In the deed of King Henry, which I shall refer to presently, and which was given before 1161, all the lands and tenements, and so on, belonging to the Abbey were confirmed to the monks, as they held them, "*avi mei.*" Henry died in 1135, two years before the alleged foundation by Ethelward. We have therefore to suppose that the land continued in the possession of the Abbey from the date of Domesday until some time in the reign of Henry I. and then it passed somehow to Ethelward, who in course of time established the monks afresh in the same locality, and endowed them with the same lands. In the unsettled state of the country during the reign of Stephen, the monks did not, as far as we know, trouble themselves to obtain a confirmation from that monarch; but, as soon as Henry's kingdom was firmly established, a charter confirming them in their possessions was obtained from the king.

73. Doubtless Ethelward was a benefactor to the Abbey, and on this account he and his descendants were held in grateful remembrance by the monks for many a long year, and on several parts of the ruined buildings, before their final destruction, the crest or badge of the Pomeroys, the red lion rampant, was to be seen, and there can be little question but that the story of Ethelward being the founder of the abbey arose from this fact.

74. I think, therefore, we may conclude, as far as the evidence goes at present, that there was no dissolution of the Abbey, and that Ethelward was not the first founder.

75. We have no clue whatever as to what the original foundation of the Abbey was, but in all probability it was Benedictine, and we know that it became a daughter house of Savigny, which sprang from the hermitage, afterwards the abbey, founded by Raoul de Fugeres and John de Landere in 1112, and which in 1148 was united to the Cistercian Order. Whether Buckfast became Cistercian at the time that Savigny and many others did, cannot be ascertained; probably it did not, as the confirmation charter of Henry II. about 1161, speaks of the monks "*que sunt ordine Savigny,*"

which seem to show that Buckfast did not pass in 1148, when the fourth Abbot of Savigny surrendered his house and its dependencies into the hands of St. Bernard. Leland says, "*Cænobium de Bukfest olim incepit per fratres quos appellabunt Grysæos, deinde admisit Bernardinos.*" *Collectanea*, vol. 3 (4) p. 152, ed. 1770.

76. Here he says that the monastery of Buckfast was commenced by brethren called "Grysæos," afterwards admitted Bernardines. "Grysæos" stands for the "grisei monachi," the monks of the order of Savigny. This extract from Leland I have never seen quoted; perhaps, from the sentence being curiously inserted in a list of manuscripts belonging to the Abbey, it has been overlooked. Leland's statement is confirmed by that in the charter of Henry II., to which I have just referred, "*monachis de Bugfasta qui sunt de ordine de Savineio.*"

77. What led Dr. Oliver to make the statement that Buckfast was colonized from Waverley I cannot imagine. There is not the slightest evidence, so far as I am aware, of there having been any connection between Waverley and Buckfast. Dr. Oliver seems also to have been confused as to Waverley itself, for he says that it was a daughter of the Abbey of St. Mary at Savigny, the fact being that it was a daughter of L'Aumone.

78. There is no foundation charter of the Abbey. The earliest document I can find relating to it, after Domesday, is the patent of Henry II., of which I have before spoken, confirming to the monks of Bugfast the church and abbey of Bugfasta and all the lands and tenements, &c., belonging to them, as they held them in the time of King Henry, "avi mei." The deed contains no names of places, or particulars as to the property of the Abbey; but it is interesting, and must have been granted some time before April, 1161, as among the witnesses are Theobald the Archbishop and Thomas the Chancellor, the famous Thomas Becket.

> Henry King of England and Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine and Count of Anjou. To the Archbishops &c. health. Know that I have granted in perpetual alms to the Monks of Bugfast, who are of the order of Savigny, the Church and Abbey of Bugfast, with all lands and tenements and churches and other possessions to the said church belonging, so well and in peace, &c. as if the aforesaid abbacy ever, &c. held in the time of King Henry my grandfather, &c. These being witnesses:
>
> THEOBALD, Archbishop of Canterbury.
> THOMAS, Chancellor.
> HUMPHREY OF BOHUN, Steward.
> ROGER DE NOVANT.
> WARREN son of GERALD, Chamberlaine, &
> WILLIAM the son of HAMO.
>
> At Worcester.
>
> (Patent Rolls, 1 Edw. IV., p. 2, m. 4.)

79. I have also obtained another copy of a charter, which is apparently the same as this, but differing slightly in the wording, and more full and precise in the description of the benefits conferred. It speaks of the monks of Buckfast as of the order of Cistercium (at least the word appears to be this) instead of Savigny, as in the other. The charter is nearly illegible at the edges, and many of the words are obliterated.

> H. [illegible] Sciatis me ꝑ ḋi amore & ꝑ salute anĩe mee & ꝑ aniabꝫ ōnium antecessorꝫ m̃oꝫ ꝯcessisse & in ꝑpetuam Elemosinā c'firmasse ḋo & Monachis de Bugfasta de ordine de Custerc̃ ōnes ·ꝯras & Tenuras suas q^a^s Racionabilit̃ habnt lib̃e tenendis cū socha & sacha & Thol & Them & Infangenet̃ & cū ōnibꝫ aliis lib̃tatibꝫ & lib̃is c'suetudinibꝫ [Q^a^re?] volo & [firmit̃?] ꝑcipio q̃d ip̃i & h̃edes eoꝫ h̃ant in pace lib̃tates suas & quietancias de Scyr̃ & hundr̃ & placitis & queret̃ & Murdr̃ & hidagiis & Scutagiis & Geldis & Danegeldis [illegible] & c'suetudinibꝫ de Moris & ōni sec̃lari ꝯvic̃o & exaccōe sic̃ mea Elemosina ꝑpl̃a.
>
> T. Thom̃ Canc̃: etc. (Cartæ Antiquæ. Y.)

80. But before the date of this charter, we have mentioned, in 1143, the Abbot of Buckfast, Eustachius, who was witness to an agreement between the abbot of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields and the Chapter of the Cathedral of Exeter in that year. This is the first Abbot of whom mention is made, after the English abbot Alwaine or Alcuin, whose name occurs in Domesday Book.

81. There is also a deed, which may possibly be earlier than the confirmation deed of Henry II., being a grant to the church of Buckfast by Henry de Novant, for the health of his soul and that of his wife Elizabeth, of the land of Scirhull, which he and his father granted to the monastery.

82. The date of this document is uncertain. If the grantor is Henry de Novant, son of Roger de Novant, to whom large

grants of land were made by Henry I., it is the earliest deed we have relating to the Abbey. There was a Roger, a grandson, and he had also a son called Henry, but Pole, Coll., p. 169, says, that the wife of this last-mentioned Henry was Isabel Bulbek, whereas the name of the wife of the Henry Novant of the deed is Elizabeth. It is to be noticed that, if the earlier date is the correct one, we have another piece of evidence against the destruction and resuscitation of the Abbey after the Conquest, for it shows that in the reign of Henry I. it was flourishing.

Buckfast. Notu sit ōibus &c. q̃d ego Hen. de Nunant p salute anime mee et spouse mee Elizab' dedi et concessi Eccles' de Bokfasta omne ter' de Scirhull &c. quā pater meus Rog' et ego prius conces' Prædict. Monachis. Test. Will'o fil Stephani Johe Longo &c. H. 2, Pole's M.S., p. 182. (Add. MSS. (Brit. Mus) 28,649, p. 394.)

83. In 1189, Nov. 18, about two months after his accession, and not long before his departure for the Third Crusade, Richard I. confirms to the monks of Buckfast, by the hand of his newly nominated Chancellor, the famous Bishop of Ely, William Longchamps, the possessions which they then held, and apparently confers upon them further privileges. As in the former deeds, the words are general :—

Ricardus Dei gratia rex Angliæ, Dux Normannie et Aquitanie, comes Andegavie, archiepiscopus, etc. salutem. Sciatis nos pro Dei amore et pro salute anime nostre et omnium antecessorum et successorum nostrorum concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bocfasta et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus omnes donationes que eis rationabiliter facte sunt in terris et tenuris et tenementis in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus quod predicti monachi habeant et teneant omnes terras et tenuras et tenementa eis rationabiliter data in bosco et plano in viis et semitis in agnis et molendinis in vivariis et stagnis in pratis et pascuis in homagiis et serviciis et releviis in grangiis et virgulis infra burgum et extra cum soch et sach et thol et theam et infangenethef.

Concedimus etiam eis et hominibus suis quietanciam de theloneo et passagio et pontagio et de schiris et hundredis et de omnibus placitis et querelis et de pecunia que ad murdrum et latrocinium pertinet.

Preterea concedimus eis et hominibus suis quietanciam de heingwita et de flemeniswita et de blodwita et de girthwita et de hidagio et scutagio et geldis et danegeldis et de operacionibus castellorum et de essart et de wasto foreste et de rewardo et placitis foreste et de auxiliis vicecomitum et de misericordia comitatus et de omnibus auxiliis et de clifwardis et de consuetudinibus et de moris et de omni seculari servicio et exactione. Concedimus etiam eis pasturam in moris per totam annum ad omne genus pecudum suorum.

Prohibemus etiam ne quis predictos monachos gravet vel eis aliquam injuriam aut molestiam aut gravamen faciat, nec eos in placitum ponet de aliquo tenemento nisi coram nobis vel capitali justiciario nostro.

Testibus: Hugone Duñ, Johanne Norwic, Huberto Sarum episcopis. Rogero le Bigot, Waltero filio Roberti, Galfrido filio Petri.

Dat' apud S. Eadmundum, Nov. 18, per manum Willielmi Elien. electi, cancellarii nostri A. R. primo. (Cartæ Antiquæ, S. No. 19.)

84. We have another glimpse of the Abbey in 1196, when we find William, Abbot of Bukfestria, witnessing the execution of the foundation deed of the Premonstratensian Abbey of Tor by William Lord Bruiere, in that year.

85. Early in the thirteenth century we find Nicholas Abbot at Buckfast, he granting to John Lambrith lands and houses at Exeter, in what was then and still is the High Street there.

Omnibus fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit NICHOLAUS, Abbas de Buckfesti, et ejusdem loci conventus, salutem in Domino

Noverit universitas vestra nos concessisse et dedisse Johanni Lambrith totam terram et domus nostras que fuerunt Ailmari Atlekin in Exon, scilicet duos sellas in regno vice cum introitu ejusdem domus versus magnum vicum Exonie, et omnes domos et terram retro, cum solario et pertinenciis sicud paries domus Ricardi Stukard' rectâ lineâ ducit in cimiterium sibi et illis quos inde heredes constituere voluerint, Tenendum de nobis inperpetuum jure hereditario libere et quiete reddendo inde annuatim nobis et successoribus nostris unam libram piperis ad pascha et domui hospitalis Sancti Johannis decem solidos per manu nostra ad quatuor annis terminos. Et nos tenemur warantizare predictas sellas et domos et terram predicto Johanni et heredibus suis adversus omnes homines.

Et si predicta tenementa prefato Johanni et heredibus suis warantizare non possumus faciemus sibi vel heredibus suis rationabile exscambium.

Pro hac autem concessione et donatione nostra dedit nobis predictus Johannes vigniti et quinque marcas argenti. Quod ut firmum permaneat sigillo nostro presenti scripto apposito confirmavimus.

Hiis Testibus:

Magistro Willielmo Paz.
Samsone et Rogero filiis Henrici tunc prepositis.
Waltero filio Turberti.
Willielmo Hastemend.
Johanne Caperum.
Martino Toton.
Johanne Puddin.
Johanne filio Walteri filii Tuberti.
Roberto Tabernar.
Waltero le Gyawe.
Ilare et multis aliis.

Original in possession of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. —(Oliver's Monast. Sup. pp. 33, 34.)

86. By this deed one pound of pepper is reserved annually to the abbot and his successors and 10s. to the house of the hospital of St. John, Exeter. That the Abbey of Buckfast was interested in, and helped to support this hospital, formerly that of St. Alexius, it is certain, but, so far, I have not been able to ascertain what the nature of the connection between them was. From an entry in the register of the hospital, now in possession of the Corporation of Exeter, Dr. Oliver thought that Abbot William granted an annuity of 30s. to the master and brethren of the old hospital, to issue from certain estates, the names of which are given as Lamenecote and Emilde, of which we know nothing now.

87. In 1207 a thirteenth part of the goods of the Church was demanded of the bishops and clergy by King John. The Cistercians were exempt from this demand, John being a friend of the order: "*Ad quam colligendam misit ministros suos per universos comitatus Angliæ; at hac exactione liber fuit ordo Cisterciensis.*"—(Annales de Waverleia Ann. Monast. ii. p. 258.)

88. About this same time we find the abbey received further gifts. Richard de Bauzan, whose pedigree I have not been able satisfactorily to make out, gives all his land of

Holne, with the appurtenances, to the abbot and convent of Buckfast.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Ricardus Bausan dedi, concessi, et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi abbati et conventui de Bufestre, Deo et beate Marie servientibus, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, pro animabus patris mei et matris mee et fratris mei Stephani Bauzan, totam terram meam de Holna cum omnibus pertinentiis suis ut in dominicis, villenagiis, boscis, turbariis, homagiis, et serviciis liberorum, videlicet Stephani Mugge, Michaelis Mugge, Wimundi Sele, Osberti Corbyn, et Warini de Budditone, et omnibus aliis pertinentiis tenendam et habendam dictis abbati et conventui et eorum successoribus vel cui eam assignare voluerint, de me et heredibus meis, libere, quiete, integre et pacifice jure hereditario imperpetuam in viis semitis, &c. faciendo inde mihi et heredibus meis ipsi et successores sui vel eorum assignati tricessimam partem feodi unius militis pro omni servicio, querela, demanda, acta et exactione.

Hiis testibus: Gilberto de Umfranvill, Hugone de Cardinan, Martino de Fisacre, Gilberto filio Stephani, Philippo de Bodrigan, Waltero Bernas, Nicholao de Ferariis, et aliis.

89. Lysons states that "the Manor of South Holne was given to the Abbey of Buckfastleigh by Reginald de Valletort, in the early part of the thirteenth century," Devon, p. 277, and goes by on to say that another manor of Holne was given them by Stephen Bauzun, which is manifestly a mistake. I have not been able to verify the statement that the Valletorts were donors to the abbey either of lands in Holne or elsewhere, and if, as seems to be the case from the deed I have just given, from the information given by the Hundred Roll, and from the fact of the arms of the Abbey being still to be seen upon the screen in the church, the monks held lands there, they must in some way have disposed of them before the Dissolution, for the ministers' accounts contain no mention whatever of property there. Of course the statement of Lysons, that the church of Holne was appropriated to the Abbey of Buckfast, is a mistake. It belonged to the see of Exeter, and was granted by Bishop Grandisson to St. John's Hospital in that city.

90. There is an order, dated in 1215, from King John to, among others, the Abbots of Ford and Buckfast, for the delivery of whatever vessels, jewels, &c. might be in their custody, handed them for safe keeping. This appears to be

one instance of the ordinary deposit of valuables with the officers of a religious house for their preservation, and not a deposit to secure the repayment of a loan due to the house, an instance of which we shall find further on.

91. In 1225, among the Feet of Fines, there is an entry of the final proceedings on the sale to the abbot of seven acres and a half of meadow land in Sele, which I give, as it enables me to add the name of Abbot Michael, the first of some abbots whose names have not hitherto been recorded, which I have the pleasure of adding to the list contained in the Monasticon.

Hec est finał concordia fca in curio Dñi Reg̃ ap̃d Exoñ Die Sabƀi ꝑxª post octaƀ trinitatis Anno Regñ Reg̃ Henr̃ fił Regis Joħis Duodecim̃ Coram Thom̃ de Mulet̃ Roƀto de Lexint̃ Rađo Musard & Jordañ Oliṽ justic̃ Itiñantibꝫ & aliis dñi Reg̃ fidelibꝫ tūc ibi p̃sentibꝫ Int̃ Simonē Lampreie petētē & Michaelē Abƀm de Buffest̃r tenentē de Septem acris pªti & dimiđ cū ꝑtiñ in Sele. Uñ ass̃a mortis añcessor̃ sūmonita fuit int̃ eos in p̃fata curia Scilicet qđ p̃dc̃us Sim̃ remisit & quietū clamavit de se & ħedibꝫ suis ip̃i Abƀi & successoribꝫ suis & eccłie sue de Buffest̃r imꝑpm̃ totū jus & clamiū quod ħuit in toto p̃dc̃o pªto cū ptiñ. Et ꝑ hªc remissiōe quieta clamancia fine & cōcordia idem Abbas dedit p̃dc̃o Simoñ Septē marcas arg̃nti.

Feet of Fines, Devon. Henry III. No. 107.

92. The friendship of John for the Cistercians did not last long. After his excommunication, he continued his exactions from the Church. The chronicler of Waverley tells us :—

Idem rex collecto multo exercitu in mense Junio transfretavit in Hiberniam, ubi hostibus ad votum subactis dimissis ibi episcopo Norwicensi, Johanne de Grai, et Willelmo Marescallo mense Septembri minus infestus omnibus viris Cisterciensis ordinis rediit. Convenerat enim eos antequam transfretaret, sicut et cæteros, de auxilio ipsi præstando contra iminicos suos; et quia idem Cistercienses pecuniam ei ad libitum suum contra libertatem ordinis sui dare noluerunt, in immensum eos afflixit, et a singulis domibus brevissimo temporis spatio indulto, multe valde causum ita ut summa xxxiii m et ccc marcatum collectio illa excederat, violenter extorsit. Ipsi vero per diversas domos monachorum et canonicorum dispersi sunt. Waverleia vero, omnibus facultatibus suis distractis et ablatis, facta similiter dispersione monachorum et conversorum circumquaque per Angliam, regis iram patienter sustinuit. Abbas ejusdem loci Johannes tertius timore regis peterritus, domum suum reliquit et de nocte latente aufugit. Acta sunt [hæc] circum festum beati Martini. Prohibuit etiam rex ut nullus de ordine Cisterciensi transfretaret, aut de alienis in Angliam veniret.

Annales de Waverleia. (Ann. Monast. vol. ii. p. 265.)

93. Letters resigning their property were also extorted from the Cistercians and others, and under Henry III. both monks and Jews suffered. In the year 1225, when the King confirmed the charters, a fifteenth of all movables in the kingdom was granted to him to enable him to recover the English possessions in France. The annalist from whom I have quoted says :—

"Monachi vero Cisterciensis ordinis, tam pro libertatibus quam pro gratia et benevolentia regis habenda, dederunt ei duo milia marcas argenti. Judæi autem existentes in Anglia dederunt ei eodem tempore quinque milia marcas argenti."—Ann. Waverleia ii., p. 300.

Were the Jews richer than the monks, or were they more patriotic?

94. In 1236 the abbot and monks became members of the Merchants' Gild of Totnes. On the back of a roll of the gild, in the possession of the Corporation of Totnes, is written a covenant between the abbot, probably Michael or Howell, and the Convent of Buffestleigh, 20 Henry III., and the burgesses of Totnes, to the effect that the latter have admitted the abbot and monks into the guild, so that they might make all their purchases in the same way as the burgesses, all sales, however, being excepted "nomine tabernæ" by way of trading. Third Report, Hist. MSS. Com. p. 343. To go forward a little, twenty-four years later, we find the Abbot of Buffestie second on the roll of the gild, then numbering about two hundred members, following the Abbot of Tor.

95. In 1243 we have entries on the Assize Rolls relating to disputes with the convent in respect to various properties.

Plac' Corone et Assise,
28 Hen. III. Devon.

Ass̃a venit rec̃ Si Prior de Plumtoñ iniᵒte etc. diss̃ Abƀem de Buffestre de Communa past̃e sue ī Walleworth̃ que ꝑtinet ad liƀm teñ suū in eađ villa p̃t pⁱmā etc.

Et Prior veñ & nich diĉ q̃r assa remaneat.

Juř ďnt qď ꝑďcs Prior dissŝ ꝑďcm Abƀem de ꝑďca coñuna ini⁹te etc. siĉ bře diĉ. Et ĩo Consiď est qď Abƀs reĉ seis suam ⁊ Prior ī m̃ia. ꝑ pł Walƀi de Bath.

Dampñ. ij s.

* * * * * * * * * *

Wiłłs Swenge & Isab vx̃ ei⁹ petūt. ℣. Abƀem de Buffestř diñ ferling̃ ꝑre cū ꝓtiñ in Nyrifeud ut Jus & ħeditatem iꝑius Isab & ī quā idē Abƀs nō ħt ingřm n[i] ꝑ Roƀm de Waleworth qui nō n[i] custodiam iñ ħuit dū ꝑďca Isab fu[t] inf[a] etatē & in custodia sua etc.

Et Abƀs veñ & voĉ inde ad war̃ Henř de Altariis qui ꝓsens est & ei war̃ & deffenď Jus suū q̃n ⁊ĉ & tale ingřm & diĉ qď ħuit ingřm ī eanď ꝑrā ꝑ Wiłłm fřem fřem* iꝑius Henř. Et qď ita sit ponit se sup̃ ꝑriam. Et Wiłłs & Isab sitr. Et ido fiat inde Jurata.

Juř ďnt qď ꝑďcs Abƀs ħuit Ingřm ī ꝑďcam ꝑram ꝑ ꝑďcm Roƀm de Waleworth dū ꝑďca Isabłla fuit īf[a] etatem & ī custodia iꝑius Roƀti Dicūt & qď ꝑďca† carta q[a] Abƀs ꝓfert de feoffamento ꝑďce ꝑre fĉa fuit ꝓtq̃ ꝑďcs Roƀs eidē Abƀi dimis ꝑďcam ꝑrā. Et ĩo cons̃ est q̃d Wiłłs & Isab reĉ seis suam. Et Henř in m̃ia ꝑ pł Wiłłi de Muthecumb & Roƀti de Avayngnes. Et faĉ escamb ꝑďco Abƀi ad vałn ꝑďce ꝑre etc. Et Abƀs in m̃ia ꝑ magna t[a]nsgř.

Plac' de Jur' Coron' &c.
33 Hen. III. Devon.

Ad de Broth qui tulit bře nove dissie ℣s⁹ Abƀem de Bucfestř & alios in bři de Liƀo teñ suo in Tottoñ veñ & ret[a]xit se. Io iꝑe & pleg̃ sui de ꝑs in m̃ia scilt Hugo de Corndoñ Riĉs Doulelegh de Brenta. Pleg̃ Ad de m̃ia sua.

Assize Roll M. 1 32 } 1-2

96. The same year, on the Feet of Fines, we have an entry relating to another purchase by the convent of eight ferlings of land in Engleburn in the parish of Harberton.

Hec est finał concordia fca in Cuř Dñi Reg̃ ap̃ Exoñ In c[a]stino Sĉe Trinitatis Anñ Regñ Reg̃ Henř fił Reg̃ Joh vicesimo octavo Corā Rog̃o de Thurkelby Gilƀto de P̃ston Joħe Abƀe de Shyleborñ & Roƀto de Bello cāpo Justiĉ

* *Sic.* bis.
† It will be seen that no charter is *before* mentioned.

Itiñantib̃ & aliis dñi Regę fidelib̃ tūc ibi ꝑsentib̃ Inť Abƀem de Buffestř queř & Thom̃ de Reyny & Johannā ux̃ ejus inpeď de Octo f⁹lin̄g ꝑre cū ꝓtiñ in Engeleburñ Unde plaĉ Wař carte sum̃ fuit inť eos in eadem cuř Scilt qď ꝑĉdi Thom̃ ⁊ Johanna recognovūt totā ꝑďcam ꝑrā cū omib̃ ꝓtiñ suis esse jus iꝑius Abƀis ⁊ Ecclie sue de Buffestř ut illā q[a] idem Abbas ⁊ Ecclia ꝑďca ħent de dono ꝑďco⁹ Thom̃ ⁊ Joħe Habenď ⁊ Tenenď eiďm Abƀi ⁊ sueĉ suis ⁊ Ecclie sue ꝑďce de ꝑďcis Thom̃ ⁊ Johanna ⁊ ħedib̃ iꝑius Joħe in lib⁹am ⁊ ꝓpetuā Elemosinā. Reddendo iñ ꝑ annū unū par Cyrothecarū albarū ꝑcii sex denř ⁊ sex denř ad festū sĉi Mich et faciendo iñ forinsecū ꝑviĉ qď ad ꝑďcam ꝑrā ꝓtinet ꝑ ōi ꝑvicō ⁊ exaccōe Et ꝑďci Thom̃ ⁊ Joħa ⁊ h⁹edes iꝑi⁹ Joħe Warantizabūt ꝑďco Abƀi ⁊ sueĉ suis ⁊ Ecclie sue ꝑďce totā ꝑďcam ꝑrā cū omnib̃ ꝓtiñ suis in lib⁹am ⁊ ꝓpetuā elemosinam suā ꝑ ꝑďcm ꝑviĉ cont[a] om̃s homies inꝓpetuū. Et ꝑ h[a]c recognicōe Wař fine ⁊ concordia Idem Abƀs dedit ꝑďcis Thom̃ ⁊ Joħe sexaginta ⁊ decē marcas argenti.—(Pedes Finium Devon. Hen. III. No. 369.)

97. From the collections of Sir William Pole in the British Museum I have gleaned some little information relating to the Abbey, and some of its abbots. The first is dated the Feast of St. Lambert, 1246, and another William, hitherto unmentioned, is named in it.

Wiłłus Abbas de Bukfastř et ejusd. Loci Convenť Saluť Nov̄ Cum aliquando moť esset Placiť inter nos et Wiłło de S[to] Stephano de 24 Acris terre in La Dene una pax et concordia facta fuit in Curia Dñi Reg̃ inter nos et idm [*sic*] Wiłłum de S[to] Stephano Mañ suū de Dene Ded. Priori et Convenť de Plympton nos dictā conces. confirm̃. Tesť Dño Tho: Arch. Tottoñ, D[no] Wło de Widworthy et Galfrido de Prideas Miliť. Galfrido de La Ya, Roƀto le Peyterin alijsq̃. Dať in festo s[ti] Lamƀti 1246.—(Add. MSS. Brit. Mus. 28,649, p. 381.)

98. In 1247 Howell was abbot, and Durandus, Dr. Oliver says, was probably his successor, and in his time it is likely that those strange proceedings which occurred on the death of Bishop Blondy were investigated, and, as the abbot seems to have taken an important part in the inquiry, and as the inquiry was conducted in the chapter-house at Buckfast, I have thought it well to refer shortly to the matter. Bishop Blondy was consecrated Dec. 1st, 1245. He died 26 Dec.,

1257. He was a prelate of piety and learning, and conscientiously discharged the duty of his high office, but his biographers have confounded him with another of the same name, his opposite in every respect. Soon after his death his enemies traduced his memory and accused him of allowing his servants to forge collations for their personal benefit. This, of course, soon came to the knowledge of his successor, Walter Bronescombe, and on the 19th of March Walter of Loddeswell, the Chancellor, and Richard of Totnes, a notary, appeared before the Bishop and the Abbot of Buckfast in the chapter-house of Buckfast, and confessed to them that on the night of the late Bishop's death they entered his chamber and found several persons engaged in drawing up and signing letters for the disposal of benefices and the appropriation of the effects of the Bishop, who then, if not actually a corpse, was *in extremis*, and that after the parties were fully satisfied of the death of the Bishop many other letters were written and signed. Fuller details of the affair will be found in the extracts from Bishop Bronscombe's Register, given in the Lives of the Bishops by Dr. Oliver.*

99. In 1268 I can add the name of another new abbot, Henry, his name appearing in the following extract:—

A° Regni Regis H. fit Joħis 53 Facta fuit hæc concordia inter Henr̃ Abb̃m de Bukfast et ejus[đ] Loci convent̃ et Rich̃ filiū Aluredi de Dodeworthy p cc̃muni pastura in Mañ de Brent. Test̃ Dno Witto Probo [*i.e.* Prous] Joħe de Niveton Joħe de Boyvile Witto de Killbury Witto de Chiverston Joħe de Davayly Petro de La Ya et mult. alijs.—(Add. MSS. Brit. Mus. 28,649, p. 381.)

100. In the episcopal registers, where we frequently find similar entries, there is a record of Simon being blessed as abbot by the bishop on the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, 1272.

101. The conveyance of the land in Holne parish by Richard Bauzan is said by Dr. Oliver to have been made in the time of this abbot. My impression is that it is of earlier date, but as I before said I have not been able satisfactorily to make out the Bauzan pedigree, and the learned doctor probably, although he does not give any evidence, satisfied himself as to the correctness of his statement.

102. I now come to the entries in the important documents known as the Hundred Rolls, which contain the results of

* Lives of the Bishops of Exeter, pp. 37, 38, and 39.

the survey made by special commissioners appointed by Edward I. to ascertain the state of the demesne lands, the revenue of the crown, the various tenures by which lands were held, and so forth.

103. We find from the roll relating to Devon that the property of the Abbey had not much increased since Domesday. Curiously enough Holne, said to have been granted by Richard Bauzan only a year or so before, is mentioned as Sutholn, the gift to the Abbey of Richard Bareyn. The commissioners made their returns, and, as it was necessary for the Court of Exchequer to have in one view such parts of them as affected the crown and its rights, a selection from the fuller returns was made containing the entries relating to these matters. These latter rolls are called extracts, and they are valuable, as the fuller rolls of some counties are altogether lost. Fortunately both the rolls relating to Devon are in existence, and I give here the return of the commissioners, and the extract therefrom as well, relating to the land of Buckfast:—

Rotuli Hundredorum, Edward I. Printed ed. 1812. *Buckfast.*

Hoc e' vered'cm xij jurator' Hundr'i forins' de Ermy'tone.

Jurati Walt' de Fenton Joħ de la Porte Alvedr' de Ponte Wills de Karswiłł Ric de Leg' Joh' de Collaton Ric de Colamor' Robt de Gudeford Rand' de Bahecumb' Robt' de Wonigwill Walt' de Longeham Joh' de Bosco p' sacament' suū dic̃t.

It' Battekesburne Hetfell & Essa *tenēt' fuer 'de d'nico coron'* de Reg̃bȝ p̃decessoribȝ Reg' qi n̄c ē E in capite & tenet m° abbas & dom⁹ Bufestie in purā & p̃pet' elemosinā a q° tp̃r ignorāt. p. 69.

It' abbas & dom⁹ Bufestr' hnt' furcas in maner' de Hetfell & assisam servis' ibiđm & ap' Battekesbuhr a q° t̃pr' & q° war' ignorat'. p. 69.

It' Bacekesburhe Hetfell & Essa fu⁹nt de đnico corone p̃dec R & tenet modo abbat Bufestie in pura & ppetuam elemosinā a quo t̃pe ignorant. p. 90. Extract'.

It' abbas Bufestr' habet furc' in mañio de Hetfell & assam c̃visie ibidē & apud Hattekesburh a quo t̃pe & quo waranto ignorant. p. 91. Extract'.

Vered'cm Hundr' de Schefbeare.

Et Abbas de Bufestia ħet apud Patichstowe furcas assisam c̃vis & alias libertates regias & ħet war' sed de quo Rege ignorant. p. 78.

Extract'. & Abbas de Buffestria ħt apud PATRICHESTOWE furc' & assias c̄visie and alias libertat' regias & habet war' de quo' Rege ignorant. p. 94.

Veredictu' xij jur' de Hundr's de Stanburg'. It' q^i clamant ret^rnu v̄l ext^actū breviu & q^i, tenent placit' de naumeo vetito vl clamant here wreckū mar.

[Churchtowe.] Dicūt qd nuł sed . . . . & man'iu de BRENTE & man'ia de BUFFESTR' q^i sūt abbat' de Buffest^r . . . . & mañiu de THURESTOWE ten3 abbas de Buffest^r & ħnt furcas & assis' pan' & s'vic & in q^o mañio est novu' burg' q^i respondet p' se p^r vi. mr̄ & tenent m̄catu die Ven'is & tenet placit' assis' pan., & s'vis q^o waranto ignorant. p. 79.

It' de his q^i ħnt liƀtate p Reg. Angl' concessas.

Dicūt q^d abbas de Buffest^r clam' here liƀtate q^d q^ieti sint de hid' murdriis & aliis q'ib3 guldis quo warranto ignorant. p. 79.

It' de ppres^tis fcis.

Dicūt q^d abbas de Buffest^r & convent' fecunt ppres^tam de q^od magno wasto omunis mora in aust^ale pte de DERTEMORE ad nocumentu' toci' pat^ie q' in tepe H. Reg' p'tis d'ni E' Reg' q^i nūc est Howaldus abbas de Biffest^r and convent' predic^t' wastu' sibi appropiavūt & tenūt & vendūt carbon' t^rb & past^ras de anno in annū & capiūt inde redd' quo waranto ignorant ad damp̄m annuatim xl^s. p. 79.

It' dicut' q'd Rog's Mirabel tenuit t'ram de SCIREDON de d'no Reg' in capit' p' s'jantiam t^i'u sagittaz quandocuq' d'ns Rex c^eret in foresta de DERTEMORE q' fec' feloniam p' q^d utlagiat' fuit & tuc' predcam tram accidit in man' dñi Reg. H. pat^is dñi Reg' Ed q^i dedit illam magro Walto Medico & modo ten3 Joh' de Boyvile & Dyonis' ux' sua fil & hes' predci Walti & pteā duo ferling' tre in KYNGDON ptin predce s'ganc de SCIREDON alienata est de novo tepe isti' Reg' p' Nichm de Kyngdon liƀe tenent' predce tre de KYNGDON q^i dedit illam abbat' & convent' de Buffestre & val3 p' ann' x sol'. p. 79.

Veredictu' Hundri' de Teyngebrugg'.

Dicut & q' mañia de Kingdon Sekiredon & Hokneton fu^unt in manu' dni R. H. pat^is dñi Reg' nuc tanq^a eschaet' sua p' fellon' cuj^sdam felonis Rog^i Mirabel & illa mañia dedit Walto de Skiredon p s'vic' iij^s ad festū Sci Michis & t^um sagittaz q^ando dñs R volūit venare in forestā de DERTEMORE. Que q^id mañia p mortem pdci Walti decendebant cuidam Dionis' filie sue q^am Johnes de Boyvile ht in ux' & idm tenent mañia p'dicta mañia de dño R p' s'vic pdem excepto uno ferlingo tre q' abbas Buffestr' m^o ten3 p'

alienacone Nichi de Kingdon tenen^t dci Johnis de Boyvile q^am fec' eidm abbti & valent mañia pdicta p' annu xl^s unde KINGDON valet viij s. p. 81.

D' hiis qui Clam' returnu' vel extract' breviu' &c.

Hund' de Stanburg' Extract. Dnt qd qd Hugo de Ferrar' & Wiłłs de Chiv'ston apud Thurleston, Gilbo de Cnoviłł Lodeswell Abbas de Buffestria apud BRENTE & BUFFESTR' Johes de Boyvill apud Sciredon prior de Plimton apud DEN Abbas de Sco Donmel' apud RASTRIWE Nich^s fil Martini apud DERLINGTON Rog's de Mules apud DUPEFORD et Johes de Besillis apud ALFINGTON hūt furc' & assisas c'visie set [sed?] nesciūt quo waranto. It' Abbas Buffest^ie in man'io de Churestorwe habet fur' et assias panis & c'visie in quo man'io est novo burg' qui respondit p' se p' vj jur' & tenet m'cutu die Venis & hnt assias panis & c'visie s3 nesciūt quo waranto. p. 91.

It de hiis qui h'nt libertate &c.

Extract. D'nt q'd abbas Buffestrie clam' here liƀ' qd quiet' est de hidag' murdriis & aliis comunib3 gildis s3 nesciūt quo war' & man'iū de DERTIGTON et Dupeford quiet' sint d'coib3 gildis & de turno vic' s3 nescīut quo war'. Et sei^d q'd Nichs fil Martini tenet man'iu de DERTIGTON Rog's de Mules man'iu de DUPEFORD & Gilb' de Conevill man'iu de LODESWELL. p. 91.

It de hiis qui de novo appropriav'int chac' &c.

Dnt qd man'ia de DUPEFORD DERLINGTON and L . . . . . clam' here warenna & hut s3 a quo tpe vl quo waranto ignorant.

D'nt q'd abbas de Buffestria & convent' fec'int purpresturā de quoda' magno vasto comun' more in australi p'te de DERTEMORE ad nocumentu' totius patrie q' in t'pe H. Reg' p'ris d'ni Reg' nūc (nup?) Hewaldus abbas Buffestrie & convent' p'dcs vastū sibi appropriav'ut & tenet & vendūt carbones turbas & pasturas de anno in annu & capiunt inde redd quo waranto ignorāt ad dapnū annuali XL. sol. p. 91. (*Sic*).

Hund' de Colrig'.

D' feodis dni' Reg' & tenentibu3 ejus &c.

D'nt q^d Rog's de Valle Torta tenuit baronium de Hurberton cū membr' de d'no Rege in capite p' s'viciū duoz militu' ad bellū quando dñs Rex h'uit necesse v'l q^atuor armigeru' & eadem baronia est nūc in manu d'ni Reg' p' morte d'ci Rog'i de qua baronia Abbas de Bufest^a tenet SUTHOLN p' donū

Rici' Bareyn qui feoffat' fuit de baronia de Hurberton et dedit eīde abbati t'pe H. Reg' p'ris dñi R' nūc xl. q'nto.

It̃ d'nt q'd abbas de Bufest'a tenet centu' acr' bosci apud Sutholn in man'io de Huberton quē boscū elemosinavit Rads de Valle Torta fra't dc̃i Rog'i nuper defuncti d'co abb'ti tp̃e ejusde' H. Reg' p'ris dñi R. nuc XL. sōdo. p. 89.

104. In consequence of the returns of the commissioners it is supposed that the statute of Gloucester was enacted, and various holders of land were called upon to answer "Quo Waranto" such things had or had not been done, and in the Rolls of the Pleadings in answer we find that the Abbot of Buckfast was called upon to defend the then possessions of the house, inasmuch as he claimed to have a view of frank-pledge, assize of bread and beer, and free warren, and a gallows in Buckfast, Churstow, Heathfield, and Batteburg. The abbot by his attorney pleaded that he claimed no free warren, and that as to the gallows he produced the deed of Richard I., which gave him the rights he exercised, and as to the other matters he pleaded that the crown had no right to question him, for the places where they were exercised were within the precincts of the hundred of Roger de Moles and Richard, the Lords of the Manors of Stanborough and Ermington respectively. On behalf of the King it was alleged in reply, that privileges of that kind especially pertained to the King, and, as the abbot showed no warrant from the crown, judgment was demanded on its behalf. As far as I know there is no account of the termination of the case, which was tried at Exeter. It frequently happened that proceedings, up to a certain point, were carried on, and then dropped, either because the King's advisers knew they had a bad case, or because it was not thought worth while to disturb the holders, or, which perhaps happened as frequently as either of the others, that unmolested possession was retained by judicious bribes.

At Exeter. Octave of St. Martin. 9-10 Ed. I. A.D. 1281.

Abbas Buffestr̃ sum̃ fuit ad respond̄ dño Regi de pl̄o quo War̃ clam̃ hr̃e visum f^a^nci pleg̃ emend̄ ass̃ panis & c̄vis̃ f^a^cte & furc̃ in Buffestr̃ Thorestowe Hecfeld & Batteberg̃ & lib̄am Warenñ in d̄nicis t̄ris suis ibid̄m sine licenc̃ etc.

Et Abbas p̱ atorñ suū veñ Et quo ad lib̄am warenñ dic̃ q̃d nullam warenñ clam̃ in p̃dc̃is vil̄l Et quo ad furc̃ dic̃ q̃d dñs Ric̃s Rex concessit ei Infangenethef & Itfangenethef in omīb; p̃dc̃is vil̄l p̱ cartam suam q^a^m p̱ft & hoc id̄m testat^r^ Iō inde sine die Et quo ad visum f^a^nci pleg̃ emend̄ ass̃ panis & c̄vis̃

f^a^cte in Buffestr̃ & Thorestowe dic̃ q̃d sunt infra p̱cinctum Hundr̃i Rog̃i de Moeles de Stanberwe Et quo ad Hecfeld & Battebergh̄ dic̃ qd̄ sunt inf^a^ p̃cinctū Hundr̃i Ric̃i fil̄ Steph̄i de Ermingtoñ in quibus Hundr̃ nich̄ pot̃ acc̄sc̄e dño Regi Et pet̃ jud̄m.

Here, in the later entry mentioned below, follows: "Et petit Jud̄m si d̄ns Rex acc̃oem h̄eat ad p̄d̄cas lib̄tates petendas que sunt in alienis Hundr̃is."

Et Will̄s de Gyselh^a^m qui sequit^r^ etc. Dic̃ q̃d huj⁹mod̄ lib̄tates sp̃alit̄ p̱tinent ad Coroñ dñi Reg̃ Et desic̃ nullū aliud ostend̄ war̃ Io ad jud̄m.

Dies dat⁹ est coram dño Rege a die Pasch̄ in unū mensem ubicūq; etc. [de aud̄o Jud̄o etc. Et Abbas po lo suo Walt̄m de ffyrsedoñ, added on the Roll in the note.]

Assize Roll. Devon M 1 34 } Memb. 20 d.

A similar entry in the Assize Roll M 1 33 } 3 on memb. 37,

with, here and there, a trifling variation in the Record. The names of places are written: "in Buffestre Thurescowe Hetfeld & Batteburg̃ & lib̄am warennam in d̄nicis suis ibidem sine licencia etc." This last-mentioned entry will also be found in the Placita Quo Waranto. ed. Record Com. fol. 1818, p. 168.

105. Of Robert, who was confirmed abbot in 1280, we have nothing to record. He did not, I think, continue abbot long, for I have found that Peter, whom Oliver mentions as occurring in 1306, was abbot at least as early as 1290, and his name appears again in 1295-6, as will be seen from the following extracts:—

A° Regis E. 19, facta convenc. inter Petrū Ab̄tem de Buckfastre et ejusd̄ Loci convent̃ ex vna p̱te et Joh̄e de Hubernford ex alt̃. p̱ terra in Brenta. Test. Will̄o de Kilberry Will̄o de Boyvill. P. 9. (P. 381.)

Convencio facta 24 E. inter Petr. Abb. de Buckfastr̃ etc. et Joh̄m Welbrok p̱ t̄ra in Brenta. Test. Ph̄o de Boterford, Heñ le Norreis, Hug̃ de Corndon, Ric̃o de la Forde, Ric̃o de la Forde, Ric̃o de Hubernford, 24 E. 1, p. 10. (Additional MSS. Brit. Mus. 28,649, p. 380.

106. In Abbot Peter's time the Survey for the Taxation of Pope Nicholas was taken. In 1288 this Pope gave to Edward I. the tenth of all the revenues of the churches in England,

Scotland, and Ireland, in aid of the war in the Holy Land. The survey was not made till 1291 and 1292, as the King did not immediately avail himself of the benevolence of the Church. The entries relating to this abbey are as follows:—

	Taxatio.	Decima.
Decanat' de *Cadebur.*		
Abbas Buffestr' p'cipit de ecc̄lia de Donne	2 0 0	0 4 0
Decanatus de *Chamlegh.*		
Abbas Buffestr' p'cipit de ecc̄lia de Sele	2 13 4	0 5 4
Decanatus de *Totton.*		
Ecc̄lia de Brenta	6 13 4	0 13 4
Vicar' de eadem	1 10 0	non ex
Ecc̄lia de Birfestr'	5 6 8	0 10 8
Vicar' de eadem	1 0 0	non ex
Decanat' de *Wodlegh.*		
Pens' alibi bñfic { Abbas Bufestr' p'cipit de Ecc̄lia de Thurstonde* }	0 13 4	0 1 4
Archidiaconat' Totton'.		
Abbas Buftr' hēt { Maniū de Brent q'd tax' .	9 15 4	
Maniū de Northon† q'd tax' .	6 6 8	
Apud Donfestr'‡ q'd tax' .	3 14 4	
Apud Hedfelle§ q'd tax' .	4 8 0	
Apud Bankesburgh‖ q'd tax' .	2 13 0	
Apud Bodrikeston¶ q'd tax' .	2 4 8	
Apud Sele q'd tax' . .	2 9 4	
Apud Dymm'** q'd tax' .	3 10 0	
Apud Trisma q'd tax' . .	1 15 8	
Apud Robrok and Hyndon q'd tax'	0 8 0	
Sm̄a . . .	37 5 0	
Dec' . . .	3 14 6	

Taxatio Ecclesiastica, P. Nicholai, pp. 144, 146, 149, 151-153, fol. 1802.

107. In 1297, April 8, Edward I. visited the Abbey, probably on his way to Plympton Priory. He was in Devonshire fourteen years before, and spent some time at Exeter with Queen Eleanor, and the Court kept Yule-tide in the Bishop's palace.

108. Abbot Peter was one of the witnesses to a deed with the Abbot of Tavistock and the Priors of Plympton and

* Churchstow.
† Notone.
‡ Buckfastleigh.
§ Heathfield.
‖ Batisborough.
¶ Petrockstowe.
** Donne.

Totnes, which was an undertaking by the Burgesses of Ashburton to provide a maintenance for a priest and necessaries for divine worship for the Chapel of St. Laurence, at Ashburton. A transcript of this deed will be found in the Lives of the Bishops of Exeter, by Dr. Oliver, from the Registers of Bishop Stapledon, p. 69. Robert, Stephen, and John de Churstowe succeeded Peter, 1 Aug. 1316; 24 June, 1330; and 1 Nov. 1332. I have not found a single entry relating to acquisition of land, disputes leading to legal proceedings, or to any event in the history of the Abbey during the time of these three abbots.

109. William Giffard was confirmed 6th June, 1333, his predecessor having been abbot for only about eight months. He seems to have been more than once involved in controversy as to the rights of his Abbey. I have not been able to trace in the Year Books the particulars of the dispute between him and the Stoners, the then Lords of the Hundred and Manor of Ermington, mentioned by Dr. Oliver; and I have in other cases been unable to verify the learned doctor's references to public records, which in two or three instances I particularly regret.

110. On the death of William Giffard early in 1349, Philip was admitted, 21 May, 1349, and in the following year he obtained from the King, a grant to his Abbey of a weekly market at Buckfastleigh, and a yearly fair at Brent, the former on Tuesday, and the latter on the feast of St. Michael and the two preceding days, to be held on Brent Down. I believe this fair is now represented by the Brent September fair. How long the Buckfastleigh weekly market continued I do not know, but an unsuccessful attempt to revive it was made early in this century.

Grant to the Abbey of Bucfaste of a weekly Market at Buckfastleigh and of a yearly Fair at Brent.

Pro abb'e et conuentu de Bucfast.

ꝑ eisdem* salt̄m. Sciatis nos de gra nra sp̄ali concessisse ⁊ hac carta ñra confirmasse dit̄cis nob̄ in xp̄o Abb̄i ⁊ Conventui de Bucfast̄ in Com̄ Devoñ qd̄ ip̄i ⁊ successores sui imppetuū ħeant vnū m̄catū sing̃lis septimanis ꝑ diem Martis apud Bucfastenlegħ ⁊ vnam feriam sing̃lis annis apud Brente in quadam placea vocata Brentedoune ꝑ tres dies duraturam videlt in die s̄ci Micħis in mense Septemb̄r ⁊ ꝑ duos dies p̄x ꝑcedentes nisi m̄catū illud ⁊ feria illa sint ad nocumentū

* Archiep'is Ep'is Ducib' Comitib' Baronibus Justic' vice commitib' prepositis Ministris et om'ibu' Ball's et fidelib' suis.

vicinoꝫ mcatoꝫ ⁊ vicinaꝫ feriaꝫ Quare volumꝰ ⁊ fermiť
p̃cipimꝰ p nob ⁊ heredibꝫ ñris qd p̃dci Abbas ⁊ Conventus ⁊
successores sui imppetuū ħeant dca mcatū ⁊ feriam apud
loca p̃dca cum omibꝫ libtatibꝫ ⁊ libis consuetudinibꝫ ad
huiusmodi mcatū ⁊ feriam ptinentibꝫ Nisi mcatū illud ⁊ feria
illa sint ad nocumentū vicinoꝫ mcatoꝫ ⁊ vicinaꝫ feriaꝫ sicut
p̃dcm est. Hiis testibꝫ venabilibꝫ pribꝫ J. Archiepo Eboꝫ
Angł Primate Cancellario ñro W. Epo Wyntoñ Thes ñro
Henr̃ Duce Lancastr̃ Wiłło de Bohun Norħt ⁊ Thoma de
Bello Campo Wampo Warr̃ Comitibꝫ Bartħo de Burghersshħ
seniore Joħe de Grey de Retherfeld Senescallo hospicij ñri
⁊ aliis. Dat̃ p manū ñram apud Wyndesore xxiiij die Aprilis.

p ipm Regē nunc̃ Wiłło Mugge.

(Charter Roll 25 to 27 Edw. III. m. 7.)

111. Philip was not abbot long. He was succeeded by Robert Simons, whose name I find frequently occurring in legal documents for nearly forty years. As early as 1358 he is mentioned, and as late as 1393. Whether it is that he was particularly litigious, or that his predecessors had been lax in their care of the rights of the Abbey, I do not know, but, besides the case of the Abbey against the Dean and Chapter of Exeter with reference to the fishery of the Dart,* I have found references to several other cases in the Assize and De Banco Rolls, some of which I give.

112. The first relates to a claim made against the abbot by Richard Avery, who complains that on the Thursday after the Feast of St. Dionysius in the 30th year of Edward III., the Abbot *vi et armis*, at Trusham, carried off the goods and chattels of the said Richard, labour horses [*jumenta*], oxen, cows, heifers, calves, pigs, and sheep, besides corn, hay, straw, and other things, and alleged that he was injured to the extent of £100. The abbot in person stated, in reply to the charge, that he ought not to be called upon to answer, inasmuch as Richard Avery was his villein, belonging to the Manor of Trusham, the property of his church of the Blessed Mary of Buckfast, and sought judgment accordingly. Richard said that he was a free man and not a villein, but the jury upon their oaths were satisfied that poor Richard was *nativus*, and the abbot had judgment. This document therefore is valuable, showing that at this time, 1358, the villein had no rights, at all events against the lord of the soil. Professor Stubbs eloquently describes the position of the *nativus* after the Con-

* Oliver's Monasticon, p. 371.

quest, and shows that, although it may seem a hard one to us at this time, it had many advantages. "Under a fairly good lord, under a monastery or a college, the villein enjoyed immunities and securities that might be envied by his superiors; he had a ready tribunal for his wrongs, a voice in the management of his village; he might with a little contrivance redeem his children and start them in a higher state of life. His lord had a peremptory claim on his earnings, but his lord had a lord, whose claims on him were as irresistible, if not as legally binding. He was excluded from juries and assizes touching property, but by that exemption he was freed from the risk of engaging in quarrels in which he would be crushed without pity by the more powerful neighbour against whom he might have to testify. If he was without political rights, so were also the great majority of his superiors."*

At Exeter. 32 Ed. III. Sept. 1358.

Robtus Simoñ Abbas de Buckfestre attachus fuit ad respondend Ricō Averay de plito t^nsgr̃ p billam Et unde idem Ricūs in ppria psona sua quer^a qd die Jovis px̃ post fm̃ sci Dionis anno regni Reg̃ E' nunc Angł tricesimo vi ⁊ armis videlt̃ glad ⁊c̃ apud Trussume bona ⁊ catalla ipsius Rici scilt̃ tria Jumenta pcii quadraginta solidoꝫ sex boves pcii quatuor libraꝫ quatuor vaccas pcii quadraginta solidorum duas Juventas pcii sexdecim solidoꝫ duos bovettos pcii di m^arc̃ tres vitulos pcii sex solidoꝫ quinque porcos pcii q̃ndecim solidoꝫ nonaginta bidentes pcii sex libr ⁊ sexdecim solidorum cepit ⁊ abduxit ⁊ quinq; q^ar̃tia fr septem quartia siliginis quatuor quartia aven duodecim trusses de feno sexaginta trusses stramis quatuor coffr unā carucā ⁊ ij ħcias de ferro ⁊ viginti clayes p i fald ad valenciam decem libraꝫ cepit ⁊ asportavit cont^a pacem ⁊c̃. unde dicit q̃d detioratus est ⁊ dampnū hēt ad valenciam centū libraꝫ. Et inde pducit sectam.

Et pdc̃us Robtus Abbas in pp^ia psona sua venit ⁊ dicit q̃d pdc̃us Ric̃us respondeť non debet quia dicit qd idem Ricus est nativus ipsius Abbtis de Manlia suo de Trussume Et idem Abbas ⁊ pdecessores sui Abbtes loci pdc̃i sciti fuerunt de ipso Ric̃o ⁊ antecessoribus suis ut de nativis suis Manlii sui pdc̃i de jure eccte sue be Marie de Bokfast ⁊ petit judiciū etc. Et pdc̃us Ric̃us dicit q̃d ipse est liber homo ⁊ libe condicōis ⁊ non nativus ipsius Abbtis put idem Abbas vsus eū plitando allegat ⁊ hoc petit qd inquirat^r p p̃riam. Et pdc̃us Robtus Abbas similiter. I'o prec̃ est vic̃ qd venire fac̃ coram pfatis Justic̃ hic die M^ocur̃ in prima septiā quadragesime xxiiij^or tam milites etc. Et qui nec etc. ad recogn̄ ⁊c. Quia tam ⁊c. idem dies datus

* Stubbs, Const. Hist. vol. i. p. 430.

est ꝑtibus ꝑdc̃is etc. Ad quem diem coram Justic̃ hic veñ ꝑtes ꝑdc̃e in ꝑpriis ꝑsonis suis Et Juř veñ qui de consensu ꝑdc̃oꝝ Ric̃a Averay ⁊ Robti Simoñ Abbtis ad hoc etci triati ⁊ Juř dicunt suꝑ sacr̃m suum qd ꝑdc̃us Ric̃us Averay est nativus ipi̇us Robti Simoñ Abbtis de manio suo ꝑdc̃o ꝑut idem Abbas supius allegat. I'o cons est qd ꝑdc̃us Ric̃us nichil capet ꝑ billā suā set sit in mia ꝑ injusta quereť sua Et ꝑdcūs Robtus Abbas quietus sine die.

Assize Roll. M 1 34 } 8 Memb. 4d. Devon.

113. In 1364, in the White Book of Tenures in Cornwall, we have an order for the delivery of a tun of wine to the Abbot of Buckfast. The Carmelites of Plymouth at the same time obtained five tuns. I have printed this elsewhere.*

114. In 1366 there was a dispute with the Vicar of Harberton, and in 1367 the abbot had occasion to take proceedings against John Prestcote and Matthew Kelly, who had destroyed trees to the value of ten pounds.

Devon. Dies datus est Abbi de Buckfasť queř ꝑ Johem Wonard aťt suum ⁊ Galfřo vicař ecclie de Hubertoñ ꝑ Johem Wilby aťt suū de ꝑtito t'nsgř hic a die sc̃e Trinitať in xv dies ꝑce ꝑciū sine essoñ ⁊c. (De Banco Roll, 41 Edward III. Hilary, m. 424.)

Devon. Abbas de Bukfast ꝑ Johem Prestecote attorñ suū oꝑ se iiij^to die ꝓsus Ric̃m Asshelegh ⁊ Matheū Kellygh de ꝑtito quare vi ⁊ armis arbores ipi̇us Abbis ad valenc̃ decē libraꝝ apud Bukfast nuꝑ crescent̃ combusserunt ⁊ alia enormia ⁊c. Et ipi̇ non veñ et ꝑdcus Ric̃us fuit attach̃ ꝑ Johem Ude ⁊ Johem Hert I'o ipi̇ in m̃ia Et p̃c̃ est vic̃ q̃d distř eum ꝑ omnes tras ⁊c. et q̃d de excitibꝝ ⁊c. Et q̃d heat corpus eius hic a die Pasche in tres septias ꝑ Justic̃ ⁊c. et de ꝑdco Matheo mand vic̃ q̃d nichil het ⁊c. I'o p̃c̃ est vic̃ q̃d cap̃ eum si ⁊c. et salvo ⁊c. Ita q̃d heat corpus eius hic ad ꝓfatum ꝓtmiñ ⁊c. (De Banco Roll, Hilary, 42 Edward III. m. 163d.)

115. The next document is from Rymer's Fœdera. It must not be supposed that John Beaumont was the Abbot of Buckfast in 1372. Doubtless this proclamation was issued in the time of trouble following the victory of the Spaniards over the English off Rochelle, when the Earl of Pembroke, the son-in-law of the King, was taken prisoner.

* Ecclesiastical Hist. Old Plymouth, Appendix, p. 88.

DE HOMINIBUS AD ARMA IN COMITATU DEVON' ARRAIANDIS.

A.D. 1372. 46 Edw. III. } Rex venerabili in Christo patri Thomæ, eadem gratia episcopo Exon' ac dilectis
Rot. Franc. 46 Edw. III. m. 27, in Turr' Lond. } et fidelibus suis Hugoni de Courtenay comiti Devon', Johanni de Cheverston, Theobaldi Greneville, Ricardo de Stapuldon, Johanni Beaumond abbati de Bukfast, Johanni Daumarle, Willielmo de Bykebury, et Martino Ferrers, salutem.

Sciatis quod nos, de fidelitate et circumspectione vestris pleniùs confidentes, assignavimus vos, conjunctim et divisim, ad omnes homines defensabiles comitatûs Devon', infra libertates et extra, exceptis nominibus, qui nobiscum in obsequium nostrum sunt profecturi, cum omni festatione arrairi, et ipsos, videlicet, quemlibet eorum juxta statum et facultates suas, armis competentibus muniri, faciendum: et ad ipsos, sic arraiatos et numitos, videlicet, illos qui terras vel tenementa juxta costeram maris habent, ad morandum super eisdem terris continuè cum totâ familiâ suâ, et alios, terras et tenementa super costeram prædictam non habentes, juxta præmunitionem vestram, et cujuslibet vestrum ad costeram prædictam quociens necesse fuerit, et periculum aliquod iminuerit, viis et modis quibus melius expedire videritis, venire compellandum, ibidem quamdiu indiguerit super salvâ custodiâ terræ maritimæ continuè moraturos, ad resistendum malitiæ inimicorum nostrorum, si qui regnum nostrum invadere præsumpserint.

Et ad omnes illos, quos in hac parte contrarios inveneritis seu rebelles, arestandum, et prisonis nostris mancipandum, in eisdem moraturos, quousque de eorum punitione aliter duxerimus ordinandum.

Et ideò vobis et cuilibet vestrûm districtiùs quo poterimus, mandamus, firmiter injungentes, quod circa præmissa, omnibus aliis prætermissis, cum omni diligentiâ et solicitudine quibus poteritis, effectualiter intendatis, et ea faciatis et exequamini in formâ prædictâ: et vos ipsi et qualibet vestrûm ad terras et tenementa vestra, costeræ prædictæ propinquiora, cum omni festinatione vos trahatis, ibidem super salvâ custodiâ terræ maritimæ, cum totâ familiâ vestrâ continuè moraturi.

Damus autem vicecomiti nostro comitatûs prædicti, ac universis et singulis aliis fidelibus nostris comitatûs prædicti, tam infra libertates quam extra, tenore præsentium in mandatis, quod vobis, et cuilibet vestrûm in præmissis

pareant, obediant et intendant, quociens et quando per vos, seu aliquem vestrûm, super hoc ex parte nostrâ fuerint præmuniti.

In cujus,

Teste Rege, apud Westm' xx die Julii

Per ipsum Regem et consilium.

[Rymer's Fœdera, vol. iii. p. 2, p. 956, ed. 1830.]

116. In the Year Book, 50 Edward III. 1375, is mentioned the case of the Abbot of Bukfast *versus* the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, John Wyllyot, and Robert Davy [see ff. 10b and 11], and in the Liber Assisarum, 47 Edw. III., the Dean and Chapter of Exeter and John Wiliot, clerk, were attached to answer to Robert, abbot of Bukfast, of the plea, "quare ipsi cum Thomas Bail de Staverton, etc. injuste & sine judicio levaverunt quendam gurgitem in Staverton ad nocument' liberi ten' sui in Bukfast post primam, &c." The abbot used to take fish to the value of 40*l.* per annum, and now cannot take more than to the value of 10*s.* a-year. Arguments upon verbal omissions and technicalities followed, but nothing apparently was done. The last words are "Et sur ceo adjornatur."

117. The following relate probably to the same matter, and are taken from the De Banco Roll :—

Devon. Jur^a int̃ Abƀem de Bukfast quer̃ ⁊ Roƀtm Sumpter Decanū eccl̃ie beati Petri Exoñ ⁊ Capitulum eiusdē eccl̃ie ⁊ Joħem Wyliet cl̃icum de eo si p̃đcus Abbas pendente br̃i suo ṽsus ip̃os Decanū ⁊ Capitulū ⁊ Joħem impetrato supponendo q̃d ip̃i sim̃l cum Thoma Baillyf de Staṽtoñ iniuste ⁊ sine indic̃o levaverunt quendam gurgitem in Staṽtoñ ad nocumentū liƀi teñ ip̃ius Abƀis in Bukfast ꝑstravit gurgitem p̃đcm ꝑ quod idem Abbas br̃e suū vl̃ius ṽsus p̃đcm Joħm manutenere non debet sicut idem Joħes dicit vel non sicut p̃đcus Abbas dicit Et eciam si die impetrac̃ois br̃is p̃đci Abƀis scil̃t decimo die Noṽ anno regni Regis nunc Angł quadragesimo p̃đci Decanus ⁊ Capitulū fuerunt tenentes vt de liƀo teñ soli in Staṽtoñ vbi supponit^a nocumentū p̃đcm fieri ad nocumentū liƀi teñ p̃đci Abƀis in Buckfast ꝑ q̃d ip̃i vt tenentes soli illius ad excepc̃oem allegand̃ in Cassac̃oem br̃is p̃đci admitti debeant sicut ijdem Decanus ⁊ Capitulū Dicunt vel non Immo p̃đco die impetrac̃ois br̃is p̃fat̃ Joħes Willyet fuit tenens eiusdem soli vt de liƀo teñ sicut p̃đcus Abbas dicit ponit^ur in respc̃m hic vsq; a die Pasche in xv dies nisi Justic̃ đni Regis ad ass̃ias in com̃ p̃đco capienđ assigñ ꝑ formā statuti etc. die M^9cur̃ ꝑx̃ post f̃m

s̃ci Mathie Ap̃li apud Exoñ prius ven̄int ꝑ def̃cu Jur̃ quia nullus veñ. I'o vic̃ ħeat corꝑa etc.—(De Banco Roll, 48 Edw. III., Hilary m. 169 d.)

Jur^a int̃ Joħem Welyet quer̃ ⁊ Roƀtm Abƀem de Bukfast Devon.
⁊ fratrē Joħem Skyredoñ f̃rem Rađm Middelworthy f̃rem Roƀm Cok* ⁊ f̃rem Walterum Morchard cōmonac̃ eiusdē Abƀis de pł̃ito t^a nsgr̃ ponit^ur in respectū hic vsq; a die Pasche in tres septĩas ꝑ Justic̃ nisi Justic̃ đni Reg̃ ad ass̃ias in com̃ p̃đco capienđ assigñ ꝑ formā statuti etc. die Mercur̃ ꝑx̃ post festū sc̃i Mathie Ap̃li apud Exoñ prius ven̄int ꝑ def'cu Jur̃ quia nullus veñ. I'o vic̃ ħeat corꝑa etc. Ad quē diē veñ ꝑtes etc. Et vic̃ non mis̃ br̃e. I'o Jur^a p̃đca ponit^ur in respc̃m hic vsq; a die sc̃e Trinitatis in xv dies ꝑ def'cu Jur̃ quia nullus veñ. I'o vic̃ ħeat corꝑa ⁊c. Ad quē diē * *

* * * * *

Further put in respite to Michaelmas, then to Hilary. (Apparently here the Record stops, but the writing is so bad, small, and close, that it is difficult to say positively).—*Ibid.* m. 263.

118. In 1377 we again find Abbot Robert in legal mire, prosecuting James Audeley for interfering with the river Dart and the fishery at Dartington, Staverton, and Little Hempston. No decision upon the case can be found. It is repeated *de novo* in subsequent Rolls.

Jacobus de Audele Chivaler sum̃ fuit ad respondenđ Roƀtr Devon
Abƀti de Bukfast de pł̃ito quare ip̃e injuste ⁊ sine judicio levavit sex gurgites in Dertyngtoñ Stavertoñ ⁊ Hemmestoñ Arondel ad nocumentū liƀi teñ ip̃ius Abƀtis in Bukfast ⁊ Ayshpertoñ post p^ur m ⁊c̃ Et unde idem Abbas ꝑ Thomam Spyrweye attorñ suū dic̃ qđ ubi idem Abbas ħet ⁊ ħere debet ip̃eq; ⁊ omēs p̃decessores sui Abƀtes loci p̃dc̃i a tempe quo non extat memoria ħuerunt in villis de Bukfast ⁊ Ayshpertoñ in quadam aqua vocata Derte quendam gurgitem de quo quidem gurgite p̃dc̃a aqua de Derte currit usq; ad p̃dc̃as villas de Dertyngtoñ Stavertoñ Hemmestoñ Arondel ⁊ a p̃dc̃is villis usq; ad altum mare extra portum de Dertemouthe de quo gurgite idem Abbas ħere debet ip̃eq; ⁊ omēs p̃decessores sui Abƀtes ejusdem loci a tempe cuj^9 cont^ur rii memoria non existit ħuerunt quandam aperturam latitudinis sex pedū in aqua

Elsewhere (in previous Rolls) *Cooke.*

pdĉa in medio majoris cursus ⁊ pfunditat̃ ejusdem aque in omib̃ locis ⁊ dñiis int̃ pdĉas villas de Bukfast ⁊ Aysḥpertoñ ⁊ altū mare extra portū pdĉm ex quacumq; pte ubi majorē cursū ⁊ pfunditat̃ ejusdem aque in alneo suo fore contiĝit p quam quidem apturam salmones trutes peles ⁊ alii pisces maris natare solebant ⁊ potuerunt ab alto mari extra portū pdĉm usq; ad gurgitē ipīus Abb̃tis sup̃ dĉam pdĉus Jacobus levavit pdĉos sex gurgites ex t̃nsvso ejusdem Aque ⁊ pdĉe apture in eadem aqua de Derte in pdĉis villis de Dertyngtoñ Stavertoñ ⁊ Hemmestoñ Arondel int̃ gurgitē ipīus Abb̃tis pdĉm ⁊ altū mare ⁊ portū sup̃ dĉm p quos quidem gurgites in eisdem villis de Dertyngtoñ Stavertoñ ⁊ Hemmestoñ Arondel sic levat̃ aptura pdĉa est obstructa ita qd̃ pisces ⁊c̃ natare non possunt ab alto mari usq; ad gurgitem ipīus Abb̃tis pdĉm sicut solebant p quod ubi ipe Abbas solebat ⁊ potuit cape pisces in gurgite suo pdĉo ad valenciam quadraginta librar̃ p annū ante levacõĉm ⁊ obstruccõĉm sup̃ dĉas ⁊ modo non potest cape pisces nisi ad valenc̃ decem solidor̃ p annū et sic ad nocumentū etc. unde dic̃ qd̃ deter̃ est ⁊ dampnū ħet ad valenc̃ mille libraz̃ Et inde pduc̃ sectam etc.

Et pdĉus Jacobus p Johem Bozoun at̃t̃ suū veñ Et pet̃ indo visū ħeat ⁊ Dies datus est eis hic a die sc̃i Mich̃is in xv dies p Justic̃ Et int̃im ⁊c.

De Banco Roll, Trinity,
Ric. II. m. 210.

119. In 1377 a brief somewhat similar to the one before mentioned (par. 115) from the King and his Council, is directed among others to the Abbot of Buckfast.

De mora facienda, super invasione Gallicorum.

A.D. 1377. 51 Edw. III. — Rot. Claus. 51 Edw. III. m. 8 in Turr. Lond.

Rex venerabili in Christo patri Th. eadem gratiâ episcopo Exoniæ, salutem. Quia pro certo intelleximus quod inimici nostri Franciæ, et alii sibi adhærentes, magnam multitudinem navium gallarum, et bargearum, cum homnibus ad arma et armatis, congregârunt, et infra regnum nostrum Angliæ, ad citiùs quo poterunt, applicare, et nos, et dictum regnum nostrum, ac totam linguam Anglicanam destruere et delere proponunt, nisi eorum malitiæ manu forti resistatur:

Nos volentes hujusmodi dampnis et periculis, quæ nobis et dicto regno nostro, ex subitis dictorum inimicorum nostrorum aggressibus evenire possent præcavere, vobis, districtius quo

poterimus, firmiter injungendo mandamus, quod vos, cum omni festinatione, ad terras et tenementa vestra, villæ de Dertmouth propinquius adjacentia, personaliter divertatis, ibidem, cum hominibus vestris, et tota familia vestra, fortiori modo quo poteritis, super defensione villæ prædictæ, et partium adjacentium, contra hostiles agressus, continue moraturi.

Et homines et tenentes vestros ibidem, videlicet, quemlibet eorum juxta statum et facultates suos, arraiari, et moram continuam ibidem, fortiori modo quo poterunt, hujusmodi periculis iminentibus, facere, et ipsos ad hoc celeriter faciendum, per districtiones bonorum et catallorum suorum, et alios vias et modos quibus poteritis, compelli et distringi faciatis indilatè; et hoc, sub periculo quod incumbit, nullatenus omittatis.

Teste Rege, apud West'm xiv die Maii. Per ipsum Regem et consilium. (Rymer's Fœdera, vol. iii., part 2, p. 1078, ed. 1830.

120. In the following extract, 1378, the abbot seeks to recover from John Suddon and Margaret his wife a messuage and land in Petrockstowe, which Robert Goding held of William Giffard, the former abbot, and which the then abbot claimed, as reverting to the Abbey on the death of Goding.

Rob̃tus Abbas de Bukfast petit vsus Johem Suddoñ ⁊ Margiam uxem ejus unū ferlingū tre ⁊ tres acras pti cū ptiñ in Petrokystowe que Rob̃tus Godyng̃ tenuit de Witto Giffard nup Abb̃e de Bukfast pdecessore nunc Abb̃is et que ad ipm nunc Abb̃em revti debent tanq̃m escaeta sua eo qd̃ pdĉus Rob̃tus Godyng̃ obiit sine her̃ ⁊c. Et unde idem Abbas p Thomā Spirwey at̃t̃ suū dicit qd̃ pdĉus Rob̃tus Godyng̃ fuit sc̃it̃ de teñ pdĉis cū ptiñ in dñico suo ut de feodo ⁊ Jure tempe pacis tempe dñi E nup Reg̃ Angl̃ Avi dñi Regę nunc capiend̃ inde explec̃ ad valenc̃ ⁊c̃. ⁊ ea tenuit de pdĉo Witto pdĉo ⁊c. p homag̃ ⁊ fideliť ⁊ scutagiū dñi Regę cū accederit ad quadraginta solidos decem solid̃ qñ ad plus plus qñ ad minus minus ⁊c. ⁊ p svicia sex solidor̃ p annū ad quatuor anni tmios principales solvend, videlt̃ ad festa sc̃i Mich̃is Natal̃ Dñi Pasch̃ ⁊ Natal̃ sc̃i Joh̃is Bapt̃ de quib̃ sviciis idem pdecessor ⁊c., fuit sc̃it̃ ut in jure ecclie sue sc̃e Marie de Bukfast [blank] p manus pdĉi Rob̃ti Godyng̃ ut p manus veri tenentis sui videlt̃ de pdĉis homag̃ ⁊ fideliť ut de feodo ⁊ Jur̃ ⁊ de pdĉo redditu in dñico suo ut de feod o ⁊ Jure Et que ad pdĉm nunc Abb̃em reverti debent tanq̃m eschaeta sua eo

Devon. memb. 289d.

qđ etc. Et inde ꝑducit sectā etc. Et p̊dc̃i Joħes ⁊ Margeria ꝑ Joħem Coplestoñ at̃t̃ suū veñ Et defenđ Jus suū quando etc. Et dicunt qđ ip̃i nichil ħent in teñ p̊dc̃is nisi ex dimissione Joħis Hopere ad vitā ip̃oꝝ Joħis Suddoñ ⁊ Marg̊ie tantū rev̊sione inde ad p̊dc̃m Joħem Hopere ⁊ her̃ suos spectante sine quo non possunt p̊dc̃o Aƀƀi inde respondere ⁊ petunt auxiliū de ipo Joħe Hopere ħeant eū hic in Crastino sc̃i Martini etc. Idem dies dat⁹ est p̊dc̃is ꝑtibꝫ ꝑ attorñ suos p̊dc̃os hic ⁊c. ad quē diem p̊dc̃us Joħes Hoper sum̃ fecit se essoñ de malo venienđ v̊sus p̊dc̃m Aƀƀem ⁊ de p̊dc̃o pł̃ito et ħuit inde diē ꝑ Essoñ suū hic ad hunc diē scił̃t a die Pasche in tres sept̃ias extunc ꝑx̃ seqñ ꝑut patet rot̃lo Essoñ sexto Idem dies dat⁹ fuit ꝑtibꝫ p̊dc̃is hic ⁊c. Et modo ad hunc diē veñ tam ꝑtes p̊dc̃e ꝑ attorñ suos p̊dc̃os q^a^m p̊dc̃us Joħes Hoper ꝑ Joħem Coplestoñ attorñ suū veñ Et idem Joħes Hoper se jungit p̊dc̃is Joħi Suddoñ ⁊ Marg̊ie iñ respondenđ v̊sus p̊dc̃m Aƀƀem de p̊dc̃o pł̃ito etc. [Hereupon a day was given to the parties, as well ye Abbot as John Suddon or Margery and John Hoper, now joined, from Michaelmas to fifteen days; at which day come the parties aforesaid from Hilary to fifteen days; at which day come the parties aforesaid from Trinity to fifteen days; at which day come the parties aforesaid to the morrow of St. Martin; at which day come the parties aforesaid from Easter to three weeks] in statu quo nunc salvis ꝑtibꝫ etc.

De Banco Roll, Trinity, 1 and 2 Ric. II.

Here, too, the termination of the case does not appear on the Rolls. For some reason or other it would seem to have been dropped, a compromise being effected, or one of the parties not being sure of his success, allowing the other to take or retain possession of the land in dispute.

122. The next extract I have during Abbot Simon's time relates to his claim against Walter Rosere and William Buriman, whom he charged with carrying off his villeins, Christina Barry and John Barry, of Downe St. Mary, and the abbot claimed that he was injured to the extent of 20*l*.

Devon.

m. 175d. Abbas de Bukfast ꝑ Joħem Lacche at̃t̃ suū op̃ se iiij^to^ die v̊sus Walt̊um Rosere ⁊ Wiłłm Buriman de pł̃ito quare vi ⁊ armis Cristinā Barry ⁊ Joħam Barry nativas ip̃ius Aƀƀis in s̊vico suo apud Seyntemarydoune existentes ceꝑunt ⁊ abduxerunt ꝑ quod idem Abbas s̊viciū nativaꝝ suaꝝ p̊dc̃aꝝ ꝑ magnū tempus amisit ⁊ alia enorma ⁊c̃. ad dampnū ip̃ius

Aƀƀis viginti libraꝝ ⁊ con^a^ pacē dñi E' nuꝑ Regis Angł avi ⁊c̃. Et ip̃i non veñ Et p̊c̃ fuit vic̃ qđ caꝑet eos Et vic̃ nichil inde fecit nec br̃e misit. I'o sicut prius capiant^r^ qđ sint hic a die sc̃i Micħis in xv dies ꝑ Justic̃.

De Banco Roll, 8 Rich. II. Trinity [1384].

123. In the next, of the date 1393, the abbot is the defendant, being called upon by William Beaumont to deliver to him a box, with writings and documents in it. It appears that the box, with its contents sealed up, was handed by John Beaumont the father of the claimant in his lifetime to John Warre, Episcopus Cumogensi, [? Le Mans] and that on the death of John Beaumont the same should have been handed to the son. And afterwards the bishop died at the Abbey of Buckfast, and the box with its contents came into the possession of the abbot, who would not give it up, by which William, the heir of John Beaumont, was much injured, and claimed redress and satisfaction. The bishop appeared by his attorney John Lack, to whom he must have been a good client, admitted having the box, and in effect stated that he was only desirous of doing what was right with it. He produced it in open court, and said that he had received it from the deceased bishop to take care of; that there was another claimant for the box, a certain John Brightricheston, and which was the right owner he did not know; and asked that John Brightricheston might be protected. The court thought it necessary under these circumstances to give John an opportunity of proving his right, and a day was fixed for him to appear. On the day named he did not come, and eventually the box with the deeds and muniments were handed over to the first claimant, the plaintiff William Beaumont. Here we have, among other interesting matter, the apparent fact that an Englishman was a bishop of a foreign see, if Le Mans is meant, and that he died, and was probably buried, at Buckfast Abbey.

Following this are three other extracts from the same roll, relating to litigation initiated by the abbot in respect of trespass committed on the abbey lands.

Roƀtus Abbas de Bukfestrie sum̃ fuit ad respondenđ Wiłło Beaumount de pł̃ito q̃d reddat ei quandam pixidem cū cartis scriptis ⁊ aliis munimentis in eadem pixide contentis quam ei iniuste detinet ⁊c. Et vnde idem Wiłłs ꝑ Thomam Hertescote attorñ suū dic̃ q̃d cū quidam Joħes Beaumount pat̊ ip̃ius Wiłłi cuius her̃ ip̃e est die lune ꝑx post f̃m s̃ci Andr̃ ap̃li anno Devon.

regnoꝫ dni Regis nunc quarto apud Exoñ libasset cuidam Johi Warre Epo Cumogensi* pixidem pdcam sigillatam cum cartis scriptis ⁊ alijs munimentis cta tras ⁊ teñ que eidem Willo post mortem pdci Johis Jure hereditar descenderunt tangencia in eadem pixide contentis salvo custodiend et eidem Johi vel her suis cū inde requisitus fuisset reliband Ac postmodum pdcus Epus in Abbia Bukfesrie obijt post cuius mortem pixis pdca cū cartis etc. ad manus pdci Abbis devenerunt. Idem tamen Abbas licet sepius requisitus pixidem pdcam pdco Johi Beaumount in vita sua nec eciam eidem Willo fit ⁊ her pdci Johis Beaumount nondū libavit set illas ei hucusqꝫ libare contᵒ dixit ⁊ adhuc contᵒ dicit vnde dic qd deꝑioratus est ⁊ dampnum het ad valenciam centū librazꝫ. Et inde pduc sectam ⁊c.

Et pdcus Abbas p Johem Lacche attorñ suū veñ Et pfert hic in cur pixidem pdcam cū cartis ⁊c. patam ad reddend cui cur Regis hic consideravit dic qd pixis illa cū cartis ⁊c. p pfatū Epm eidem Abbi libatū fuit salvo custodiend et cui de Jure libari debet deliband Et dic qd quidam Johes Brightrichestoñ clam pixidem pdcam cū cartis ⁊c. eidem Johi Brightrichestoñ de Jure libari debe set an pixis pdca cū cartis ⁊c. pdco Johi Brightrichestoñ an pfato Willo de Jure libari debeat nec ne dic qd ipe omio ignorat Et pet qd pdcus Johes Brightrichestoñ pmuniatur ⁊c. I'o prec est vic qd p pbos ⁊c. scire fac pfato Johi Brightrichestoñ qd sit hic in Octab sci Michis ostens si quid p se heat vel dice sciat quare pixis pdca cū cartis ⁊c. pfato Willo libari non debeat si ⁊c. Idem dies datus est ptibꝫ pdcis hic ⁊c. Ad quem diem veñ tam pdcus Willus qᵃm pdcus Abbas p attorñ suos pdcos Et pdcus Johes Brightrichestoñ iiijᵗᵒ die ptiti solempniter exactus non veñ Et vic modo mand qd scire fecit eidem Johi Brightrichestoñ essend hic ad hunc diem ostens in forma pdca p Nicłm More Johem Toune ⁊ Robm Feryby I'o cons est qd pdcus Willus heat libacoem pixidis pdce cum cartis etc. extra possessionē pdci Abbis Et sup hoc pdcus Abbas pfert hic in cur pdcam pixidē cum cartis ⁊c. paratā ad reddend pfato Willo quequidem pixis cū cartis etc. pfato Willo hic in cur liberatᵒ I'o idem abbas de eadem pixide cū cartis ⁊c. exonetᵒ ⁊c.—De Banco Roll, 17 Rich. II. Trinity.

Devon. memb. 176 d. Robtus Abbas de Bukfast ⁊ frater Edwardus Stele ⁊ frater Henr Haredoñ ⁊ frater Robtus Asshe ⁊ frater Stephus

* ? for *le Mans* in France.

Roulande cōmonacos eiusdem Abbis ⁊ Ricus Roke in mia p plur defalt.

Dies datᵒ est Johanne que fuit pxᵒ Johis Jaycok quer p Johem Jaycok attorñ suū Et pdcis Abbi Edwardo Henr Robte Stephō ⁊ Ricō p Johem Lacche attorñ suū de ptito tᵗnsgr hic in Octab sci Hillar pcepcium sine essoñ etc ad quē die veñ ptes pdce ⁊c. Et sup hoc dies datus est eis hic a die Pasche in tres septias pce pciū sine essoñ ⁊c.

Mem.—On this Roll (230 d.) Robert, Abbot of B. v. "Joham que fuit vxor Johis Jaycok" who "clausa fregit" and cut down the abbot's trees, depastured lands, &c. She does not come. Sheriff ordered to distrain her through all, &c., and have her body here from Hilary to fifteen days. No writ. Order for Easter as before.—*Ibid.* 18 Rich. II. Mich.

The next two extracts refer, one to a defaulting bailiff of the Abbey at Battochsburgh, who was not to be found, and the second, to a claim for the recovery of land and houses at Buckfastleigh.

Robtus Abbas de Bukfast p Johem Lacche attorñ suum op' se iiijᵗᵒ die vsus Johem Werynḡ de South lodebroke de ptito qd reddat ei ronabilem compotū suū de tempe quo fuit ballivus suus in Battokysburgh ⁊ receptor denarioꝫ ipius Abbis Et ipe non veñ Et pcept fuit vic qd capet eū Et vic modo mand qd non est invent ⁊c. I'o pcept est vic qd capiat eū si ⁊c. Et salvo ⁊c. Ita qd heat corpus eius hic in Octabis sci Hillar ⁊c. —De Banco Roll, 18 Rich. II. Mich. m. 250. Devon'.

Abbas de Bukfast p Johem Lacche attorñ suū pet vsus Johnam Jaycok ⁊ Waltum Deghere vnū toftum cum ptiñ in Bukfastlegh Et vsus Johnam que fuit vxor Johis Jaycok septem mesuaḡ duas acr tre ⁊ vnam acr pᵃti et dimid cum ptiñ in eadem villa Et vsus Waltum Deghere de Bukfastlegh duo mesuaḡ vnam acr tre ⁊ dimid ⁊ vnam acr pᵃti cum ptiñ in eadem villa vt Jus ⁊c. p bre Regis de forma donacōis ⁊c. Et pdci Johna Jaycok Waltus Deghere Johna que fuit vxor Johis Jaycok ⁊ Waltus Deghere de Bukfastlegh p Johem Jaycok attorñ suū veñ Et sepatim petunt inde visum heant ⁊c. dies dat est eis hic a die Pasche in quinq septimanus Et int̄im ⁊c.—*Ibid.* m. 333 d. Devon'.

124. I have not been able to find any account of the case referred to by Dr. Oliver which he calls the valuable cause of the fishery of the River Dart at Buckfastleigh against the Dean and Chapter at Exeter, but only a short reference to it.

In Hilary term, 1376, a verdict having already been given in favour of the Abbey, apparently at the assizes, the matter came before the Court of Common Pleas on demurrer. Davy, one of the defendants, had never once appeared. The words showing the finding are "Sur que quant a les auters" [Davy not having appeared] "qui averont pled' al enquest trove fuit p' nisi prius que le Dean & le Chapitre n'averont reens en le frank tenement, & auxi l'abbot n'avera abatu le Gorce pendant le brē, coē."

125. While hunting for the Dart case another important fishery case turned up, which is very fully set out in the De Banco Roll. It is too long to produce at length, but a friend who has helped me in transcribing documents for the purposes of this paper has prepared a full abstract of the proceedings. The dispute arose as to the right of fishery in the Brent River, the Avon, and the action was brought by the abbot, still Robert Simons, against Richard Knight, Vicar of Brent, and others. The case was tried, apparently, at Exeter, when a verdict was given in favour of the abbot. There was an appeal, and the verdict was reversed on technical grounds. I have given the judgment and some other parts of the proceedings as they appear on the Roll.

The King (Richard II.) issued a Writ of Mandamus to Walter Clopton and the Justices of the King's Bench, dated at Westm., 8 June, 22 R. 2 (1399); whereby he directed that
Buckfast. the record and process relating to a plea of trespass between Robert, late Abbot of Buckfast, and Robert Knyght, Vicar of the Church of Brent, John Beare [and others as hereinafter], &c., being seen by them, a manifest error committed (as alleged) by the Justices of Common Pleas should be corrected. The Record and process mention in the said writ as follows:—

Attorñ recept̄ apud Westm̄ coram * * * Justic̄ Dñi Reg̃ de c̄oi Banco de ꝯmio Hillar̄ Anno regni Reg̃ Ric̄i sc̄di quartodecimo.

Devon'. Robtus Knyght vicar̄ ecclie de Brente Johes ffox Johes Beare Wills ffenford Wills Pitman Wills Langedoñ Johes Langedoñ Walꝯus Schaghe ⁊ Thomas Schaghe po lo suo Thomam Reymound vel Thomam Noreys vsus Robtm abbem de Bukfast̄ de plito t"nsgr̄.

Plita apud Westm̄ coram Robto de Cherltoñ ⁊ soc̄ suis Justic̄ Dñi Regis de Banco de T'mio sc̄e Trinitatis anno regni Reg̃ Ric̄i sc̄di quintodecimo. Ro. cccvj.

Robtus Knyght vicar̄ ecclie de Brente Johes ffox Johes Devon'.
Beare Wills ffenford Wills Pitman Johes Langedoñ ⁊ Walꝯus Schage attach fuerunt ad respondend̄ Robto Abbti de Bukfast de plito quare ipi cū Willo Langedoñ ⁊ Johe Shaghe vi ⁊ armis claus ipius Abbis apud Brenta fregunt ⁊ arbores suas ibm nup crescentes succiderunt ⁊ in sepali piscar̄ sua ibm piscati fuerunt ⁊ piscem inde ac arbores pd̄cas necnon alia bona ⁊ catalla sua ad valenc̄ viginti libraz̄ ac quingentos cunic̄los suos pcij centum solidoz̄ ibm inventa ceperunt et asportaverunt ⁊ blada ⁊ herbam suam ad valenc̄ centū solidoz̄ ibm nup crescencia cum quibusdam averijs depasti fuerunt conculcaverunt ⁊ consumpserunt ⁊ alia enormia ei intulerunt ad grave Dampnum ipsius Abbis ⁊ cont" pacem Regis Et vnde idem Abbas p Johem Lacche attorñ suū querit q̄d pd̄ci Robtus Knyght Johes ⁊ Johes Wills Wills Johes ⁊ Walꝯus sim̄l etc. die Jovis px̄ post festū oim̄ sc̄oz̄ anno regnoz̄ d̄ni Reg̃ nunc nono vi ⁊ armis scilt glad̄ archubz̄ ⁊ sagittis claus ipius Abbis apud Brenta fregunt ⁊ arbores suas videlt quadraginta quercus viginti fraxinos decem ulnos decem tremulos ⁊ viginti fabos ibm nup crescentes succiderunt ⁊ in sepali piscaria sua ibm piscati fuerunt ⁊ piscem inde videlt quadraginta salmones lupos aquaticos percheas tencheas anguillas ⁊ pelos ac arbores pd̄cas necnon alia bona ⁊ catalla sua videlt pannos lineos ⁊ laneos ad valenc̄ viginti libraz̄ ac quingentos cunic̄los suos pcij centum solidoz̄ ibm inventos ceperunt ⁊ asportaverunt ⁊ blada videlt frumentū ordeū fabas pisas ⁊ avenas ⁊ herbam suam ad valenc̄ etc. ibm nup crescenc̄ cū quibusd̄ avijs videlt equis bobz̄ vaccis affris bidentibus ⁊ porcis depasti fuerunt conculaverunt ⁊ consumpserunt t"nsgr̄ pd̄cam quoad succisionem arboz̄ piscac̄oem ⁊ depastū bladoz̄ ⁊ herbe p duos annos tunc px̄ seq̄n diversis vicibus continuand̄i et alia enormia etc. Et cont" pacem etc. vnde dic q̄d deter̄ est ⁊ dampnū ħet ad valenc centū libraz̄ ⁊ inde pduc sectam etc. Et pd̄ci Robtus Knyght Johes ffox Johes Beare Wills ffenford Wills Pitman Johes Langedoñ ⁊ Walꝯus p Thomam Norreys Attorñ suū veñ ⁊ defend̄ vim ⁊ iniur̄ quando etc. Et quo ad venire vi ⁊ armis necnon fracc̄oem clausi succisionē arboz̄ ac asportac̄oem bonoz̄ ⁊ catalloz̄ dic̄ q̄d ipi in nullo sunt inde culpables et de hoc poñ se sup priam Et pd̄cus Abbas similtr. Et eciam pd̄cus Johes ffox ⁊ oñes alij pt̄ pd̄cm Robtm Knight quoad capc̄oem cunic̄loz̄ dic̄ silit̄ q̄d ipi in nullo sunt inde culpables Et eciam id̄m Robtus Knight quoad depastū bladoz̄ ⁊ herbe pd̄coz̄ dic̄ q̄d ipe in nullo est inde culpabilt Et inde separatim poñ se sup priam Et pd̄cus Abbas similit et quoad piscac̄oem etc. pfatus Robtus Knyght

dic̃ q̃d quidam Wiłłs Gybbe circa fm Oïm sc̃oꝫ Anno regnoꝫ đni Regis nunc sexto cepit de ꝑfato Abbe ad vsū ip̃ius Robti ⁊ ꝑđci Witti Gybbe ac quoꝫdam Johis Brode ⁊ Witti ffylyp̃ piscariam ꝑđcam tenend̃ ad voluntatem ⁊c. ad piscand̃ in eađm ꝑ voluntate sua. Et dic̃ q̃d iđm Robtus occupavit piscariam ꝑđcam ⁊ in eađm piscar̃ fuit absq3 hoc q̃d ip̃e aliquo alio tempe in eađm piscaria piscar̃ fuit et ꝑđcus Johes ffox ⁊ om̃es alij defend̃ dic̃ q̃d ip̃i venerẽ in auxiliū ip̃ius Robti ad piscand̃ in piscaria ꝑđca ꝑđcis Annis sexto ⁊ septimo absq3 hoc q̃d ip̃e [aliquo] alio tempe in eađm piscar̃ piscar̃ fuerunt Et hoc ꝑati sunt sepatim vrificare vnde singillatim non intend̃ aliquam Iniur̃ in ꝑsonis suis ea de causa assignari posse ⁊c. Et quo ad capc̃oem cunic̃loꝫ etc. Robtus Knyght dic̃ q̃d ip̃e fuit capellus ꝑđci Abbis ⁊ cū eođm Abbe com̃orabat̃ ⁊ ꝑ ꝑceptū ꝑđci Abbis Annis regnoꝫ đni Regis nunc sc̃do ⁊ ꝛcio cepit duos cunic̃los ad vsū eiusđm Abbis ib̃m ⁊ eos eiđm Abbi afferebat ⁊ lib̃avit absq3 hoc q̃d ip̃e aliquo modo aliquos cunic̃los ib̃m cepit Et hoc ꝑatus est vificare vnde non intend̃ aliquam iniur̃ in hac ꝑte in ꝑsona sua assignari posse ⁊c. Et ꝑđcus Johes ffox ⁊ om̃es alij defendentes ꝑt ꝑđcm Robtm Knyght quo ad depastū bladoꝫ ⁊ h̃be etc. dic̃ q̃d divsis vicib3 ꝑ tempus in narrac̃oe ꝑđcis Abbis contenr̃ divsa avia sua in bladis ⁊ herba ꝑđci Abbis capta ⁊ impcata fuerunt ⁊ in divsis cur̃ eiusđm Abbis ꝑ iđm tempus ib̃m ꝑ t̃nsgr̃ illis que sunt eađm t̃nsgr̃ vnde iđm Abbas querit̃ am̃ciati ⁊ afforati fuerunt ⁊ am̃ciamenta illa eiđm Abbi de tempe in tempus sepatim solverunt ⁊ sic dic̃ q̃d ꝑđco Abbi ꝑ dampno ꝑ ip̃os in bladis ⁊ herba eiusđm Abbis vnde iđm Abbas modo querit̃ in forma ꝑđca satisfcm existit vnde non intend̃ q̃d ip̃i occ̃one illa ip̃um molestari seu gavari debeant etc. Et ꝑđcus Abbas dic̃ q̃d ꝑđci Robtus Knyght Johes ffox Johes Beare Wiłłs ffenford Wiłłs Pitman Johes Langetoñ ⁊ Walt̃us vi ⁊ armis ⁊ de iniur̃ sua ꝑpria ꝑ tempus in narrac̃oe eiusđm Abbis contenr̃ in sepali piscar̃ ip̃ius Abbis apud Brente piscati fuerunt ⁊ piscem inde ceperunt ⁊ asportaver̃ cont̃ pacem Reg̃ ꝑut ꝑ querelam ip̃ius Abbis supponit̃ Et hoc per̃ q̃d inquirat̃ ꝑ p̃riam. Et ꝑđcus Robtus Knyght ⁊ om̃es alij defendentes qui modo comparent ſilit̃ Et eciam iđm Abbas dic̃ q̃d Robtus Knyght ꝑ tempus in narrac̃oe ip̃ius Abbis specificar̃ vi ⁊ armis ⁊ de iniur̃ sua ꝑpria ⁊ cont̃ pacem Reg̃ cepit quingentos cunic̃los suos ib̃m ꝑut idem Abbas querit̃ Et hoc similit̃ per̃ q̃d inquirat̃ ꝑ p̃riam Et ꝑđcus Robtus Knyght similr̃ Et quo ad depastū bladoꝫ ⁊ herbe ꝑđcoꝫ iđm Abbas dic̃ q̃d ꝑđci Johes ffox Johes Beare Wiłłs ffenford Wiłłs Pitman Johes Langedoñ ⁊ Walt̃us blada ⁊ herbam sua ꝑđca ꝑ tempus in narrac̃oe eiusđm Abbis

contenr̃ depasr̃ fuer̃ cont̃ pacem Reg̃ absq3 hoc q̃d ijđm Johes ffox Johes Beare Wiłłs ffenford Wiłłs Pitman Johes Langedoñ ⁊ Walt̃us ꝑ t̃nsgr̃ illis am̃ciati ⁊ afferati fuerunt vel eiđm Abbi inde ꝑ eisđm t̃nsgr̃ satisfecerunt Et hoc per̃ q̃d inquirat̃ ꝑ p̃riam Et ꝑđci Johes ffox Johes Beare Wiłłs ffenford Wiłłs Pitman Johes Langedoñ ⁊ Walt̃us silit̃. I'o pr̃ est vic̃ q̃d venire fac̃ hic a die sc̃i Mich̃is in xv dies xij etc. ꝑ quos etc. et qui nec etc. Ad recogñ etc. Quia tam etc.

Afterwards the jury being placed in respite at York from Mich̃mas day to three weeks 16 R. II. unless the justices, &c. come before to Exeter, &c. Afterwards on the day and at the place before Wm. Rykhill and Wm. Brenchell Justices assigned &c. in Co. Devon, come as well Robt Abbot of B as Robt Knyght, John Fox, John Beare, Wm. Fenford, Wm. Pitman, John Langedon, and Walt. Shaghe by y^eir att. And likewise the Jurors who &c. say on their oath That ye s^d John Fox, Wm. P. and John L. are not guilty of the trespass mentioned. And that the s^d Robt. K. John B. Wm. F. and Walter Shaghe as to breaking the close, cutting down and carrying away 12 oak trees are guilty; and as to cutting down and carrying away the residue of ye trees ment^d, also taking and carr^g away the goods and chattels ment^d they say that s^d Robt K. John B. Wm. F. and Walter S. are not guilty; and as to fishing in ye sev^l fishery of ye Abbot and taking fish, that the s^d Robt. John, Wm. and Walt. with force and arms for the time contained in the Abbot's description fished at Brent and took and carried away 30 salmon as complained by the abbot; and as to taking the remaining fish mentioned that they (R. J. W. and W.) are not guilty; and as to ye taking of the rabbits, except twenty of them, that ye s^d Robt. John, Wm. and Walt. are not guilty; as to the 20 rabbits, they took and carried them away as compl^d by ye abbot; and as to the depasture that s^d Robt Knyght is guilty, and the s^d John Beare, Wm. Fenford and Walter Shaghe also depastured, &c. and they were not amerced, &c. And they assess the damages of the s^d abbot on acc^t of ye s^d trespasses at Ten Pounds So it is cons^d y^t ye s^d abbot sh^d recover ag^st ye said Robt. John, Wm. and Walter his s^d damages assessed at 10ł. and ye s^d R. J. W. and W. be taken And ye s^d abbot in mercy for his false claim ag^st John Fox, Wm. Pitman, and John Langedon who are acquitted of ye s^d trespasses. And hereupon s^d abbot confesses "se nolle ulterius prosequi" ag^st Wm. Langedon and John Shaghe of plea afores^d. So ye s^d abbot may have exon, &c.

Afterw^ds viz. in octaves of S. Hil. 16 R. II. Robt Knyght,

present here in Court, is committed to Flete prison (goale de fflete) there to remain until &c.

The abbot by his s^d^ att^y^ offered himself on the 4th day v. s^d^ Wm. Langedon and John Shaghe And they do not come And the sheriff is ordered &c. The sheriff has not sent ye writ Adjourned to Trinity Term then to be at York on ye morrow of S. John Bapt. At wch day no writ from ye sheriff. To be at York in the octave of S. Michael &c.

(Pleas at Westm de Banco Mich 15 R. II.)

Robt. Abbot of B. plt. v. Robt. Knyght vicar of ch. of Brente, John Fox, John Beare, Wm. Fenford, Wm. Pitman, John Langedon and Walter Shage of a plea of trespass. Jury in respite. Adjourned to Hil. term when (no writ from ye sheriff) Jury in respite to Trin.* 16 R. II. Again respited to Michmas unless before &c. Jury to be before ye K.'s Justices at York &c.

Afterwards, *i.e.* in Mich term 1 Hen. IV. before ye King himself at Westm. at the suit of s^d^ Robt Knight, John Beare, Wm. Fenford and Walter appearing in person and ascertaining there was error in the record and process afores^d^ and in the delivery of the judgment aforesaid and because s^d^ Robt late abbot praying for a writ to summon Wm. now abbot of Bukfast to be before the King to hear s^d^ record and process. So the sheriff is ordered to let Wm. know, &c. The same day is given to s^d^ Robt. J. Wm. and Walt. At wch day come before the King at Westm s^d^ R. J. W. and W. in person, and the sheriff returns that he let Wm. now abbot know that he was to be at Westm. to hear &c. as required by ye K's writ by "Willm Lamelan, Willm Hamstede, Johem Coke ? Richm More," &c. Which said Wm. now abbot, tho' warned and solemnly called on the fourth day, does not come. Hereupon ye s^d^ Robt. John, Wm. and Walter say that in the record and process and delivery of judgment there are divers errors, viz.:—

That whereas the s^d^ Robt late abbot prosecuted a writ of trespass ag^st^ ye s^d^ Robt. Knyght and other def^ts^ before ye s^d^ justices etc. and ye s^d^ def^ts^ by Thos. Norreys y^eir^ attorney wch said writ was quashed namely in Hilary Term 14 R. II.; and long afterw^ds^ *i.e.* 12 April 14 R. II. the s^d^ late abbot obtained that writ ag^st^ ye def^ts^ in wch Thos. Norreys as the attorney of ye def^ts^ (as contained in the said rec^d^ and proc.) whereas ye s^d^ Thos. had no warrant in that second writ "de

* Robert (abbot) "po. lo. suo Joh'm Lacche" in this Term.

quo totū processū p̃dcm warrantizat^a^;" and so in this, that the s^d^ justices proceeded upon the said plea without any def^t^ appearing in his own pson or by att^y^ have erred And by writ as well Wm. Thirnyng Ch. Justice de Cõi Banco as Wm. Pountfreit keeper of the K's writs de Banco "ad certiorand etc." whether ye s^d^ Robt. John, Wm. and Walter made any att^y^ in the plea aforesaid, etc. The s^d^ Wm. Thirnyng to search the Rolls and the s^d^ Keeper to examine the writs of the terms and years afores^d^ and to certify w^t^out delay. Afterw^ds^ 30 Jany in that same term Wm. Thirnyng certified that the Rolls of ye s^d^ terms and years had been examined; and no attorney can be found of record in ye same. And ye s^d^ keeper certified that he had no Writ of Att^y^ for the terms and years aboves^d^, and that the date of ye orig^l^ Writ in the dispute afores^d^ is 12 April 14 R. II. And ye s^d^ Robt. John, Wm. and Walter say, that there is manifest error as appears by ye s^d^ certificates. And in this, that whereas the s^d^ Robt. late abbot supposed that they depastured at Brent, and they, the def^ts^, alleged that they were diverse times amerced and satisfied the abbot of those amercem^ts^, and ye s^d^ abb^t^ alleged that they were not amerced, &c. Afterw^ds^ the Justices by Writ of Nisi Prius inquired if John Fox, Wm. Pytman and John Langecon were guilty of the s^d^ trespasses or not, whereas ye s^d^ J^ces^ ought to have inquired if ye s^d^ John, Wm. and John were amerced and satisfied the abbot for said trespasses or not. And, because the Justices inq^d^ if they were guilty or not of ye trespasses which the def^ts^ acknowledged, they erred. Also there is error in this, that whereas John Shaghe came not in his own person or by att^y^ and never pleaded, nevertheless ye Justices inquired if he were guilty or not of the s^d^ trespasses, they erred. Also in this, that whereas Walter Shaghe s^d^ that he was not guilty of taking ye s^d^ rabbits (conies) as alleged by ye abbot, the Justices did not inquire whether he was guilty or not, they erred. Also in this, that whereas ye s^d^ abbot supposed that s^d^ Robt Knyght and other def^ts^ fished in his several fishery at Brent and took fish, etc. the s^d^ Robt K. s^d^ y^t^ about ye Feast of All Saints 6. R II. one Wm. Gibbe took from the abbot to the use of the s^d^ Robt and others ye fishery aforesaid as tenant at will, etc. and said y^t^ said Robt occupied the s^d^ fishery and fished there: to wch plea ye s^d^ abbot made no answer but maintained his writ, and ye s^d^ Justices inq^d^ as to the justification of s^d^ Robt K. in s^d^ plea, whereas the abbot made no answer to the justif^n^, they erred. Also in this, that whereas John Fox and other def^ts^ said in y^eir^ plea that they came to

assist Robt Knyght to fish in the 6th and 7th years, etc. whereas no mention was made of any seventh year in the plea and ye s^d abbot by accepting that plea and answering thereto, whereas it is not the plea on which the parties joined issue (as appears in the Record) which issue the Justices accepted and inquired upon, they erred. Also in this, that whereas ye s^d abbot supposed that the trespass was done at Brente, "postea in replicac̃oe sua idm Abbas manutenuit đcam t^ꝰnsgr̃ fieri apud Brente ⁊ sic non manutenuit t^ꝰngr̃ p̃đcam fieri in villa in narac̃oe sua contenta sȝ in alia villa et in hoc q̃d Justic̃ ꝑcesserunt ad iudm sup t̃li pl̃ito erraverunt." And they pray that the said judgment on acc^t of s^d errors and others in the Record and process aforesaid be reversed; and that the Court proceed to the exam^n of the said Record and process. Hereupon a day is given to ye said Robt Knyght and others from Easter to three weeks, at wch day came ye s^d Robt and others in person; and, the Court not being ready to deliver judgement, a day is given to s^d R. &c. to be before our Lord ye King wherever, &c. in term of Holy Trinity to hear judgment. Ad quem diem coram đno Rege apud Westm̃ veñ p̃dc̃i Robtus Knyght Joħes Beare Wilłms Fenfford ⁊ Walt̃us in ꝑpriis p̃soñ suis Et vis̃ ⁊ diligent̃ examinatis recordo ⁊ ꝑcessu p̃dc̃is videt^r cur̃ q̃d in hoc q̃d ubi p̃dc̃us Robtus nuꝑ Abbas etc. supposuit ꝑ br̃e ⁊ nar̃r sua q̃d p̃dc̃i Rob Knyght ⁊ alii defendent̃ etc. blada ⁊ herbam sua cũ quibusdam aṽiis suis depasti fuerunt apud Brenta etc. p̃dc̃i Joħes Fox Joħes Beare Wilłms Fenfford Wilłms Pitman Joħes Lang^edon ⁊ Walt̃ Shaghe allegar̃ q̃d ꝑ eisdm̃ t^ansgr̃ in Cur̃ ip̃ius nuꝑ Abbtis apud Brenta diṽsis tempibȝ am̃ciati ⁊ afforati fuer̃ ⁊ de eisdm̃ am̃ciament eidm̃ nuꝑ Abbti satisfecet̃ ad quod idm nuꝑ Abbas pł̃itando alleg̃ q̃d p̃dc̃i Joħes Fox ⁊ alii defenđ non fuer̃ am̃ciati ⁊ afforati ꝑ eisđm t^ꝰnsg̃r nec ꝑ eisđm t^ansgr̃ eidem nuꝑ Abbti satisfecer̃ Suꝑ quo postea c̃tis die ⁊ loco ꝑut continet^r in recordo q̃d Justic̃ adinquir̃ de t^ansgr̃ p̃dc̃is ꝑ br̃e de Nisi Prius deputat̃ inquisiver̃ si p̃dc̃i Joħes Fox Wilłms Pitman ⁊ Joħes Langedoñ fuer̃ culpables de t^ansgr̃ p̃dc̃is vel non ubi p̃dc̃i Justic̃ inquisivisse debuissent si p̃dc̃i Joħes Fox Wilłms Pitman ⁊ Joħes Langedoñ ꝑ p̃dc̃is t^ꝰnsg̃r am̃ciati ⁊ afforati fuerunt ⁊ ꝑ eisdm̃ t^ꝰnsg̃r eidm̃ nuꝑ Abbti satisfecer̃ vel non ꝑut ip̃i pł̃itando allegar̃ Et in hoc q̃d Justic̃ inquisiver̃ si ip̃i fuerunt culpables de t^ꝰnsg̃r p̃dic̃is vel non ubi ip̃i ꝑ pł̃it̃m suũ p̃dc̃m cogñ t^ꝰnsg̃r p̃đcum manifeste est err̃. I'o cons̃ est q̃d ob errorem p̃dc̃m ⁊ alios in recordo ⁊ ꝑcessu p̃dc̃is comꝑtos q̃d judm̃ p̃dc̃m revocetur adnullet^r ⁊ penit^9 ꝑ nullo ħeat^r Et q̃d p̃dc̃i

Judgment.

Jud'm adnull.

Robt^9 Knyght Joħes Beare Wilłs Fenfford ⁊ Walt̃us reħcant dampna sua p̃dc̃a si que occ̃one p̃dc̃a p̃fato nuꝑ Abbti aut dc̃o nunc Abbti satisfec̃int Et q̃d ip̃i eant inde sine die etc. (De Banco Roll, Hilary, 1 Henry IV.)

127. I have failed not only in verifying Dr. Oliver's authorities in the Dart fishery case, but also in ascertaining further particulars with reference to the placing of the arms of James and Thomas Audelay "in the window of the west end of the Conventual Church and in the window of the gable end in the Lady Chapel there." Although a careful search has been made, the entries have not turned up, and they are not where Dr. Oliver states they are. I much regret this, for I believe there is some mistake, inasmuch as Cistercian churches had no Lady Chapel, the whole church being dedicated to the Blessed Virgin [See Monasticon Cisterciense, cap. xviii.] I was in hopes also that the document might have contained some further references to the church, which might have enabled us to form some idea of its extent and appearance.

128. Robert Simons was evidently an abbot who had the interest of his house at heart, and did much for its worldly prosperity. He must have been abbot for upwards of thirty-five years, and was succeeded in his office by William Paderston, who was confirmed in September, 1395. He was not abbot long, and I have not been able to find anything relating to the abbey in which he was interested, except the Avon fishery case, which was finally decided in his time, and the following from the De Banco Roll 3 Henry IV., 1202.

Wm. abbot of Buckfast, Brother Wm. Beagh, and Brother Richard Gorwet, fellow monks of the said abbot, and Thomas Baker and Richard Helyere, the abbot's servants, were attached to answer to Thomas Knight, Vicar of the Church of Brent, of the plea "quare vi et armis in ipsum Robtm apud Brente insultum fecerunt, etc.," and detained him in prison there until he, Robert, paid 20*l.* for deliverance. The abbot denied his culpability, and alleged that Robert had diverted a water-course which ran through his, Robert's, lands, &c. All parties put themselves on the country, so the sheriff, to make come twelve, &c., from Michaelmas to fifteen days.

129. My next document is dated 18th May, 1414, when the learned William Slade had become abbot. He was a Devonshire man and educated at Exeter. Proceeding to Oxford, he acquired a good reputation, and about 1413 became abbot of Buckfast. As far as we know, with the

exception of the last abbot, he was the most distinguished man connected with the house. He was not only a scholar and a theologian, but an artist, and a spiritual guide to those over whom he was set, and to the parishioners of the churches belonging to the Abbey. He made many important additions to the conventual buildings, and I think it may be concluded that it is to his exertions that the people of Kingsbridge are indebted for the Chapel of St. Edmund, king and martyr, —consecrated by Bishop Stafford, 26th August, 1414, at which time the cemetery adjoining was also blessed—being made a parish church.

130. Kingsbridge was in the parish of Churchstow. Certainly, as early as 1333, 7 Edward III., the manors of Churchstow and Kingsbridge belonged to the abbey, but how it became possessed of them is not clear. In 1291, when the Survey for the Taxatio of Pope Nicholas was taken, Churchstow belonged to the Abbey, and, as appears from the entry paragraph 106, the value is entered at 13s. 4d., the tenth being 1s. 4d. Churchstow is two miles from Kingsbridge, and, as often happened, a particular part of the parish, as time passed on, became as important as, or more important than, the neighbourhood around the mother church; and we find from a deed without date, but probably late in the twelfth century, that provision was required for the spiritual wants of the people of Kingsbridge. The original deed is in the possession of the feoffees of the town lands of Kingsbridge, and a translation will be found in Hawkins's History of Kingsbridge, p. 122.

"Sciant præsentes et futuri quod ego M. de Litlecumba Rector Ecclesiæ de Chirchstowe concessi Abbati et Monachis de Bukfest edificare Ecclesiam in honore beati Edmundi Regis et Martiris in Dominio suo in Villa qua dicta Kingesbrig, ita quod omnes proventus illius Villæ ad Ecclesiam pertinentes cedant ad Sustentationem unius Capellani qui in prædicta Ecclesia Divina celebret imperpetuum, et omnes Homines in prædicta Villa manentes audiant divinum Servicium in prædicta Ecclesia Et omnia Ecclesiastica jura ibidem percipiant, ita cum quod Saltem semel in Anno insitent Matrem Ecclesiam scilicet Chirchstowe videlicet in Assumptione Beatæ Mariæ Virginis ut infra octavum oblationibus quibus infra limites Parochiæ prædicta villa consistet. Verum propterea Ecclesia de Chirchstowe de loco illo scilicet Kingesbrig nunquam aliquid percipere consuento et ideo libere istud concedo quam omnino est sine prejudicio Matris Ecclesiæ et Maximum opus Misericordiæ est Divinum in-

choare servitium quod per omnibus Christi fidelibus unus et Defunctus Annuente Cristo in loco illo celebrabiter in perpetuam. Ut aut hæc concessio mea firma permaneat huic præsenti Scripto in Testimonum et Confirmationem Sigillum meum appono.

131. This deed was the consent of the rector of the mother church to the erection of a new church, but apparently the new building was not consecrated for some time after, for the consecration deed of Bishop Stafford speaks of the chapel which then and from time immemorial (the scribe did not trouble himself to make very careful inquiry, or he would have found that his "time immemorial" would have dwindled down to very few years) was erected, and magnificently built by sufficient and lawful authority, that the parish and parishioners were distinct from Churchstow, and that the rector was obliged to perform all divine services at the chapel for the people of Kingsbridge, except burial of the dead, which was accustomed to be done at Churchstow.

132. The chapel received assistance towards maintaining its independent character. John Cob, Vicar of Hennock, gave to the chapel of St. Edmund at Kingsbridge, and to the overseers of the chapel, a tenement and garden near the cemetery of the chapel. The deed conveying this is dated 23rd April, 1410, more than four years before the consecration, so that the cemetery although provided was not used.

Noverint universi per presentes me Johannem Cob Vicarium Ecclesiæ de Heanok remisisse relaxasse et omnino pro me et hæredibus meis imperpetuum quiesce clamasse Deo et Capellæ Sancte Edmundi Regis et Martiris de Kyngesbrigge et Hugoni Pocok et Roberto Fayrefot Custodibus instauri dictæ Capellæ et successoribus suis Custodibus dictæ Capellæ et instauri ejusdem totum jus et clameum quæ habeo in uno tenemento et gardino eidem tenementum adjacente situatis inter Cimiterium dictæ Capellæ ex parte australe et tenementum Thome Duer et Johanne uxoris suæ Filiæ Johannis Granute ex parte boreali Et ego vero prædictus Johannes et heredes mei totum prædictum tenementum et totum prædictum gardinum cum pertinentiis præfatis custodibus et successoribus suis contra omnes gentes warrantizabimus imperpetuum.

In cujus rei testimonium præsentibus sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus:

Thoma Duer tunc præposito Villæ prædictæ.
Johanne Jaycok.
Rogerus Degher.
Johanne Vele.
Willielmo Gormond.
Johanne Torryng.
Johanne Radeville et multis aliis.

Datis apud Kyngesbrygge Vicessimo tertio die Aprilis Anno Regni regis Henrici Quarti post Conquestum undecimo.

133. A copy of the sentence of consecration is, like the others to which I have referred, in the custody of the feoffees of the Kingsbridge Town lands, and a translation will be found in Hawkins's History of Kingsbridge, p. 123. Attached are six seals, those of the Bishop, the Archdeacon, probably, and the Abbot of Buckfast. In the fourth a double key is to be made out, which shows that it is the seal of the Prior or Priory of Plympton, the fifth seal is altogether gone, and the sixth is the seal of the Kingsbridge Feoffees. Entries relating to the consecration will also be found in Bishop Stafford's Registers.

134. It is clear therefore that, for the convenience of the inhabitants of Kingsbridge, the rector of Churchstow, with the consent of the abbot and convent, promoted the erection of what we should now call a chapel of ease, which very soon became or was considered, if not a parish, a district with certain parochial rights. The dead of Kingsbridge had still to be brought, as stated in the petition, from the chapel, on the low ground near the sea, to the church, founded on the summit of a high mountain, proceeding through a troublesome and tedious ascent of the said mountain. The rector of Churchstow had to provide for all the duty, and now Abbot Slade thought that the time had arrived when the new building should be consecrated. Kingsbridge was now becoming more important and required development, which the abbots of Buckfast as lords of the manor did their best to encourage.

135. William Slade did not devote the whole of his time to the temporal affairs of his Abbey. He was a student and author, and Leland has left us a list of his books which remained in the library of the Abbey, which I here give. It contains also the titles of other manuscripts belonging to the Abbey. In the middle of this list is the observation as to the origin of the house to which I have before referred:—

"*Cœnobium de Bukfast olim incepit per fratres quos appellabant Grysæos, deinde admisit Bernardinos.*"

CATALOGUE OF MANUSCRIPTS IN THE LIBRARY OF BUCKFAST ABBEY.

Trivet super tragædias Senecæ.
Triveti historia ab initio mundi usque ad nativitatem Christi ad Hugonum de Engolisma, atchidiaconum Cantuar.
Lectura Blencot super quartum Sententiarum.
Kilwardeby de conscientia et synderesi.
Quæstiones Johannis Sutton.
Quodlibeta Johannis Sutton.
Quæstiones Gaynesburg.
Quæstiones Gilberti Segrave.
Quolibeta ejusdem.
Universalia magistri Sharpe super libros Phisicorum.
Quæstiones Gulielmi Slade abbatis de Bukfest de anima.
Quæstiones ejusdem super 4^{or} libros Sententiarum Vixit tempore Ricardi 2^{i}.
Beda de nominibus regnorum.
Flores Moralium Gulielmi Slade.
Johannes abbas de Forda de contemporibus Mundi.
Stephanus Cantuar de benedictionibus et maledictionibus datis in monte Ebal.
Grostest super decem præcepta.

Antiquarii Collectanea, Johannis Lelandi.
Ed. 1770. Vol. iii. (iv.), p. 152.

136. If there was nothing else to show the great mistake made in dealing with the monasteries as they were dealt with at the Dissolution, the atrocious way in which the priceless libraries were dispersed and destroyed would be quite sufficient to convince the most sceptical. Even the fanatical Protestant Bale called the destruction wanton and shameful, and prophesied that it would be to England a most horrible infamy, "among the grave senyours of other nacyons."

137. From the Issue Roll it appears that the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, with the Abbot of Buckfast and others, lent moneys to the King, taking care to have security for the repayment.

18 May. To John Copelston, junior, and divers other persons coming from the county of Devon to London, with a certain sum of £573 6s. 8d. borrowed from the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Exeter; the Mayor of the town of Exeter; the Abbot of Tavystock; the Prior of Lanceton;

the Abbot of Bukfast; Robert Gary, Prior of Plymton; Alexander Chambernoun, Mayor of the town of Plymouth; John Bonel and John Copelston. In money paid to the aforesaid John Copelston, junior, and his companions, for the safe conduct of certain of the King's jewels, valued at £800, delivered to the aforesaid persons as security for the said sums borrowed of them under conditions contained in certain indentures made between our lord the King and the said John and his companions, &c. By writ, &c.—£10.

Issue Roll, Easter, 3 Hen. V. 1414.

137. The assent to the consecration of the church at Kingsbridge must have been one of the latest acts of Slade's life, for in 1415, Sept. 8th, about twelve months afterwards, William Beaghe or Beagle was confirmed abbot. In the glories of Agincourt in the following month the Abbey participated, for William Beaghe contributed one hundred marks towards the expenses of the expedition.

138. It would seem from the De Banco Roll, 3 Henry IV. before quoted, par. 128, that William had been a monk of the house before his election in the time of Abbot Paverston.

139. The first of the three following extracts relates to a defaulting collector of some of the revenues; the second to a debt due; and the third to a trespass committed upon some property of the Abbey at Totnes.

Devon. Abbas de Buckfast in ꝑpria ꝑsona sua op' se iiij^to die ꝟersus Joħem Torryng de Lostwythyell in com̃ Cornuƀ m̃chant de pł̃ito q̃d reddat ei r̃onabilem compotū suū de tempore quo fuit receptor denar̃ ip̃ius Abbis etc. Et ip̃e nō veñ Et prec̃ fuit vic̃ q̃d sum̃ eū etc. Et vic̃ modo manđ q̃d nichil ħet etc. I'o capiat^ur q̃d sit hic a die sc̃e Trinitatis in xv dies etc.—(De Banco Roll, Easter, 8 Henry V. m. 251.)

Devon. Wiłłs Abbas de Buckfastre per Attorñ suū op' se iiij^to die ꝟsus Joħem Johan de Dodbroke in com̃ ꝑđico Milward de pł̃ito q̃d reddat ei sexaginta ⁊ vndecim solidos ⁊ octo denarios
m. 159 d. quos ei debet ⁊ iniuste detinet etc. Et ip̃e non veñ Et prec̃ fuit vic̃ q̃d sum̃ eū etc. Et vic̃ modo manđ q̃d nichil ħet etc. I'o capiat^ur. Ita q̃d sit hic a die Pasche in tres septimanas etc.*—(De Banco Roll, Hilary, 8 Henry V. m. 159 d.)

Devon'. Wiłłs Abbas de Bukfast ꝑ attorñ suū op' se iiij^to die ꝟersus
m. 203. Patricū Mark de Tottoñ in com̃ ꝑđco Crokker de pł̃ito quare

* The same debt appears in the Roll Easter, 9 Henry V. [m. 355 d] and then order made to "have him here" from Trinity to fifteen days.

cū idem abbas in feodo suo apud Totoñ ꝑ consuetudinib; ⁊ ꝟvicijs sibi debitis quedam catalla ꝑ Roƀtum Marchant ꝟvientem suū capi fecisset idem Roƀtus catalla illa nōie districc̃ōis sc̃dm legem ⁊ consuetudinem regni Regis Angł iƀm detinere voluisset ꝑđcus Patricius catalla illa eidem Roƀto vi ⁊ armis abstulit et alia enormia etc. ad g^ave dampnū etc. ⁊ cont^ur pacem Regis etc. Et ip̃e non veñ Et sicut prius prec̃ fuit vic̃ q̃d capet eū etc. Et vic̃ modo manđ q̃d non est inventus etc. I'o sicut plur̃ capiat^ur. Ita q̃d sit hic a die Pasche in tres septimanus etc.—(De Banco Roll, Hilary, 8 Henry V. m. 203).

140. During this abbot's rule the house had trouble, and six years after his elevation things had become so bad that it was found necessary to refer them to William, Abbot of Hayles, and Brother Michael of Moreton. I have to thank Mr. Edward Bishop for furnishing me with a transcript of a notarial instrument published in the chapter-house at Buckfast 26 January, 1421. It is a most interesting document, perhaps more so than any I have been able to include in this paper.

141. The name of the notary is not given. In it the name of the abbot is spelt Beagle. Oliver gives his name as Beaghe, and in the extracts from the De Banco Rolls it is also so spelt. I give a free outline of the contents.

After a preamble with the date of the year, the reign of the Pope, and so on, the document goes on to say that the abbot, Abbot William of Hayles, Brother Michael of Lang Benynton, which was originally an English cell of Savigny, Thomas Roger, Prior of Buckfast, with the whole assembly of the monastery being present in the chapter-house, the abbot of Hayles handed to the notary a paper, praying that he would read the contents aloud, which he did to the following effect.

A subject of discord having arisen between that honourable man the abbot and the convent, with regard to the government of the brethren within and without, which, by the wisdom, labour, and zeal of the Abbot of Hayles and Brother Michael, was settled thus, that the abbot might entertain according to the ancient and worthy and wonted usage of the Abbey, might receive his guests and strangers, and that the servants of the monastery might wait upon them according to his instructions. That the abbot, being advanced to a considerable age and frequently crippled with bodily disease, was often broken down with infirmity, so that things which,

according to the statutes of the order, should be fulfilled in person, he was unable to fulfil, and the monastery had suffered, and it was feared would suffer more in future, it was decreed that the abbot should not interfere in any way except when required to do so by the prior and brethren, and then that he should agree to their wishes. That the abbot should not obtain any privileges or exemptions from Rome, as such might tend to the curtailment of the statutes and privileges of the order. That the abbot should receive either 10*l.* or 40*l.* [which is uncertain, probably the latter,] per annum, paid quarterly, for his clothes and necessaries. That when the abbot was summoned or invited to take part in any ceremony, such as the installation of the Bishop of Exeter, the burial of nobles and others for the advantage of the monastery, or the honour of the abbot himself, as he was often wont to do, and as his predecessors were wont to do, the abbot's expenses were to be borne by the house; and if at any time he should wish to ride or walk about outside the monastery for his own recreation, he might go with a proper retinue, but at his own expense. That if any gifts were presented to the abbot he was to have them and rejoice therein, and reward the bearers; but, if he allowed the gifts to go to the common use of the monastery, the bearers were to be rewarded from the common chest.

And the notary says that all these things were done as above written, and that, beside those mentioned at the commencement, there were also present those discreet men John Carnell, bachelor of law, and Henry Fortescue, clerk of the said diocese, these having been specially called and summoned; and piously concludes, And thus peace, faith, hope, and charity here met together, which the undivided blessed Trinity abandons in discord, but cherishes in concord. Amen.

There are many errors in the spelling, grammar, &c., but the sense is apparent, the mistakes are easily corrected, and I print the document as it stands.

In Dei Nomine. Amen.

Per presens publicum instrumentum cunctis appereat (*sic*) evidenter quod Anno ab Incarnacione Dñi secundum cursum et computacionem ecclesie Anglicane millesimo cccc^{mo} vicesimo primo, Indicciones quinta decima, Pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo Patris et Domini nostri Domini Martini Divina Providencia Pape quinti Anno quinto mensis Januarii die xx^{mo} vj^{o} in domo capitulari Monasterii de Buckfast Ordinis Cisterciensis, Exoniensis { 26 Jan. 1421.

Diocesis, in mei Notarii Publici et Testium subscriptorum presencia honorabilibus et religiosis viris Domnis Willielmo Beagle Abbate ut asserit Monasterii de Buckefast predicti et Willielmo Abbate Monasterii beate Marie de Hayles Wigorniensis [Diocesis], Fratre Michaele de Moretoneo Magistro de Langbinyngton Lincolniensis Diocesis ut asseritur, ac Fratre Thoma Roger Priore dicti monasterii de Buckfast predicti (*sic.*) [cum] toto Conventio ejusdem Monasterii de Buckfast personaliter constitutis;

Dictus Honorabilis et religiosus Vir Domnus Willielmus Abbas Monasterii de Hayles assertus (?) mihi notario infrascripto Cedulam in papiro scriptam tradi fecit, supplicans quod eandem cedulum legerem in aperto; quam post ejus inspeccionem legi; cujus cedule tenor talis est:—

Nuper exorta materia perturbacionis et discordie inter honorabilem et religiosum virum Domnum Abbatem Monasterii de Buckfast Ordinis Cisterciensis Exoniensis Diocesis et suum Conventum ibidem de et super regimine et gubernacione Spiritualium et Temporalium dicti Monasterii infra et extra, ceterisque causis, punctis et articulis aliis, que omnia et singula in presenti longum esset en arrare; Deo tamen annuente qui est pacis Auctor, discrecione, labore, et industria reverendi in Christo Patris et Domini Domni Willielmi Dei gracia Abbatis Monasterii beate Maria de Haylez Wygorniensis Diocesis, et religiosi viri fratris Mychaelis de Moretones Magistro de Langbinyngton Lincolniensis Diocesis, Ordinis antedicti, ad visitandum Monasterium de Buckfast in capite et in membris legitime deputatorum, dicta materia sedata est et quievit per visitatores predictos in hunc modum:—

In primis quod dictus honorabilis et religiosus vir Domnus Willielmus Abbas antedictus secundum antiquum, honestum et solitum usum dicti Monasterii de Buckfast hospites et advenas suos cum ad idem monasterium declinaverint juxta eorum statum bene recipiat, hillaremque vultum eis ostendat, suis eciam et dicti Monasterii famulis quibuscumque in licitis et honestis jubeat, precipiat et commoneat quod eisdem intendant in aula, mensa et camera prout sui status honestas debite exigit et requirit.

Item quia dictus Domnus Willielmus abbas prelibatus jam in matura etate constitutus corporisque invalitudine multipliciter detentus diversis infirmitatibus sepius occupatus [est] et confractus, quod omnia que in sua persona errent juxta sui Ordinis statuta adimplenda personaliter nequeat propter premissa providere nec adimplere, adeo quod dictum monasterium dampnum patitur in presenti et plus timendum ei in

futuro; quare consideratum est et decretum quod dictus Domnus Willielmus Abbas prelibatus nullo modo se intromittat in gubernacione et regimine spiritualium aut temporalium quorumcumque nisi cum fuerit per Priorem et Conventum suum debite ad hoc requisitus, et tunc eorum voluntati adquiescat in hiis que tangant dicti monasterii utilitatem et sui status et ordinis exigenciam omnimodo.

Item concordatum et decretum est quod dictus honorabilis vir et Domnus Willielmus Abbas prelibatus non acquirat per se aut suos aliqua privilegia exempciones et similia a Curia Romana que possunt vergi in derogacionem dicti Ordinis Cisterciensis et statutorum ejusdem; &, si qua hujusmodi privilegia habeat, aut habere eum de cetero contingat, quod eisdem non utatur quovis modo.

Item consideratis considerandis concordatum et decretum est per visitatores predictos commune consensu pariter et assensu dictorum Abbatis et Conventus Monasterii de Buckfast predicti quod dictus Willielmus Abbas . . . dum Abbas fuerit percipiet annuatim ad quatuor anni terminos per equales porciones a dictis Priore et Conventu pro vestura et aliis necessariis dicti Abbatis x libr.

Item concordatum et decretum est, si contingat dictum Domnum Willielmum Abbatem extra Monasterium invitari aut vocari pro dicti Monasterii utilitate, ipsiusve Abbatis honestate, videlicet ad installacionem Episcopi Exoniensis loci Diocesani, sepultura et obitio Magnatuum et Prelatorum ac aliorum generosorum, amicorum et vicinorum, prout sepe solebat et predecessores sui Abbates solebant, hec omnia semper fient expensis dicti Monasterii cum contingant.

Item si aliquando dictus domnus Abbas extra dictum Monasterium pro sui ipsius disporto et voluntate equitare aut spaciare voluerit, tunc decente familia, sed expensis propriis, ista fient.

Item concordatum est et decretum quod si qua munera, donaria, bonaque alia quecumque dicto Domno Abbati offerantur et donentur, eadem habeat et inde gaudeat, dum tamen contemplacione persone ejusdem hoc fiet; tunc ex propriis remuneret deportantes prout placet. Et si eadem in communem usum et dicti Monasterii utilitate convertat, de communi thesauro remunerentur.

Et dum nec omnia premissa fideliter observanda hinc et inde tam dicti Abbas quam frater Thomas Roger Prior dicti Monasterii tactis Dei Evangeliis per eosdem corporaliter prestiterunt.

Acta sunt hec omnia prout suprascribuntur et recitantur sub anno Domini, Indiccione, Pontificatu, die, mense, et loco predictis; presentibus tunc ibidem discretis viris Johanne Carnell in Legibus Bacallario, et Henrico Fortescu Clerico dicte Exoniensis Diocesis, testibus ad premissa vocatis specialiter et rogatis.

Et sic pax, fidis, spes, et charitas hic in unum obviarunt, quas inter discordes concedat, inter concordes foveat, Trinitas indivisa. Amen. (MS. Reg 12, E. xiv., fol. 62-64 recte.)

142. The aged and infirm abbot enjoyed his home and pension for several years. Let us hope he often walked abroad with his becoming retinue "pro sui ipsius disporto spatiari." His successor, Thomas Rogger, was not blessed until the 13th April, 1432, more than eleven years after the settlement of the discords detailed by the notary.

143. Of Thomas Rogger and the succeding abbots we know little more than their names. Rogger was succeeded by John Ffychet, 16th October, 1440. He was concerned in legal proceedings with reference to the Erne river, as appears from the following extracts in Norman French from the year-book 1441:—

En Trñs Le pl' counta ꝑs l'Abbe de Bulkfast de san gort debrus' en Ermingt̃. ¶ Yelverton. Est un douce eau courrant̃ en ꝗ dit Ermingt̃ tanqꝫ al' haut mer, qui est appell' Erine, ou le dit Abbe ꝗ touts ses ꝑdec̃ ꝛc. ont uñ ouꝑture de vj pieds de largeur en chaqū gort en le dit Erine, ꝗ illec tāqꝫ a haut mer de temps, ꝛc. ou le cours đ cē eau plus ꝑfondem̃t court ꝗ disous q̃ le dit gort dont il ad luy complaiñ est [B] en la dit Ermingt̃, ꝗ q̃ c̃ fuit estoppe, ꝗ nous ceo debrusames accord a nr̃e ouverture avādit. Jug̃ si acc̃. ¶ Markham. A ceo disons nous, q̃ le Sñr de Hunt̃ long temps devant le trespas fuit seisi de m̃ le gort en son demaiñ come de fee, ꝗ nous lessa pur ꝑme de x ans, le ꝑme commenc̃, ꝛc. Quel ꝑme dure unc̃, ꝗ vous debrusastes m̃ le gort hors de cest lieu dont vous aveꝫ ple par ij ꝑches ꝑcheiñ at̃ ꝑre, sur q̃ nous avōs conceu nost̃r acc̃. Jug̃. Et priōs q̃ vous soieꝫ atteints. ¶ Yelverton. Lōg temps devāt cest leas le Sñr de Hunt̃ a no⁹ lessa m̃ le gort pur ꝑme de ñr vie, ꝑ forc̃ de q̃l nous fumes seisis ꝗ debrusames come ꝺn a nous list. ¶ Markham. De v̄re tort demeñ sans tiel cause. ¶ Newton. Ceo n'est ple: car si jeo port̃ br̄e de Tr̄ns ꝑs vous ꝗ vous dic̄s que le lieu ou, ꝛc. fuit v̄re franct̃ (Jug̃ ꝛc.) n'e rñs pur moy, adire, De v̄re tort demeñ sans tiel cause. Ergo nec hic. Et puis. ¶ Markham. Way va la ple, ꝗ travꝑs le leas a ꝑme de vie.— (Year-Book De Termino Trinitatis, Anno xx. Henrv VI.)

Trespas.

144. It was also about this time perhaps that Richard Dove, monk and scholar of Buckfast, drew up the statutes of the house, with the oaths to be taken by the novices, monks, scholars, and others. They are very interesting, and I am glad to be able to present them in the appendix to this paper.

145. The following, perhaps about the same date, relates to land in Brent :—

Bukfast. La Ya in Brent.

Hec convencio facta inter f'rem Minorensem Abbm Buckfastre &c. ex una pte et Ricum de Cotelaford ex alta viz. pdict abbas &c. dedere &c. unū ferling̃ tre in la Ya in manēio de Brenta qd Robtus de la Ya quond tenuit &c. Habend de dicto Rico Cotelaford et Hered &c. In cujus rei test sigilla sua alternatim apposuer. Hijs Test. Johe de Boyvile. Witto de Kilbury, Stepho Stoyll, tunc Scenescho pdictorū Religiosorū Benedicto le Bon̄ Witto de Harbenford, Witto de la Ford [sans date*] p. 540.—(Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 28,649, p. 413.) [Prince's excerpts from Pole's MS.]

From the Assize Roll, temp. Henry VI., we learn that Gode claimed as his freehold a tenement in Buckfastleigh, of which the abbot of Buckfast and William Budde and his wife, and another Budde and his wife, had dis-seized him. The verdict was against the abbot.

146. John Matthu was confirmed 3 Oct. 1449, and he it was probably who obtained from the King,—Edward IV., surely not Henry VI., as stated in Fox's Kingsbridge,—a grant of a weekly market, and a fair for three days in the year at Kingsbridge, and a fair for the same number of days once a year at Buckfastleigh. The Kingsbridge market and fair still continue to be held. A copy of the grant is given in the book just mentioned.†

147. It has been said that John Bothe, afterwards Bishop of Exeter, was Abbot of Buckfast; but, on examining the events of his life before his consecration as bishop, it would seem that this could not have been.

148. John Kinge is found as abbot 25 Feb. 1483, and John Rede 24 Nov. 1498.

149. In the interesting little book entitled "The Parish of Ashburton in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries," being extracts from the churchwardens' accounts from 1479 to 1580, in the year 1499-1500 a receipt of 4*s*. is credited from a gift of the Lord Abbot of Buckfast, Saint Clere Pomeroy, Galfrid

* So in MS.
† Kingsbridge and its Surroundings, by S. P. Fox, pp. 34—248.

Harepath, and others. I thought at first that this was an unmentioned abbot of Buckfast, but on consideration I do not think the entry bears this out. If in the original entry there is a comma after "the Lord Abbot of Buckfast," it would I think show that the abbot and Saint Clere Pomeroy were different persons. Prince says that Edward Pomeroy and Margaret Beavil his wife had issue Henry, Seinclere, and John.* Sir William Pole says that Edward Pomeroy died 24 Henry VI. 1445.† Both Prince and Pole trace the descent of the elder son Henry, and do not refer to the second and third; but in the Heralds' Visitation of 1620 we find in the pedigree of Ford ‡ that St. Cleere Pomeroy was the son of John Pomeroy, and that he married, and had issue, in which case he could not have been the abbot of Buckfast. I believe this to be the same person as that mentioned in the Ashburton accounts. Beyond this there is no reference elsewhere, so far, to a Pomeroy being abbot of Buckfast; but, if it should prove to be the case, it will be very interesting to find that a descendant of its early benefactors was connected with the Abbey in its latter days.‖

150. In the accounts just referred to is another entry, under date 1512, ij*s*. for ringing the knell of the late abbot of Buckfast. This must have been for either Saint Clere Pomeroy (if he was the abbot) or John Rede, for on Palm Sunday, 20 April, 1512, Alfred Gille succeeded the deceased abbot. Gille, after ruling the house for thirteen years, was succeeded by John Rede, whom Dr. Oliver thought might have been a nephew of Abbot John Rede before mentioned. He had a care for the welfare of Kingsbridge and Churchstow, and readjusted the revenues of the churches. He was confirmed abbot 13th April, 1525, and lived about twelve years after. He may be considered the last abbot, for his successor was foisted upon the monks, and was simply put in to carry out the designs of the King.

151. Gabriel Donne or Downe was a student in Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and afterwards a monk of Stratford, a Cistercian house at West Ham, Middlesex. A suit, followed by an appeal to Rome, between the abbot and convent and the vicar William Shragger arose, and on the 7th Feb. 1517, a "composition real" between the abbot and the vicar was executed, and "the provident and religious man Gabriel

* Prince's Worthies, p. 645, ed. 1812.
† Pole's Collections, p. 20 ‡ Har. Soc. 1872, p. 108.
‖ I have since examined the original entry, and I do not think that it is any evidence as to Saint Clere Pomeroy having been an abbot of Buckfast.

Donne, monk of the Blessed Mary of Stratford, of the Order of Cistercians" was procter for the brethren.

152. His abilities and zeal soon brought him into more public notice, and he was employed by Cranmer, More, and others to assist in the apprehension of Tyndale at Antwerp. He accompanied Henry Phillips, "a tall, comely, good-looking young man" travelling as a gentleman, as his counsellor, disguised as a servant. There can be little doubt that he was the author of the plan which resulted in the capture, imprisonment, and death of Tyndale. Donne resided for six months after Tyndale's arrest with Phillips or Buckenham at Louvain, assisting in preparing the case against Tyndale. He returned to England in June, 1535, and was shortly after thrust into the abbey of Buckfast, doubtless as a reward for his services to the King, the Archbishop, Bishops, and Cromwell. In June, 1536, he attended the meeting of Convocation at St. Paul's, and he signs the articles then promulgated, as "GABRIEL, *Abbas de Buckfastria.*"

153. Within two years of his election he alienated much of the monastic property, and on the 25th February, 1538, he betrayed his trust, and surrendered the house with its belongings into the hands of the King, and fifteen months after was rewarded with a large pension; the Prior of Plympton alone, among all the heads of religious houses in this county, receiving so much. This pension of £120, equal to £1,800 of our money, was enjoyed by him until his death in 1558. On the 16th March, 1541, he was made Prebendary of St. Paul's, and three years later Cromwell gave him the rectory of Stepney "sine cura." Upon Bonner's deprivation in Sept. 1549, Cranmer, according to Strype,* "constituted Gabriel Donne residentiary of St. Paul's, to be his official and keeper of the spirituality, and to exercise all manner of episcopal jurisdiction in the said city and diocese."

154. Donne died 5th December, 1558. By his will, after directing payment of his debts and certain legacies, he bequeathed the residue of his estate to Trinity Hall, Cambridge. With this residue a scholarship was founded, which continues to be enjoyed to the present day by the student called "Mr. Gabriel Donne's scholar." In the chapel of Trinity Hall, among the shields in the roof, are still to be seen the arms of the ex-abbot: "*Azure, a wolf rampant, a chief argent.*"†

* Memorials of Cranmer, vol. i, p. 274, ed. 1812.

† I am indebted for many of the facts here given relating to Donne's Life to the sketch given by Christopher Anderson in his Annals of the English Bible. The author is strong in his denunciation of the ex-abbot, but all alleged against him is the part taken against Tyndale.

155. He was honourably buried before the high altar in Old St. Paul's, four days after his death, and the inscription on his tomb has been fortunately preserved by Dugdale.*

Mole sub hoc Gabrael Donnus detruditur, hujus
Qui præses Templi, Presbyter atque fuit.
Mortua terreno clauduntur membra sepulchri
Vivens cœlicolo spiritus orbe manet,
Ossibus urna locum dat, pulvere terra recumbit,
Sydera sunt animæ cœlica tecta suæ.
Illius (adde Deus) menti tua gaudia clemens
Corpus in Elizii pace quiescat. Amen.

156. Donne was doubtless a time-server, and trimmed his sails according to the varying breezes of the time. His share in the persecution of Tyndale cannot be excused, but he sinned with Sir Thomas More, Archbishop Cranmer, and others no less distinguished. The great blot in his memory must ever be his consenting to be forced upon the monks of Buckfast as their abbot, taking the solemn oaths he was compelled to by the rules of his order, well knowing that he was sent to the monastery for a purpose, and that in a short time he would be called upon to fulfil the undertaking he had doubtless given, betray the solemn trust committed to him, become a perjured man, and an accomplice in an act of sacrilege and robbery.

157. At the time of the surrender, the following brethren were in the house:—

The Abbot, Gabriel Donne.
The Prior, Arnold Gye.
John Cowle.
John Watts.
Richard Taylor.
William Shapcott.
Matthew Pryston.
Richard Splat.
Thomas Gylle.
William Avery.
John Doyge.

158. With the exception of the Prior, Arnold Gye, all these received pensions from £6 13s. 4d. paid to John Doyge, down to Thomas Gylle who had but £5. Why was the

* History of St. Paul's, ed. 1658, p. 61.

prior left out? Was he less compliant than the others, or had he passed away before the pension list was completed and so spared the sight of the spoliation of his house.

159. For spoliation soon came. The Abbey, the church, and the monastic buildings, with their sites and precincts, and the cemetery, grange, and farm buildings, were granted by the King to that avaricious knight, Sir Thomas Dennis, who not only succeeded in deceiving the monks, pretending to be their friend, and obtaining offices of trust, and of course emolument, from them, but who also by his subserviency and cringing made himself to be well thought of at Court. He was appointed steward for the management of the lands of several religious houses, and the reversion of the same office was granted his son. He also pretended to give valuable advice to the monks in the critical position in which they were placed, in return for which he succeeded in obtaining annuities from many of the abbeys and priories, and so well did he play his game that he succeeded after their dissolution in obtaining confirmation of such annuities from the Augmentation Court. Dr. Oliver well says, "if the mammon of iniquity could confer happiness, this very rich man must have been supremely happy."

160. I have found a curious letter written by him which seems to imply that he had been charged with appropriating lead from the abbey buildings. It is endorsed "Sir Thomas Dennyes as touchinge vj. fodores of lead of the late Piory of Buckefast." To show that the lead was worth taking a little trouble about, I may mention that a fodder weighed upwards of two thousand pounds.

Sr Thomas Dennyes as touchinge vj Fodores of lead of the late Piory of Buckefast.

Ryght wurshipfull aft my hartye comend doo pseve by Mr Totyll ye be my verye good maist accordyng to trouthe for vj. fodder of leed supposed by Grove Mr Arundell svaunt that I shulde have the custodi of. Wherfor trouthe I never sawe no suche leed nor psell therof and yf I had I am sure the mater is not so lyght but he wolde have had for his dischardge a byll of my hand of the recept or some other sufficyent wytnesh to testyfye the same. I never was at Buckfast but one tyme synnes I dyd purchasse yt therfore yf yt maye please yor maistership & the rest of my maysters in comyssion wth you to derect a comyssion in to the countreye to enquyre for the trouthe herof yf then shall appere that I or any one of my Servaunte to my knoledge or consent ever had any parte of the seid leed I wyll promes you by this my wrytting to geve you for everye fodder of leed a cli & in this

wyes I trust you shall come to the knoledge of the trouthe & knowe hym to be as he is & I a trewe man good Mr Barnes for youre Jentylnes in this behalfe shoued I shall thynk no lesse but my selff alwayes bounden to gratefye you or any Frynd of yours duryng my lyef wth such plesures as shall lye in my huyll powre as knowethe the hollye Trynite to whome I comyt you.

Yours assured
THOM'S DENYS.

To the right Worshipfull master Willyam Barns Esquyer geve this.

(Land Revenue Records, Bund. 1392, File 31, No. 1.)

161. The lead from the roof is also mentioned, with the five bells in the tower of the church, in an inventory dated 29th November, 1555, headed "A brieff Declaraton of all the Bell belonginge to late suppressed & dissolved Monasteries and Pryores in the foresaide counties made by Mathiewe Colthurst esquier late Auditor & Robt. Grove some tyme s'vant to Sr Thomas Arundell Knight, late Receyvor there, at the comaundyment of Willm Barnes, Thomas Myldemay & John Wiseman Esquiers by their letters unto us directed."

V. Buckfaste xxxiiijli. vs.

A Brieff Declaracon of all the leadd belonginge to the late Monasteries and Piories [as before].

Buckfast vj foders ccc lib.
remayneng wth the farm s of the said
houses as it apereth by report of Edmonde
Wynter Esquyer.

(Land Revenue Records, Bund. 1392, File 33, N. 1.)

162. In 1553, besides the abbot, there were six monks still alive and in receipt of pensions, viz., Matthew Preston, John Watts, Richard Taylor, William Avery, and Richard Splate, 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each, and Thomas Sylle, 5*l.**

163. There is little interest in tracing the subsequent history of the Abbey lands. From Sir Thomas Dennis, with the manor of Buckfast, they descended to his son, Sir Robert, whose daughter Margaret is said to have married Sir Arthur Mainwaring.† In 1629, according to Chapple, quoted by Dugdale and Lysons, they were in the possession of Sir Richard Baker, the historian. The property passing to the

* Brown Willis, Hist. Abbeys, vol. ii. p. 60.
† *See* Pole's Collections.

family of D'Oleys, it was by them dismembered and sold off in parcels. The actual site of the Abbey was purchased by Mr. Berry, by whom it was sold to Mr. William Searle Benthall, and it is now the property of Dr. James Gale, of Dovescourt, Newton Abbot.

164. Before 1806, when the remaining portions of the buildings were almost entirely destroyed, the ruins were very extensive, and, doubtless, the plan could have been made out without difficulty. Westcote and Risdon speak of the "skeleton of a huge body whereby may be conceived what bigness once it bore, whose ruins may move the beholders both to wonder and pity."* Buck's view is dated 1734, but nothing certain can be learnt from it. It appears that the church was as usual chancel, transepts, and long nave, the chapter-house on the south, and the conventual buildings running down towards the river, the normal plan of the Cistercians being followed. (See Buckland Abbey, par 12.)

165. In the Gentleman's Magazine for 1796, Mr. James Laskey gives an account of the ruins, which, although very unsatisfactory to an archæologist, is worth rescuing from the pages of the old periodical. Of course we are not bound to agree with all Mr. Laskey's speculations, some portions of his story being, to say the least, curious.

After saying that the ruins were of great extent and worthy of a more particular description than he could give, the author proceeds:—

"There now remain of this magnificent ruin two arches which appear to have been the entrance, and some ruins on a large scale which we took for the lodge. The arches are situated one behind the other and stand across the road leading from Buckfastleigh to Ashburton; the iron staples for gates to hang on still remain and are of great bigness, which led us to think they were of massy structure. The ruins of what we took to be the lodge stand on the eastern side, its length about twenty paces, breadth eight paces (not being supplied for a minute measurement we were obliged to content ourselves with it thus roughly, taking care to diminish rather than exaggerate). On the same side are several apartments, one of which is inhabited, another is converted into a pound-house, in which stands a moorstone trough of great bulk, for the purpose of breaking apples for the pound. The following measurement I received from a learned gentleman who has paid great attention to these ruins. The diameter of this

* Risdon, p. 152.

stone is 9 feet 4 inches, depth 3 feet 6 inches, one-half of which is sunk in the ground; the supposed weight before it was hollowed he computes must amount to above 100 tons. It is of the granite kind and affords matter of surprise by what means it was brought there, stones of that quality not being to be found within the distance of many miles; round the abbey being one continued limerock, which is worked at many places to a depth, height, and extent surprising, and forming a vast cavern at once terrific and beautiful, which proves an inexhaustible fund of gain to the owner. The remainder of these ruins are situated in an orchard on the western side of the road, at the bottom of which runs with silent murmur the River Dart, seemingly regretting the downfall of the abbey. The first thing that presents itself, tradition says, was the abbot's cellar, which is entered by a small Gothic gateway and is about twenty-eight paces long and twelve wide arched overhead. * * * *
At one end remain a few steps which led to the ruin above, which our guide told us was the abbot's kitchen; it is now converted into a kitchen garden. At the south end is the skeleton of a set of apartments, which appear to have been the cells of the monks, which was approached by winding steps, fifty-one of which now remain. It is of particular form, having, as well as we could guess, seven sides. The immense bushes of ivy, dropping in rich festoons, almost buried its form. On removing some of these we could plainly observe the holes in which the joists and sleepers rested for support on the flooring, from which we judged the rooms to be about 6 feet in height in the clear, one above the other. These we were told solely belonged to the abbot. Joining this was their court of judicature and judgment seat, and behind a dungeon for those that by their offences were thought worthy of the same. On the north-east side appear the walls and foundation of this once spacious and splendid seat of superstition; the abbey church and the remains of its tower all lying in such massy fragments, that it is scarcely to be conceived by what power so vast a fabrick could be disjointed. The walls appear to be of the thickness of 9 or 10 feet and entirely composed of small stones in layers and a compost of lime and sand, which we supposed to have been thrown on these layers hot, after the method antiently used in such large buildings, which incorporating together formed a mass as solid as the native rock. The ruins of this church appear to be about 250 feet in length, and the ruins of the tower towards the

south seem like huge and vast rocks piled on one another in extensive confusion—

> by Time's fell hand defac'd,
> The rich proud cost of outworn bury'd age.—*Shakspeare.*"

166. The author then goes on to say that, as stone for building is plentiful in the neighbourhood, the ruins will in all probability continue unmolested for ages; a prophecy unfortunately not fulfilled. (A Ramble on Dartmoor, by J. L. Gentleman's Magazine, 1796, vol. lxvi. p. 194.)

What our author here calls the cellar and the seven-sided building apparently still remain, the latter being what is now called the Abbot's Tower. It is unquestionably a domestic building of some kind, but nothing more certain I think can be said. It is square, of three stories, with a cellar under. In it are fireplaces and garderobes, with a well, and a staircase with landings to every floor; the entrance appears to have been from the south on the first floor.

167. The great barn of the grange remains, and the arches, of apparently an entrance, but the gatehouse is gone. In the lawn on the eastern side of the house graves have been found, and here was probably the cemetery. The foundations of the present house, erected about fifty years since, are said to be upon vaulted work of Early-English character. The greater part of the materials of the old buildings were used in the erection of the adjoining mill, which occupies the site of some of the conventual buildings.

168. The arms of the Abbey are *Sable, a crozier in pale argent, the crook or, surmounted by a stag's head caboshed, of the second, horned gules.* Leland gives a sketch in his Collectanea. I know of two seals only belonging to the Abbey, the first, appended to the surrender deed, is small, and shows the Blessed Virgin Mary and Holy Child under a canopy, with the legend "S. Conventus Bucfestrie." The second is a counter-seal of the abbot—in the centre an arm grasping a crozier, the legend "Sigill. Abb. Buckfesta ✠."

169. Let us now see what the various possessions of the Abbey were. To commence with those we find in Domesday, let us try to identify the manors there mentioned. The first paragraph relating to each is a translation from the Exeter Book, the second from the Exchequer Book, see paragraph 69. The first is headed "The Land of the Church of the Abbot of Bulfestre in Devonshire," the second "The Land of the Church of Bucfestre."

170. Petrockstow. "The abbot has a manor* which is called Petrocestova, which the abbot Aluuin held in that day when King Edward was alive and dead, and it paid geld for one virgate and a half. These can be ploughed by five teams. From thence the abbot has in demesne half a virgate and one plough,† and the villeins one virgate and two ploughs. There the abbot has six villeins and one bordar and two serfs and four oxen‡ [cows?] and twenty sheep, and three furlongs of wood in length and one furlong and a half in breadth, and six acres of meadow and eight furlongs of pasture in length, and five furlongs in breadth, and worth by the year fifteen shillings, and when he received it it was valued at just as much."

"The church of Buckfestre holds Petrochestov. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for one virgate of land and a half. There is land for five ploughs. In demesne is one plough and two serfs, and six villeins, and one bordar with two ploughs. There six acres of meadow pasture eight furlongs long and five furlongs broad. Formerly and now worth fifteen shillings." Exchequer Book.

The name has changed but little during the eight hundred years that have elapsed since the great book was compiled, although it is also known as Stow St. Petrock and Heanton.

The return of the jurors recorded in the Hundred Roll, temp. Edward I. shows that the abbot had a gallows there.

Shortly before the dissolution the Valor§ shows:—

* *Mansionem.* This word properly means a habitation, capital dwelling, plot of ground, on which several houses are built.

† Mr. William Basevi Sanders is of opinion that in Domesday, whenever "*car*" stands alone, it is intended for "*carruca*" or some case of that noun, and that, whenever "*carucata*" is meant to be designated, "*car*" is always followed by "*terræ*," or is written in full. "*Terra est .... car*," and similar entries should therefore be read as meaning that there was as much arable land as so many ploughs could till.

‡ *Animalia.*

§ This was a survey taken in consequence of Parliament having passed a measure granting to the King the first-fruits of all spiritualities and a tenth of the possessions of the Church. The instructions to the Commissioners, dated 30th January, 1536, were to ascertain the whole and just and yearly value of all possessions, lands, tenements, profits, &c., as well spiritual as temporal, pertaining to any manner of dignity, monastery, church, parsonage, vicarage, or other dignity through England, Wales, Berwick, and Calais.

Manerium de Patrikstowe:—	£	s.	d.
Redditus assise liberorum tenencium et custumariorum	5	6	11¼
Terrarum bartone	3	1	8
Auxiliorum	0	9	6¾
Operum custumariorum . . .	1	8	0
De finibus terrarum cum perquisitis curie et aliis proficuis ejusdem manerii per annum communibus annis . .	3	2	10½
	13	9	0½

And the Ministers' accounts give:—

Petrockystowe Reditus tam liberorum quam custumariorum tenentium .	7	4	6
Firma manerii	3	1	8
Perquisita curie	0	3	9
Porcio	1	6	8

and the rector paid £1 6s. 8d. to the abbey.

The manor appears to have been merged in that of Heanton Sackville in the same parish, and it has descended, as shown by Lysons, with the advowson of the church, to Lord Clinton, whose nephew, the present baron, now enjoys them.

171. Aissa. There are two Ashs mentioned in Domesday as belonging to the Abbey. One is doubtless Ash the village in the parish of South Brent, but the locality of the other is very uncertain.

"The abbot has one manor which is called Aissa, which paid geld for one virgate and a half in that day when King Edward was alive and dead. These can be ploughed by three teams. From thence the abbot has in demesne half a virgate and one plough, and the villeins one virgate and two ploughs. There the abbot has five villeins, and three bordars, and three serfs, and ten oxen, and forty sheep, and six acres of wood and six acres of meadow, and three furlongs of pasture in length and breadth, and it is worth by the year twenty shillings, and, when he received it, it was worth ten shillings."

"The abbot has one manor which is called Aissa, which the abbot Aluuin held in that day in which King Edward was alive and dead, and paid geld for a hide and a half. This ten teams can plough. Thence the abbot has in demesne a virgate and a half and one plough, and the villeins have a hide and a half, a virgate, and five ploughs. There the abbot has eight villeins, and eight bordars, and six serfs, and nine oxen, and sixty-eight sheep, and eleven goats, and three furlongs in length of wood and one in breadth, and four acres of meadow and one mile of pasture in length and a half in breadth, and worth by the year thirty shillings, and, when the abbot received it, it was worth just the same."

"The same church holds Aisse. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for one virgate of land and a half. There is land for five ploughs. In demesne is one plough and three serfs and five villeins, and three bordars with two ploughs. There six acres of meadow and six acres of wood, pasture three furlongs in length and breadth. Formerly ten shillings, now worth twenty shillings." Exchequer Book.

"The same church holds Aisse. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for one hide and a half. There is land for ten ploughs. In demesne is one plough and six serfs, and eight villeins and nine bordars with five ploughs. There four acres of meadow. Pasture one mile [leuca] long and half-a-mile broad; wood three furlongs long and one furlong broad. Formerly and now worth thirty shillings." Exchequer Book.

172. Lime or Limet, as the Exchequer Book has it, I am unable to trace.

"The abbot has one manor which is called Limæ, and it paid geld in that day in which King Edward was alive and dead for one hide. This seven teams can plough. Thence the abbot has one virgate and one plough in demesne, and the villeins have three virgates and six ploughs. There the abbot has ten villeins and fourteen bordars, and four serfs and nine oxen, and four pigs and seventy-two sheep, and four acres of small wood, and three acres of meadow, and it is worth by the year fifty shillings."

"The same church holds Limet. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for one hide. There is land for eight ploughs. In demesne is one plough and four serfs and ten villeins and fourteen bordars with six ploughs. There three acres of meadow, and four acres of small wood. It is worth fifty shillings." Exchequer Book.

173. Dona, Downe, or Done, is Down St. Mary. The Manor and Water Mill, Barton Estate, Donne and Cliffe Wood, with the advowson and rectory of Downe Church, belonged to the house at its fall. Sele, Zeal Monachorum, is near it, and they are entered in the accounts together. The latter is the manor mentioned in the Hundred Roll as having come to the abbey by the gift of King Cnut.

"The abbot has one manor which is called Dona, which paid geld for two hides in that day in which King Edward

was alive and dead. This ten teams can plough. Thence the abbot has in demesne half a hide and one plough and the villeins one hide and a half and five ploughs. There the abbot has twelve villeins, and nine bordars, and seven serfs, and six oxen, and four pigs, and sixty-six sheep, and eight furlongs of small wood, and eight acres of meadow, and twelve acres of pasture, and it is worth by the year three pounds."

"The same church holds DONE. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for two hides. There is land for ten ploughs. In demesne is one plough and seven serfs and twelve villeins and nine bordars with five ploughs. There eight acres meadows and twelve acres of pasture and seven furlongs of small wood. It is worth three pounds." Exchequer Book.

The Valor gives:—

Manerium de Sele et Donne—

	£	s.	d.
Redditus assise liberorum tenencium .	0	17	3½
Custumariorum tenencium . .	15	19	8¼
Terrarum bartone	11	17	9
Firma molendini	1	10	0
De finibus terrarum cum perquisitis curie et aliis proficuis ejusdem manerii per annum communibus annis	6	4	5½
Inde solutum Priori Sancti Johannis Exonie et successoribus suis de quodam annuali redditu per annum	1	10	0
Et remanet clare .	34	19	2¼

And the Ministers' accounts—

	£	s.	d.
Sele et Downe Redditus liberorum tenentium	0	17	3 ob.
Sele Redditus custumariorum tenentium	4	17	4 ob.
Downe Redditus custumariorum tenentium	12	12	4 ob. q.
Sele et Downe Firma certe terre vocate le barton ground	11	17	9
Perquisita Curie	0	8	9
Sele et Downe Porcio de rectorie .	2	13	4

174. TRUSHAM. "The abbot has a manor which is called TRISMA, which paid geld for one hide that day in which King Edward was alive and dead. This four teams can plough.

Thence the abbot has in demesne one virgate and one plough and the villeins three virgates and three ploughs. There the abbot has four villeins, and nine bordars, and ten serfs, and six oxen, and nine pigs, and one hundred and three sheep, and twenty-two goats, and sixteen acres of wood, and three acres of meadow, and ten of pasture, and it is worth by the year thirty shillings, and when he received it it was worth twenty-five shillings."

"The same church holds TRISMA. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for one hide. There is land for three ploughs. In demesne is one plough and ten serfs and four villeins, and nine bordars with three ploughs. There three acres of meadow and ten acres of pasture and sixteen acres of wood. Formerly twenty-five shillings, now worth thirty shillings." Exchequer Book.

Trisma is Trusham, granted by the King to a Southcote, in whose family it continued for several generations, and is now the property of Sir Lawrence Palk.

The Valor gives:—

Trisme.

	£	s.	d.
Redditus assise liberorum tenencium .	0	7	2
Custumariorum tenentium . . .	5	9	0½
Ac terrarum bartone	5	5	7
De quibus terra cum perquisitis curie et aliis proficuis ejusdem manerii per annum communibus annis . .	2	13	7
	13	15	4½

Ministers' Accounts.

Trisme—

Redditus liberorum tenentium . .	0	7	2
Redditus custumariorum tenentium .	10	14	10 ob.
Porcio	1 lib' cere.		

175. AISERSTONE. "The abbot has one manor which is called HAISERSTONA, which paid geld for one ferling and a-half and three acres in that day in which King Edward was alive and dead. There the abbot has one villein who pays forty pence a year."

"The same church holds AISERSTONE. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for one ferling and a half and three acres of land. There one villein pays forty pence." Exchequer Book.

Aiserstone, it has been suggested, is Ascerton in the parish of Sidmouth, but there is no evidence that I can find, showing that the abbey ever had any land there, and we may find it much nearer the abbey, Staverton being perhaps the place, the monks having a mill there in later years.

With reference to Staverton the Valor gives :—

Staverton—	£	s.	d.
Molendinum ibidem valet per annum ultra	6	13	4
Solutum decano et capitulo Exoniæ et successoribus suis per annum . .	3	6	8

Ministers' Accounts :—

Stafarton—			
Redditus Molendini . . .	10	0	0

176. HEATHFIELD. "The abbot has a manor which is called HETFELT, which the abbot Aluuin held in that day in which King Edward was alive and dead, and paid geld for two hides. These twelve teams are able to plough; from thence the abbot has in demesne half a hide and one plough, and the villeins have one hide and five ploughs. There the abbot has ten villeins and nine bordars and six serfs, and eleven oxen, and five pigs, and sixty sheep, and sixteen goats, and two acres of small wood, and forty acres of pasture, and it is worth by the year forty shillings, and, when the abbot received it, it was worth thirty shillings."

"The same church holds HETFELD. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for two hides. There is land for twelve ploughs. In demesne is one plough and six serfs, and ten villeins and nine bordars with five ploughs. There forty acres of pasture and two acres of small wood." Exchequer Book.

Hetfelt or Hetfeld or Hethfylde is the manor of Heathfield, in the parish of Aveton Giffard. Here, it is stated in the Hundred Roll, the abbot had a gallows, and consequently power of life and death.

The Valor gives :—

Manerium de Hethfyld—	£	s.	d.
Redditus assise tam liberorum tenentium quam custumariorum . .	17	16	7½
Terrarum bartone	12	9	9
Auxiliorum	1	6	8
Operum custumariorum tenencium .	1	10	1½
De finibus terre cum perquisitis curiæ et aliis proficuis ejusdem manerii per annum communibus annis .	2	1	9
	35	4	11

Ministers' Accounts.

Hethfylde—	£	s.	d.
Redditus liberorum tenentium . .	4	18	11
Venditio operum cum auxilio tenentium	2	17	7 ob.
Redditus custumariorum tenentium .	7	12	8
Redditus terr' berton' . . .	18	18	10
Perquisita curie	0	1	1

177. BULFESTRA. "The abbot has one manor which is called BULFESTRA, and is the head of the abbacy, and that never paid geld. There the abbot has one smith [or carpenter] and ten serfs, who have two ploughs, and there the abbot has three pigs and one mile in length of wood and a half in breadth."

"BUCFESTRE is the head of the abbacy. It never paid geld. There is one blacksmith and ten serfs, with two ploughs. Wood one mile long and half a mile broad." (Exchequer Book.)

Bulfestre and Bucfestre, of course, stand for the *caput abbatiæ*. At Buckfastleigh there appear to have been four manors, those of Buckfast Abbey, Buckfast, Brooke Mainbow, and Kilbenland. The Earl of Macclesfield and Dr. Gale hold these now, or what portions of them remain.

The Valor gives,

Manerium de Buckfastleigh cum Kelbury.

	£	s.	d.
Redditus assise tam terrarum dominicalium cum pastura bosci circa mancionem dicti monasterii . . .	8	0	0
Ac piscaria de Dert	1	0	0
Quam liberorum tenencium . .		4	6
Ac custumariorum tenencium . .	50	0	11
Firma molendini	4	0	0
Incrementum redditus . . .	2	7	4
Finis terre	4	1	0½
Ac perquisita curie per annum communibus annis	1	18	7½
	71	12	5

Manerium de Kylbury.

	£	s.	d.
Redditus assise tam liberorum tenencium quam custumariorum cum molendino ibidem valet per annum .	18	15	9½

Maynebowe.

Redditus assise tam liberorum tenencium quam custumariorum tenencium	2	2	9
De finibus terre cum perquisitis curie et aliis proficuis ejusdem manerii per annum communibus annis . .	1	14	3¼
	3	17	0¼

Ministers' Accounts.

Buckfastleigh. Scitus cum terris pratis pascuis et pasturis	11	3	6
Redditus liberorum tenentium . .	0	4	6
Redditus custumariorum tenentium .	30	1	7
Firma duorum molendinorum aquat' granat'	4	0	1
Kenynton, alias Lowertowne. Redditus custumariorum tenentium . .	20	8	11 ob.
Buckfastleigh. Perquisita curie .	6	6	8
Kylbury. Redditus liberorum tenentium	0	0	1 ob.
Redditus custumariorum tenentium .	20	12	0
Maynbow. Redditus liberorum tenentium	1	4	0
Redditus custumariorum tenentium .	0	18	4
Perquisitæ curie	0	2	4
Buckfastleigh. Porcio	0	16	8
,, ,, Firma Rectorie .	11	13	4

178. NOTONA. "The abbot has one manor which is called NOTONA, which the Abbot Alwin held in that day in which King Edward was alive and dead, and it paid geld for two hides. These ten teams are able to plough. From thence he has half a hide and one plough in demesne and the villeins one hide and a half and five ploughs. There the abbot has nine villeins and twelve bordars and six serfs and four oxen and three pigs and seventy sheep, and two furlongs of wood in length and one in breadth, and two acres of meadow and

twenty acres of pasture. This is worth forty shillings, and when the abbot received it thirty shillings."

"The same church holds NOTONE. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for two hides. There is land for ten ploughs. In demesne is one plough and six serfs and nine villeins and twelve bordars with five ploughs. There two acres of meadow and twenty acres of pasture. Wood two furlongs long and one broad. Formerly thirty shillings, now worth forty shillings." (Exchequer Book.)

To this place we can assign no modern name.

179. CHEREFORDA *may* be Churstowe, although this is only a guess.

"The abbot has one manor which is called Chereforda, which the Abbot Alwin held in that day in which King Edward was alive and dead, and paid geld for one hide. This eight teams are able to plough. From thence the abbot has one virgate and one plough in demesne and the villeins three virgates and three ploughs. There the abbot has seven villeins and six bordars and four serfs and six oxen and forty-four sheep and two acres of meadow and twenty acres of pasture. This is worth thirty shillings, and when the abbot received it twenty shillings."

"The same church holds CHEREFORD. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for one hide. There is land for eight ploughs. In demesne is one plough and four serfs and seven villeins and six bordars with three ploughs. There two acres of meadow and twenty acres of pasture. Formerly twenty shillings, now thirty shillings." (Exchequer Book.)

The Valor gives,

Manerium de Churchstowe—

	£	s.	d.
Redditus assise liberorum tenencium . 18 libre cere et dimidium	2	14	8¼
Custumariorum tenencium . .	17	7	8
Terrarum dominicalium . . .	21	0	0
De finibus terre cum perquisitis curie et aliis proficuis ejusdem manerii per annum communibus annis .	3	13	5½
	£44	15	9¾

18 libre cere et dim.

Kyngesbrigg—	£	s.	d.
Redditus assise liberorum tenencium et convencionariorum . . .	8	8	0½
Firma molendinorum . . .	3	6	8
Exitus mercatorum et nundinarum .	5	0	0
Ac perquisita curiė per annum communibus annis	0	18	0
Inde solutum Philippo Champernon militi et heredibus suis pro redditu gurgitis molendini fixati super terram suam apud Dodbrooke per annum	0	2	0
Et remanet clare .	£17	10	8½

Ministers' Accounts.

Churstowe—	£	s.	d.
Redditus tam liberorum quam custumariorum tenentium . . .	3	3	2 q.
Kyngesbrigge—			
Redditus custumariorum tenentium .	9	1	8
Exitus mercat' sive nundinarum .	5	6	8
Redditus liberorum tenentium . .	4	4	8 ob.
Perquisita curie	0	18	6
Churchstowe cum capella de Kingsbridge—Firma rectorie . . .	32	14	6

180. Brent. "The abbot has one manor which is called Brenta, which the abbot Alwin held in that day in which King Edward was alive and dead, and paid geld for two hides. These ten teams can plough. From thence the abbot has half a hide and one plough in demesne, and the villeins one hide and a half and five ploughs. There the abbot has ten villeins, and eight bordars, and five serfs, and fourteen oxen, and fifty-five sheep, and five acres of wood, and four acres of meadow, and thirty acres of pasture. This is worth forty shillings, and when the abbot received it thirty shillings."

"The abbot has one manor which is called Brenta, which the abbot held in that day in which King Edward was alive and dead, and paid geld for two hides. This six teams are able to plough. Thence the abbot has half a hide and one plough in demesne, and the villeins one hide and a half and three ploughs. There the abbot has eight villeins and six bordars, and four serfs and eleven oxen, and seventy sheep, and thirty goats, and one mile of wood in length and one furlong in width, and two acres [of meadow]* and one mile of pasture in length and a half in breadth. This is worth thirty shillings, and when the abbot received it twenty shillings."

"The same church holds Brenta. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for two hides. There is land for ten ploughs. In demesne is one plough and five serfs, and ten villeins and eight bordars with five ploughs. There four acres of meadow and four acres of wood, and thirty acres of pasture. Formerly thirty shillings, now worth forty shillings."

"The same church holds Brent. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for two hides. There is land for six ploughs. In demesne is half a plough and four serfs, and eight villeins and six bordars with three ploughs. There two acres of meadow, pasture one mile long and half a mile broad, wood one mile long and one furlong broad. Formerly twenty shillings, now thirty shillings." (Exchequer Book.)

The two Brentas stand for manors, both probably in the parish of South Brent. The Brent property appears in the Valor and Ministers' accounts, as under:—

The Valor gives,

Manerium de Brent.	£	s.	d.
Redditus assise liberorum tenentium .	8	6	7¾
Et custumariorum tenencium . .	87	17	3
Firma molendini	6	16	8
Piscaria	0	3	4
Incrementum redditus . . .	9	17	6½
De finibus terrarum cum perquisitis curie et aliis proficuis ejusdem manerii per annum communibus annis .	11	5	2½
	121	6	7¾

Ministers' Accounts.

Brent. Redditus liberorum tenentium manerii	8	17	3
Redditus custumariorum et conventionariorum tenentium . . .	102	15	7 q.
Brent. Porcio de vicarie . . .	0	4	0
Brent. Firma rectorie . . .	18	2	10

181. I have now been through the whole of the land mentioned in Domesday, and shown as nearly as possible that it continued to be held down to the time of the Dissolution.

* Omitted, but see Exchequer Book.

Besides the above the Abbey held some other land scattered through the county, mentioned thus :—

In hundreto Mertone . . . . Abb de Bulfestra i virgā. Fol. 65b., p. 59.

In hundreto chridiatone . . . De his ht' Osbuūs epš iiii. hid & dim. & abbas de bulfestra dim' hida. Fol. 66b, p. 60.

In hundredo Taintone . . . . et abbas bulfestrensis fertium [ferlium ?] & dim'. Fol. 69b, p. 64.

In hundredo dippeford . . . . et abbas bulfestrensis ii. hid. Fol. 69b, p. 65.

182. Of course the property had greatly increased in value since Domesday, but that was owing to the general progress of the country, and the care bestowed upon it by its owners, but it cannot fail to be noticed that the additions made during the time between the Great Survey and the Dissolution were few and unimportant. They were, following still the Valor and Ministers' Accounts, as follows :—

183. Palston, in South Brent, probably belonged to one of the Domesday manors, thus mentioned in the Valor :—

	£	s.	d.
Redditu bertone ibidem per annum .	3	0	0

And in the Ministers' Accounts—

Redditus terrarum dominicalium vocat' Palston	3	0	0

184. Engleburne, Ingleborne, or Engelbourne, is in the parish of Harberton. It was leased by Gabriel Donne to Sir Phillip Chainpernowne for a term of sixty years, and subject to this was sold by the Crown. About the end of the last century it was divided into parcels and sold.

Valor.

Manerium de Engleburne.

	£	s.	d.
Redditus assise liberorum tenencium .	0	9	0
	1 libra cere.		
Custumariorum tenencium in Totnes, Aisheberyngton, Churston, quam Engleburne predicta . . .	10	7	2
	et 1 libra cere.		
Ac terrarum bartone . . .	5	13	4
De finibus terrarum cum perquisitis curie et aliis proficuis ejusdem manerii communibus annis . .	2	5	0¼
	18	14	6¼
	2 libre cere.		

Ministers' Accounts.

Engleburne—	£	s.	d.
Redditus liberorum tenentium . .	0	12	1
Redditus tam custumariorum quam conventionariorum tenentium . .	11	0	6
Firma manerii	5	13	4

185. Bromston or Brownston is a manor in the parish of Modbury and was given to the abbey by John de Morville. On the Dissolution Sir Thomas Dennis secured this for himself.

Valor.

Brounston—			
Redditus assise custumariorum tenencium ibidem per annum . . .	5	1	0½
	1 par. cirotecarum.		

Ministers' Accounts.

Bromston—			
Redditus assise	5	0	10 ob.

186. Bottoxburgh, Bottokysburgh, or Battisborough, is a manor in the parish of Holbeton.

Valor.

Bottokysburgh—			
Redditus assise liberorum tenencium .	1	15	5½
Custumariorum tenencium . .	6	6	8
Terrarum bartone	12	5	4
Firma molendini	2	0	0
Ac perquisita curie per annum communibus annis	0	5	3½
	22	12	9

Ministers' Accounts.

Bottoxburgh—			
Redditus liberorum tenentium . .	1	15	5 ob.
Redditus conventionariorum tenentium	7	9	0
Firma capitalis mesuagii . . .	13	3	0
Perquisita curie	0	4	8

187. Chyscombe was a piece or parcel of land in the parish of Dene Prior, of the yearly value of 6s. 8d. both in the Valor and the Ministers' Accounts.

188. At SPYCHEWYKE, in the manor of the same name, in the parish of Widdecombe, the abbey had two tenements returned at an annual rent of 28s. both in the Ministers' Accounts and in the Valor.

189. NORTH BOVEY. Here was a tenement included in the Valor and Ministers' Accounts as producing an annual rent of 10s.

190. Hoo or Hooe, in the parish of Plymstock, described in the Valor as being below the parish of Plympton. Here was a tenement entered in both accounts as being worth 8s. per annum.

191. PLYMPTON. Here the Abbey had a garden, the rent being returned in the Ministers' Accounts and Valor at 5s. yearly.

192. EXETER. Like most of the other abbeys, Buckfast had a house in the city for the residence of the abbot, the successive owners of which are traced by Dr. Oliver. In the Valor and Ministers' Accounts it is entered as producing only 6d. per annum for firewood. The reason of this probably was, that it had been leased for a money payment, this small amount being reserved. It was not until 1543 that the King disposed of it.

193. BICATON, a village in the parish of Broadhempston, according to Oliver, belonged to the house, but I have not met with any mention of it in any original document, nor does the name or parish occur in either the Valor or Ministers' Accounts.

194. We also find enumerated in the Valor the usual payments made out of the annual revenue, amounting to £15 16s. There was a corrody of £3 per annum to James Knottysford.

195. The spiritualities, which are entered separately, amount with the pensions paid to £68 14s. 3d. and one pound of wax from the Rectory of Petrockstow.

196. Taking then the figures as they stand in the Valor, we find that the total annual income of the Abbey in 1534 was—

					£	s.	d.
1534. 26 Hen. VII. cap. 3.	Rents, &c.				430	19	7¾
	Spiritualities				68	14	3
					499	13	10¾
out of which payments—	Temporalities	15	16	0			
	Spiritualities	17	6	8			
					33	2	8
					£466	11	2¾

Thus leaving the total nett income £466 11s. 2¾d., besides twenty pounds of wax and one pair of gloves, an income larger than any other Cistercian house in Devon. And yet, unlike some monastic establishments, there appears to have been no greed of wealth, no undue accumulation of riches; the monks did their best with their land, and often had, as we have seen, to struggle to maintain their rights; but in the centuries which elapsed between the Conquest and the Dissolution it cannot be said that they had been covetous; and the sneer of Richard Cœur de Lion, when he told Fulke that of his three daughters, Covetousness, Pride, and Lust, he would bestow the first upon the white monks, could not apply to the monks of Buckfast.

197. Besides being the chief farmers of the day, the Cistercians were great promoters of the industrial arts. It has recently been discovered that the Cistercians were the predecessors of the ironmasters of the nineteenth century, the monks of Kirkstead and Louth Park Abbey having promoted iron-mining and smelting, and carried on the work on an extensive scale.

Rather than covetous, the Cistercians should be called thrifty and industrious, developing the resources of the neighbourhood in which they settled, and endeavouring to make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before. It would be a pleasant task, and the results valuable, to trace out the various occupations in which these monks engaged, and what effects their labours have had upon the commercial and agricultural interests of the country.

198. Buckfastleigh owes what prosperity it has to the monks of Buckfast, for the Cistercians were the great wool traders of the times in which they lived, and the owners of the large mills, some of which are built up with the materials of the Abbey and its belongings, are but carrying out in the same locality, in other ways, the work of former years.

> You may break, you may shatter the vase if you will,
> But the scent of the roses will cling round it still;

and so, when we use the "Abbot's Way" across the breezy moor, we think of those busy men who often trod it, and carried their merchandise along it; and when we follow the "Monk's Path" by the Dart, flowing on as it did long years ago,

> Giving a gentle kiss to every sedge,
> It overtaketh in its pilgrimage;

the lives of those who prayed and laboured, laboured and

prayed, hard by, must occupy our thoughts, and "Abbot's Way" and "Monk's Path," and the moor and the river, tell us more, and do more to keep alive the memory, of the old dwellers in the Abbey of Bulfestre, than the few scanty remains of the buildings which they raised.

APPENDIX (A).

List of the Abbots of Buckfast.

Name.	Approx. date.	Authorities.
Alwine . . .	1066	Domesday Book.
Eustachius . .	1143	Archives Dean and Chapter, Exeter
William . . .	1196	Foundation Deed, Torr Abbey.
Nicholas . . .	1207?	Grant to John Lambrith.
Michael . . .	1225	Pedes Finium Henry III.
William . . .	1246	Coll. Sir William Pole, B.M.
Howell . . .	1247	Oliver.
Durandus . . .	1258	Oliver.
Henry . . .	1268	Coll. Sir William Pole, B.M.
Simon . . .	1272	Episcopal Registers, Exeter.
Robert . . .	1280	Do. do.
Peter . . .	1290	Agreements with Hubernford and others, &c.
Robert . . .	1316	Episcopal Registers.
Stephen . . .	1330	Do. do.
John de Churstowe .	1332	Do. do.
William Giffard. .	1333	Do. do.
Philip . . .	1349	Do. do.
Robert Simons . .	1358	Do. do.
William Paderston .	1395	Do. do.
William Slade . .	1400	Do. do.
William Beaghe .	1415	Do. do.
Thomas Rogger .	1432	Do. do.
John Ffychet . .	1440	Do. do.
John Matthu . .	1449	Do. do.
John Kynge . .	1483	Will of Ambrose Franke.
John Rede . .	1498	Episcopal Registers.
St. Clere Pomeroy? .		See par. 149.
Alfred Gille . .	1512	Episcopal Registers.
John Rede . .	1525	Do. do.
Gabriel Donne . .	1537	Do. do.

APPENDIX (B).

The following documents are printed (from transcripts made for me from the originals in the British Museum) as they stand, with the contractions and errors. I have thought it best to adopt this course with all the documents throughout this paper, the greater part of which are printed for the first time.

Sloane MS. No. 513. (fo. 210b.)

Anno Dñi M^mo ꝛc̃. In crastino p^rificacõis Bẽ Marie v^rg̃ cõpleta visi^ne in mo^ꝫ sc̃io de B. ꝑ pre3 Abbatẽ statuta sũt ea q̃ secũt^r f^rmit̃ obs̃vanda. In p^imis statuit^r Anno Dñi ꝛc̃. Nos Fr̃ R. dc̃us Abbas—visitantes filam nr̃am Abbaciã de B. statuim^q ꝛ ꝑcipim^q ea q̃ seqũt^r inviolabilit̃ obs̃vãda In p^is statud̃ dec^evim^q ꝛc̃. Et in fine sigillũ visitator appo^ꝫt^r Qñ aliq̃ officiũ tẽpale iniũgi^ꝫ ¶ Mo^ꝫcho alic^i vł 9vso ꝑ Abb̃m suũ h^o juramentũ sb̃ sc^iptũ tenea^r ꝑstar̃ corã Abb̃e suo ꝛ seniorib3 de cõventu ꝑ cõstitucões Dñi Bñd̃ci pape xij^mi.

¶ Juramentũ.

Ego fr̃ R mo^ꝫch^q vł 9vsus Moñ de B. ord̃is Cisr̃ juro ꝑ ī^ta sc̃a Dī ev^ꝫnge^ꝫ q̃ ab ī^to die in antea in offo m^i ꝑ vos Abb̃em meũ cõmisso ꝛ ī oīb3 ꝛ sin^l m^i in offo ꝑdc̃o cõmiss fidelit̃ me ħebo ꝛ q̃ de p^iciis reddãib3 f^ꝫctib3 seu ꝑvẽtib3 quib3cũ3 inde ꝑveientib3 ꝛ expñsis quociẽs ꝛ qñ ꝑ Abb̃e3 meũ requisit^q fuo fidelẽ 9potũ reddã ꝑt Ds̃ m^i ded^it ꝛ poto ꝛ reliq^ꝫ quecũ3 supf^uit Mo^ꝫstio vł bursario h^q Moñ mei integ^ꝫlit̃ assignabo s^c me Ds̃ adjuvet ꝛ ista sc̃a Dī Ev^ꝫngelia.

¶ Juramentũ novic̃or̃e.

¶ Ego fr̃ N. cticus juro ꝑ ista sc̃a Dī ev^ꝫnge^a q̃ ab isto die in antea nullũ apponã repugnacõis obstacłm ũłłm ꝑc^rabo defencõis ꝑsidm̃ q̃m ad jussiõm Abb̃is mei offa si qua m^i committẽt^r in fut^ro dimittã abs3 9^ꝫdiccõne q^ꝫcũ3 sic me Ds̃ adjuvet ꝛc̃.

Quili3 novici^q in ordīe Cisr̃ petens instant̃ ut ꝑfessiom̃ suã faciat inf^ annũ ꝑbõis sue ꝛ si cõced^r ei sic̃ licite pr̃ ut ex^ꝫ de reliḡ ꝛ t^ꝫnsit̃ ad religiõm c^o ad aꝑlicam Tũc pref̃ ꝛ faciat ins^iptã renũciacõm in cn^o corã Abb̃e suo ꝛ cõventu.

Ꝑfessio Monachor̃e.

Ego fr̃ R cticus Exorcista Accolit^q sb̃diacon^q ł sacdos ꝑmitto stabilitẽ meã ꝛ cõvsiom̃ mor̃e meor̃e ꝛ obedien^az s^m regłaz sc̃i Bñd̃ci ord̃is Cisr̃ corã Dõ ꝛ omīb3 sc̃is ej^q quor̃e

reliquie hic hñt^r in hoc loco qui voca^r Bucfast ord Cisť constructo in hoñe beatissime Dē genitricis semp ip^q vginis Marie in psencia dñi Witti Abbis.

¶ Juramentū Abbis.

Ego fr̄ N ełcus Abbs h^q Moñ be Marie de B juro p ista sc̄a Dī evn^ge^a p me tacta q̄ possessiones reddit^q ⁊ jura mobilia ⁊ īmobilia isti^q Moñ nō vendā n^e alienabo vł impignorabo neʒ de novo infeodabo nc p aḿ modum donabo n^i q^tenus statutū Pape Bñdc̄i ⁊ jura ordis mei pmittūt s^e me Dš adjuvet ⁊ ista sc̄a Dī Ev^nge^a p me tacta ⁊ vacit osculata.

Juramentū scolaris mittendi ad studiū.

Ego fr̄ N ełcus scolaris huj^q Moñ be M^e de B ordis Cisť juro p ista sc̄a Dī evn^ge^a q̄ ab isto die in antea c9^a com̄ ordis mei p^ivilegia libtates ⁊ appbatas 9suetudiēs atqʒ statuta a^id clam vł palā p me ł p aliū attemptar̄ impet^re seu ⁊ in a^co illicite sive ptve c9^ire nō psumā uñ pdc̄us ordo meus in pte vł in toto dampnū a^tscādalū inc^rer̄ valeat vł g^vamen s^e me Dš ⁊c.

Juramentū scolaris pmovēdi ad g^dū scolasticum.

Ego fr̄ N Monachus ⁊ scolaris Moñ bē Me de Bucfast ordis Cisť juro p ista sc̄a Dī ev^nge^a qʒ cū ad bac̄lar̄ vł Magist^tū theologice facultat^ pveñio c9^ instituta ordis mei p^ivilegia ⁊ libtates a^id in fut^ris nō attēptabo p me ł p aliū seu alios n^e quocūʒ doloso color̄ quesito pc^rabo seu p me pc^rari paciar ipetrando q^ instituta ⁊ libtates ordis mei añdc̄i Nec eidm̄ psumā vł ⁊ pc^rabo p me vł p aliū clam vł palā inf^ing^e seu q^omodoliʒ alias inpugr^ s^e me Dš ⁊c.

Juramentū Monachi vocati ad cōsiliū Abbatis.

Ego fr̄ N. Mo^ch ⁊ pfessus Moñ bē Me de B. ordis Cisť juro p i^ta sc̄a Dī ev^nge^ q̄ secretū ⁊ consiliū q̄cūʒ m^i per vos Abbm meū vł aliū seu alios noīe vr̄o jā revelandū fideliť tenebo atʒ svabo nc id ullaten^q in postū alic^i vł a^id pť conscīaʒ vr̄aʒ p me n^c p aliā seu p alios q^oscūʒ revelabo neʒ denudabo n^c ⁊ revelar̄ seu denudar̄ faciam vł pcurabo sic me dš ⁊c.

Jurameť Monachi m^tt̄edi ad curiā Ro^nā p nego^is dom^q.

Ego fr̄ N. Mo^ch^q ⁊ pfess^q h^q Moñ be Me de B. juro p ista sc̄a Dī ev^nge^ p me corpat tacta q̄ nego^a dñi mei Abbis ⁊ dc̄e Mo^stii mei omissa ⁊ cōm^tenda fide^t in cur̄ ro^na pseq^r ⁊ p posse meo dłnr pmovebo cū exacta diligencia ac p^ecuniaʒ

m^i deliberandā in usus ⁊ utili^tes dc̄orę negociorę m^i cōmissorę ⁊ com̄ittēdoʒ ⁊ nō in alios vsus frivilos expendā q̄qʒ ūllam īp et^cōm in đcā cur̄ vl alibi p me vl p aliū seu alios faciā vl f^i pcu^bo q̄ tend^e potit ad inc^mentū honorę seu status đci đni mei abbis vl mei a^t c9liʒ de cōventu sive Moñ me piudiciū vl ruinā q^ovism^o ac ⁊ inr^ t^iduū advent^q mei p^imo ad đcaʒ cur̄ gn̄ali pcu^tori ordis mei si ei^q copiā her̄ potuo me fideliť pntabo s^e me đs ⁊c.

Juramēť Mo^ch ł c9vsi dir^cti ad cur̄ ro^na p absolucōe.

Ego fr N. Mo^ch^q ⁊ pfessus h^ Mo^st^ii de B. iuro p ista sc̄a đi ev^ng^a q̄ cas^ quē stimulante 9sc̄ia meā đno meo abbi exposui ⁊ p q^o ad ēnđm sedē aplicā tiam ab eo petivi v^ est ⁊ vacit m^i accidit ūllo simulacōis vl fraudis color̄ pmixto ⁊ q̄ p tēpe quo ex^ đcm Moñ meū ex causa pđca fuo itin̄atu^s mansurus vl q^om^ocūʒ moraturus nullū ōio actū vl inst^u mentū seu a^id a^nd q̄cūʒ ñoie censeat^ c9^ p^ivilegia ordis mei añđci vl statuta a^t c9suetudies appbatas eiusđm p me vl p alios seu aliū pcu^bo a^t alias arte vl ingenio impetrabo q̄ in piudiciū a^c^ psone c9cūʒ stat^ digni^te vl condīcois existat vl g^vamen ac ⁊ inf^ t^iduū p^ advētū meū p^imo ad cur̄ ro^nā gn̄ali pcu^tori ordis mei si copiā ipi^ her̄ poto me fideliť presentabo s^e me đs ⁊c.

Obligacō recipiendi in Noviciū.

Ego N. de cticus Exorcista accloit^ sbdiacon^ diacon^ vl sacdos đio instinctu motus cupiens vitam Mo^chalem duce in isto Moñ be Me de B. ordis Cisť Exon̄ dioc̄ obligo me đo ⁊ be M^e sp vgi đi genit^ci ac oibʒ scis ⁊ pať abba q̄ die m^i limitato tonsurā ⁊ hitū noviciorʒ in isto đco Moñ vacit assumā ac integrū annū pbacōnis mee vl q̄ntū in h^oa reg̃la sci bndci fuit indultū fideliť pimplebo s^m for^am ordis añđci.

¶ Peticio novicij in Capitulo.

Dñe peto instanť ⁊ hm^t^ supplico q̄ten^ valeam a vobis recipi ad faciend pfessiom meā in isto Moñ de B. ad sviend đo ⁊ sc̄is eius hic inť vos in hitu Monachali scđm reg̃lam sci bndci ordis Cisť ad tminū vite mee s^m legem đi ⁊ vra documenta. ¶ Tūc exponat illi abbas auriciā ordis vt est modus.

¶ Renūciacō.

Ego frať Ric̄ ełct^ Novicius in isto Moñ bte Marie de Bukfast ordis Cisť đio instictu motus cupiens ordinem monasticū in isto pđco Moñ s^m reg̃laʒ sci bndicti solempniť pfiti in

sbsidū novicijs religiosis de iure indultū nōvi n^e metu induct^9 s3 p̄e sponte sīpli^t^9 ⁊ absolute residuo đcti anni pbačonis mee in hijs sc^i^pte renūčo ⁊ peto instant^9 me recipi ad pfessiom pđcam faciendam s^m^ for^a^m ordinis anteđci.

Iřm cū refrigescente devočone m̄ltoz pauce pso^e^ pth dolor ad cg^9^siōem vēiant hijs diebz vn̄ in nōullis mūdi ptibz monastia ñri ordis magnū paciūt^a^ defectū psonaz ppt q̄d cult^9^ diu^9^ minuit^a^ ⁊ monasteria ipa in tēpalibz magnā sustineāt lesionē vt autē de receptis novicijs cici^9^ adiuvet^a^ ca^m^ ge^le^ diffi^va^ alias editā de novijs ante annū pbačois finitū ad pfessionē solempnē admittens ipis q3 bndicēdis vsq3 ad revocačoem pdurandū progat ⁊ renovat sic tamēq; ipi novici' añq^a^m bndicāt^a^ sciant psaltiū ⁊ ea que de ñccitate sūt sciēda ⁊ q̄rtūdecimū sue etatis cōplevint ⁊ residuo t̄pis anni sue pbacōis de fco renūcient expsse vt pz sup^a^. Ista diffinič̄o compilata fuat anno đni Miłłmo ccc lxxiij apud Cist̄ ī c^o^ ge^li^.

212 b. Revendo ī x^o^ p̄ri ac đno đno E. đi gr̄a Exoñ Ep̄o sūi ħmiles ⁊ devoti filij Abbs ⁊ Convent^9^ Monast^9^ij Bukfestr̄ ordis Cist^e^ciensis Exoñ dioč revencias tanto p̄ri debitas cū honor̄ Revende patnitati v̄re. J. b. accolitū virum liberū ⁊ legit^m^ boneq3 cōvsačōis ⁊ honeste v̄re dioč psentam^9^ ħmilit^9^ supplicātes ⁊ devote q̄tin9 eūdē. J. ad om̄s sacros ordies p sac^a^rū manuū v̄raz īposičōem carit^e^ ītuitu pmove diget. On^9^ a^c^ pmočōis sive pvisōis eiusđ ī nos ⁊ successores ñros to^a^ir suscipim^9^ vos autē successor̄sq3 v̄ros ī hac pte idēpnes cōsvar̄ pmittim^9^ p p̄ntes. In c^9^ rei tesť̄ioz sigillū ñrz cōe ē app̄.

APPENDIX (C).

Sloane MSS. No. 513, fo. 213.

In visitacōne faciēda p^o^ d3 Abbas visi^tat^ pmunir̄ visitand sc^i^bendo s^i^ vł ej^q^ locū tenēti de te^e^ advēt^q^ sui cā visi^is^ celebńde P^u^ g̃^i^ die visi^is^ añq^a^ intret ca^m^ d3 pmunir̄ Abbm ł ej^q^ P^i^orem dom^q^ ⁊ p^o^ intr̄ eccm^a^ ad vigi^as^ vł ad p^i^mam ut filii sui s^i^ obediat^9^ mage devote. Intńs g̃ ca^m^ post lc̄om regłe plectā dicto ut mor̄ c̄ bndi^te^ sbjūgat Carissī fr̄es ⁊ filii lateř vos nō d3 cā instant̄ advēt^q^ nr̄i q^i^li3n pat^9^ Abbas p^t^ scit^9^e s statuta ordis tene^r^ annuati p se ł p aliū singła Mos^a^tia s^i^ im̄e^te^ sbjecta visitar̄ ⁊ ea q̄ ivenit corigēda zelo đi ⁊ ordis tā in spualibz q^a^ in corpalibz emēdar̄ Ad h^o^ g^i^ vēi ut actū visi^is^ pficiā ī vobis dīa g^a^tia dirigēte ⁊ q3 c^9^tā form^a^ ī hac pte ħem^q^ mutādā iō s^a^gat cātor ⁊ legat corā vobis Deiñ pte^a^ carta visi^is^ ⁊ lega^r^ tūc plect̄e diffinib3 legēdis dicat visitator. Ecce ħmi vos audistā bonā inforc^a^ōm nob a sc̄is p̄rib3 nr̄is t^a^ditā q^a^br̄ nos ⁊ vos ħem^q^ pced^9^e ī pnti visitacōe nr̄a ⁊ iō do^e^ Abba debet^9^e fr̄es v̄ros rogar̄ pcipe ⁊ moner̄ ut ea q̄ corigēda novint puplice ł p^i^vati nob suggerant ⁊ pponant s9 form^a^ corā nob lectam Postq^a^ v^o^ Abbas fec^9^it moīcōm suā Dicat visitator ⁊ nos autori^te^ p̄rna q^a^ fūgim^r^ ī hac pte vob ōib3 ⁊ sin^l^ pcipim^q^ ī hac pte ī v^r^tute sce obedi^e^ q^a^tin^q^ veiat^9^e ad nos puplice ł p^i^vati p meli^q^ indicavit^9^e faciēd ⁊ oñdat^9^e ea q̄ corigēda sūt ī mos^a^tio ī sp̄ualib3 ⁊ tēpalib3 tā ī capite q^a^ in mēb^is^ ptestam^r^ q3 vobis p pte nr̄a q3 q^i^cq^i^ nobis caritatie suggestū fu^9^it ⁊ ex bono sp̄u pati sum^q^ id effica^te^ emēdar̄ p^t^ Ds mīstv^a^erit gt^a^iā ⁊ ip̄i^q^ ⁊ ordis honorē aīar^9^e vr̄ar^9^e salutē paceq3 ⁊ utilitez oñiū ī cōr̄ Tūc dicat visitator volum^q^ p^q^ ca^m^ visitar̄ officia iō vos officiales sit^9^e in officiis v̄ris ⁊ vos P^i^or pvideat^9^e de Frib3 q^i^ vadāt nobiscū ⁊ p^q^ novā ħebit^9^e pliamētū Insup durāte visitacōe res^9^vam^q^ in man^q^ nr̄as pulsacōm ad p^i^mā ⁊ ad ca^m^ ⁊ phibem^q^ ne a^l^o Mo^a^ch^q^ de Monast^9^io se absentet sn̄ licen^a^ nr̄a sp̄ali ⁊ q; opus bonū incipe d3 cū or̄one ut finē meliorē ħeat in effcu iō ut pn̄s act^q^ nr̄e visi^is^ meli^q^ pspe^a^ dice^q^ ī p^i^n^o^ veni cr̄ sp̄c pr̄ nr̄ ave et colłca Accōnes nr̄as ⁊c.

De comissaĩ

Qñ comissari⁹ visitat dicat loq^ᵗ m^r de ordie nro dem̃ sbjūgat ki vos scite cãz advēt⁹ nri Venimus sv̄ vocati sum⁹ ad mo^ᵗ-stiū istud p comissiom̃ pris vri dñi vz Abbis tis loci sz ī pin^o volu⁹ q̃ audiate for^ᵗm cōmissiois nre q^ᵗ plea dicat comissaĩ Ecce socii vos audiste for^ᵗm isti⁹ cōmissioīs admittite istā cōmissōz ⁊ nos s̄ ej⁹ for^ᵗm q^ibz annuētibus dicat cōmissari⁹ s^rgat cātor ⁊ legat for^ᵗm visi^is ⁊c̄ ut s^ᵗ De relaxacōe pene vt mitiga^no p̄nie Amice nos itellexim⁹ ob q^ᵗm cāz pōit⁹ es ī p̄nia ⁊ sic̄ dc̄m ē nob mito h^o patis ad istanciā tñ Abbis tui ⁊ socōre tuore remittim⁹ ⁊ relaxam⁹ peīaz istā i^a p de cetto te emēdes ī q̃^m potis erga ordiēz atz dm̃ Q^a die dc̄a collacōe si q^ᵗ fuit faciat psidēs postea pclamacōes pt matīā invenit in suo pliamēto ⁊ alibi sup p^iore supp^iore cantoĩ succētoĩ celleraris sbcellerãĩ de sp̄ualibz ⁊ tēpalibz ⁊ sup articlos otēte in sc)pto visi^is P^iorē sic alloquens. Dñe P^ior tu es pclamat⁹ p eo q̃ nō fac e debitū officii tui c^ica ordiēz obs^vād Frēs nō sedet in clautro festivis diebz ⁊ aliis tēpe lc̄ois nec tu ad bo^m ex^m aliore h^o facis ut deberes. Silenciū in 4 locis p^incipalibz nō obs^vaĩ^ᵗ nec ⁊ in aliis locis ⁊ tēpibz debite ⁊ pcipue ad mēsā. Frēs nō veniūt ad s^viciū dnm ⁊ horas canoīcas in eccīa qtis sic̄ deberet sz aliq^i sz absentāt sepi⁹ intendētes vagacoi ⁊ alii potacābz in ordinate post cōpletorm̃ ⁊ añ remanēt ⁊ de vigiliis ⁊ de cōpletoĩ nec ea psolvūt in if^ᵗmitoris tepe debito ut tenēt^r Nō veniūt ad qfom ōi septi^ᵗ n^e celebrāt missas suas cōit sic̄ decet. Formā ⁊ bi Bernardi pris nri ī cantu ⁊ P^dia nō obs^vate devote morose ac vivacit cantādo sz nimis tepide festināte ⁊ indevote cōplete s^viciū dnm q^a pceptū

S^vite dño ī tior P^rea dñe P^ior deber^s ex offo tuo excitaĩ cantorē in ecctia ⁊ alios ofres tuos ut dnū officiū cu tior ⁊ tremoĩ inibi psolvant remissos sv̄ negligētes ī ca^o pelamaĩ coriq^e ⁊ emēdaĩ sz ista nō face q^in vi⁹ dissitās in pictm aīe tue ⁊ det^imentū nō modicū religio^is. Illa que diximⁿ p^iori t^i ⁊ supp^iori iponim⁹ qz nō facedebitū tuū q^ᵗntū ad obs^vācias regtares ī pp^ia p^a aut aliena q^ᵗr q^i delibaĩ volum⁹ q̃ vobis p vra necligēcia sit facied eate sessū usz in crastinū judiciū exsp^ctantes. T^cia die dīco a psidēte bñdi^te expo^ᵗqz regta sbjūgat loq^ᵗm^r de ordie nro ⁊ petita vēia a P^iore ⁊ aliis p^idie pelamate dicat psedēs Dñe P^ior mlta fuūt t^i īpōita hest^na die hic ī ca^o uñ magnā peñiaz meruisti ex ordis rigoĩ Sz mia moti volum⁹ ad pus punicōz oīo differĩ sb spe emēdacois usqz ad pxiaz visi^ex ī q^ᵗ si nō inven^im⁹ debitā emēdacōm ī te ⁊ in aliis n^l vobis ppōim⁹ oñdeĩ gro deceto ł favoĩ sz cōstet vobis de cetto sz

Sic, bis.

statuta ordis nri oez rigorē justicie q^ᵗ vos volum⁹ obs^vare ⁊ iō faciate oīa ⁊ sin^ia bñ emēdari ⁊ eate sessum Tūc dicat tri fres ⁊ filii osid^ate attēci⁹ ⁊ videte q^ᵗlit pnte visi^er nraz pfecin⁹ ī vob ōi rigoĩ ordis pēit⁹ ptmisso pponim⁹ n p nc oñdeĩ vobis so^m graz ⁊ favoē movēdo ⁊ vitando? q^ᵗtin⁹ dñm officium devocōe debita psolvate orom atz lecc̄ōi tepibz debite insistate Abbi vro ⁊ aliis sriorib̄z vris obedienciā ⁊ revenciā exhibeate caritatē frnitatis ⁊ bonū pacē īvicē obs^vādo debetis insup vagacoz oīodā evitaĩ defcus vestros atqz necligēcias emēdaĩ ut s^e graz vobis tcaz in pnti visitacōe iveīam⁹ ī pxio adv^ctu nro vos in vacuū nñate⁹ recepisse Sup iste v^o efficat obs^vād P^iori ⁊ suppriori cōmittim⁹ vices nras ut faciāt istā monicōm nram ab oībz sbs^vari. Nichil ad faciēd ē ad pus ki n^i cū orōne ut moĩ ē visita^ex nraz piar⁹. Recomēdam⁹ g̃ vobis ⁊ oronibz vris statū ⁊ unitatē ecc̄ie un^iit capud ipi intiucecū? dñm sz Sūmū ponĩ cū toto clero s^i fidetr adherēte ut sūt cardenales Archiepi Epi Abbes P^ior^s cetiz rector^s ac curā aīare hntes pcipue g̃ recomēdo orōibz vris ordīez nrm Cist^cii cū oībz plaĩ ⁊ sbdit⁹ ī eod ⁊ spalit domū vraz Mrnā Ex-a^a pte recomēdo orōibz vris pspitatē ⁊ pacē toci⁹ X^ianissi ⁊ spālit Reg̃ ⁊ ppti Anglicani illust^issimū p^incipē Dñm nrm regē Dñāqz reginā sēsqz incolas Dños ⁊ coēs h⁹ ⁊r ⁊ pcipue ōs Fūdator^s pat^nos ⁊ bñfactores nri ordis ī cōi 3° recomēdo orōibz vris ōs fideles vivos ⁊ defūctos ⁊ spalit aias dormieciū qui ī p^rgatorio dīnā mīaz pstolan^ᵗ ut det ilt ds requiē ⁊ glīaz sēpitnā.

Igit^r aīe istore ⁊ aīe patrū nrore matrū fratū sorore ōniūqz pentū ⁊ bñfactore n^enō ⁊ omñ fideliū defūctore p di mīaz ī pace req^lescāt Vos ex pte P^iore q^i este sacerdoĩ celebrabitis ⁊ q^ilīz vrm celebrabit unā missā p defūcte ⁊ q^ilīz vrm q^i estis ex pte Abbis unā missā de ba vgine Maria Recomēdam⁹ vos do ki mtru reg^ᵗciant vobis de mora nra ⁊ illā pacē q^ᵗm ds reliquit suis discipīis t^ᵗnsiens ex h^o mūdo ad prez vobis poptam⁹ ⁊ pax di q̃ exsupat oez ss^m exultet ī cordibz vris custodiēs corda vra ⁊ inteligēcias vras nri si placeat ⁊ convent⁹ nri ī vris orōnibz cotidie memorāte Et ad dm̃ site filii ⁊ Frēs ki ⁊ bndicēo Dī oipotēte pris ⁊ f. ⁊ s. s. descēdat ⁊ maneat sup vos in etnum amen.

Q. Ricardus Dove Monachus ⁊ scolaris de Bukfast—R. D. M. de B.

THE

CISTERCIAN HOUSES OF DEVON.

IV.

NEWENHAM.

THE

CISTERCIAN HOUSES OF DEVON.

NEWENHAM.

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199. This Abbey was situated in the parish of Axminster, at a short distance from the town. Founded by William de Mohun in 1245, the site of the Abbey was blessed, and the cemetery consecrated in the course of the following year.

200. It is not my intention to write the history of this house. This has been already done by the late Mr. James Davidson, in a manner which leaves little further to be said, and to his Memoir I would refer my readers.* I intend only to print some unpublished documents relating to the Abbey and to certain proceedings of its inmates hitherto unknown.

201. The second Abbot was Henry de Persolte, and in the first year of his abbacy a purchase of part of Shapwick was made of Henry de Burton and Mabilla his wife for a money consideration, the convent yielding in addition annually, on the Feast of the Nativity of St. John Baptist, a pair of white gloves. I give the original of the agreement entered into at Exeter on the Morrow of the Ascension, 1249. The payment appears to have been thirty marks, not thirty-five, as mentioned by Davidson, p. 158.

Hec est finał concordia fca In Cur̃ đni Regę apud Exoñ In C^{a}stino Ascensionis Dñi Anno regni Regę Henr̃ fił Regę Joħ Tricesimo ꝯcio Corā Rog̃o de Thurkelby Gilƀto de Prestoñ Mag̃ro Sim̃ de Wautoñ ꝛ Joħe de Cobbeħ Justic̃ Itiñant̃ ꝛ aliis đni Regę fideł tūc ibi ꝑsentibꝫ Int̃ Henr̃ Abƀem de Newenħ quer̃ ꝛ Henr̃ de Burtoñ ꝛ Mabił vx̃ ei⁹ impeđ de vna Caruc̃ ꝯre ꝛ dimiđ cū ꝑtiñ in Shepwykę. Unde plac̃ War̃ carte sum̃ fuit int̃ eos in eađ Cur̃ Scilt̃ qđ ꝑdc̃i Henr̃ ꝛ Mabił rec̃ ꝑdc̃am ꝯra cū ꝑtiñ esse ius iꝑius Abƀis ꝛ Eccłie sue de Neweham vt illā q^{a}m Iđ Abƀs ꝛ eccła sua pdc̃a ħnt de dono

* The History of Newenham Abbey, in the County of Devon, by James Davidson. London and Exeter. 1843.

p̃dcorꝫ Henr̃ ⁊ Mabił. Habenꝭ ⁊ tenendꝭ eid Abƀi ⁊ succ̃ suis ⁊ eccłie sue p̃dc̃e de p̃dc̃is Henr̃ ⁊ Mabił ⁊ ħed ip̃ius Mabił impp̃ Reddendo inde panñ vnū par̃ albarꝫ Cyrothecarꝫ ad Nat̃itate sc̃i Joħ Bapt̃e ꝑ omī s̃uic̃o ⁊ exacc̃one. Et p̃dc̃i Henr̃ ⁊ Mabił ⁊ ħed ip̃ius Mabił War̃ p̃dc̃o Abƀi ⁊ succ̃ suis ⁊ eceł̃ie sue p̃dc̃e p̃dc̃am t̃ram cū ꝑtiñ ꝑ p̃dc̃m s̃uic̃ cont^a^ om̃es ħoies impp̃. Et ꝑ hc̃ rec̃ war̃ fine ⁊ concordia Idem Abƀs dedit p̃dc̃is Henr̃ ⁊ Mabił Triginta M^a^rcas arg̃nti.

Feet of Fines, Devon. Henry III. No. 446.

202. The next is the abridgment of John Prince (the author of "The Worthies of Devon," who was born in the house at Newenham Abbey,) of the account of the ceremonies attending the laying the foundation stone of the church. Prince heads his abstracts,—

[*Cartæ sequentes ob nimia prolixitate* abreviunter ꝑ J. P.]

A° gratie 1254 Idûs Septem̃. positus est primus Lapis super Fundamentū Ecłe B^te^ Marie de Nyweham a ven^eli^ viro Dño Reginaldo de Moun Fundatore ejusd abbathie; qui etiā tres Petras posuit, cruce signatas; et quartam petram posuit Dñus Wiłłmus de Moun frater dicti Reginaldi; Quintā petrā posuit Dñus Wymondus de Ralegh miles; et in secundo Anno postea Dñus de Smaleridge. Posite sunt he quinque petre in honorē s^te^ Trinitat̃ et b^te^ Marie Virginis et õium Sanctorū, p^e^sent̃ tunc Dño Henrico tunc Abbate et omni Conventu.—(Add. MSS. 28,649, p. 370.)

203. The date given in the following copy of the deed of Reginald de Mohun, directing that his body should be buried before the high altar in the Abbey Church of Newenham, is different from that in the copy referred to by Davidson, and it appears to vary in other particulars.—See Davidson, p. 35.

Oĩbus s^te^ Matris Ecłe filijs &c. Regiñ de Moun Miles Dñus de Dunsterre Salut̃ in Dño Sempiter̃. Affectione qua nos Nov^etis^ versus Monasteriū de Nyweham Exoñ Dioces̃ quia nostra existit fundat̃ Aƀtem et Monachos Ord. Cist̃. ibidē Deo et Gloriose virg̃ Marie famulantibus ex devotione gerimus p̃sentibus,—— declaramus, volentes Corpus nostrū, cū ab eod Anima fuerit separata, in Ecła de Nywehā ante majus altare honorifice sepeliend legamus, et insuper expresse concedentes q̃d ubicūq, et quocunq, decesserim preterquā in Terra sancta ꝑ Heredes [vel] Alios Amicos Execut̃ nostros Corpus ñrum apud Nyweham Sepeliend deferatur. alioqui liceat memorato Aƀti et Monachis qui ꝑ tempore in dicto Monasterio existunt

corpus ñrum ꝑ se vel ꝑ certos nuntios ad hoc specialiter Deputatos requirere et apud Nywehā deferre, vt ꝑ aliquos Amicorū ñrorum alibi (q̃d absit) humatū esset. In cujus rei testimoñ Sigillū meum apposuimus. Hijs Test̃. Dño Wiłło de Moun, Wimondo de Ralegh, Gervasio de Horton tunc vicecom̃ Devoñ, Joħe Arondell, Warino de Ralegh Militibus; Wiłło de Bray, Reginaldo de Bath, Gilƀ. de Castello, Rađo de Monte Sorell, Ric̃o de Membyry, Ada Hunt et alijs. Dat̃ apud Dunstor iiij Kal. Jul. A° D. 1255.—Ibid. p. 423.

204. The record of the death of the founder follows:—

A°. D^i^. 1257. 13 Kal. Feb. die Dominica in festo s̃torū Fabiani et Sebastiani Reginaldus de Moun Dñus de Dunstorre et Fundator Abbathie de Nyweham viā universe Carnis ingressus est apud Torr in Com̃ Devoñ.—Ibid. p. 371.

205. The kindness of Mr. J. M. Davidson, the son of the historian of Newenham, enables me to print a complete copy of the monkish rhymes in praise of Bishop Bronescombe with the original Latin extended.

Plus de viro referam
Qualiter et Nyweham
Fovet et decorat
    Prout vobis dicere
    Possum necnon pandere
Plurimum honorat.

Ibi multum laboravit
Et thesauros erogavit
Eorum laboribus
    Quod nunc patet et patebit
    Gaudet homo que gaudebit
Futuris temporibus.

Primo sex altaria
Per sua donaria
Ibidem levavit
    Quæ de Dei gratiâ
    Manu suâ propriâ
Post et dedicavit.

Ex his autem senis aris
Pars habet aquilonarie
Ternas in basilicâ.
    Quorum sancto Gabrieli
    Cunctis angelisque cæli
Dedicatur unica.

Thomæ magistri secunda
Cujus luxit vita munda
Cunctisque martyribus
Qui vi crucis triumphalis
Caput hortis infernalis
Trivarunt sub pedibus.

Sanctæ quoque Katerinæ
Et virginibusque sine
Virili concubitu
Ara tertia sancitur
Illis eis et largitur
Laus devoto spiritu.

Aliæ quidem tres aræ
Latæ nunc ad angulare
Locis stant dividuis
Quarum prima dedicatur
Johanni qui plus amatur
In Dei discipulis.

Lucæ, sanctoque Matthæo,
Et ei quem signat leo,
Cunctis et apostolis,
Quos gens Christianæ legis
Jussis pœnâ summi Regis
Habet pro didasculis.

Annæ secundaque piæ,
Matri scilicet Mariæ,
Sanctisque conjugibus
Qui per nuptialem vitam
Aulam cœli concupitam
Habent pro laboribus.

In honore Nicholai
Preca leni qui vult trahi
Ad opem merentium
Omniumque confessorum
Qui fragrarunt in amorem
Stat altare tertium.

Multa post hæc fecit ibi,
O tu lector, quæ non tibi
Modo recitantur;
Dicant hi de Nyweham
Qui per Dei gratiam
Inde jam lætantur.

Igitur vos Sancti Dei
Subvenite, precor, ei
Implorantes veniam
Qui nos tantus sit honore
Et pro Christo sic labore
In domo de Nyweham.

Hinc vos qui de Nyweham
Estis ut memoriam
Præsulis habendo
Deprecor ne taceat
Vox laudis sed valeat
Gratias agendo.

Orantes cum credulis
Pro salute præsulis
Vos qui via honorat
Germinat ut lilium
Ante Dei filium
Pro quo sic laborat.

Pro Waltero confessore
Mentis visu cordis ore
Rogatis, carissimi.
Ut in die mortis diræ
Hunc dignetur custodire
Filius altissimi. Amen.

206. The following is the agreement with William de Staunton, permitting the monks to take stone from his quarry of Staunton, which was situated, it is stated, between the quarry of the monks of Ford and the grantor's arable land.

Oĩbus x^{ti} fid̄ p̊señ Scripť visuř vel Auditur̃ Wiłłs fił Wiłłi de Staūton mił saluť. Nov^{etis} me dedisse et concess̃ Deo et b^{te} Marie et fabrice Ecłe in honorē eorund̄ apud Nyweham incepte et Monachis ejusd̄ Loci unā Acram de Quarrarea mea de Staunton jacentē inter Quarrariā Monachorū de Forda et t̊ram meā arabilem, et se extendenť ab oriente Longitudine 16 ꝑticarū, et in Latitud̄ versus Austrū 8 ꝑticarū et adeo profunde sicut melius videretur expedire. Concessi etiā ꝑ me dictis Monachis et ministris q̃d hab̄ Liberū et idoneū ingress̃ et egress̃ ꝑ terram meam cū Carro et Carreta ad petrū Cariand̄ &c. Pro hac autē donatione et concessione dedere mihi Abbas et Convenť de Nyweham septē marcas sterling̃ premanibus &c. In cujus rei testim̃ p^{e}senti Scripto sigillū meū apposui. Testibus Dño Henr̃ de Aulton, Dño Andrea Rec-

tore Ecle de Staunton Robto de Staunton fre ejus Rog^o de La Breche, Dño Hug̃ tunc Priore de Newham et alijs. Dat̃ mense Apr̃ A°. D^i. 1279.—(Add. MSS. 28,649, p. 370.)

207. The next document is of some interest. It is the record of a dispute between the Abbot of St. Michael's Mount,—not the Cornish, but the French Abbey, that of St. Michael "*in periculo Maris*,"—and the Abbot of Newenham, as to rendering "*secta*" in respect of land in the manor of Yarcombe in the hundred of Axminster. The verdict of the jury was in favour of the French abbot. William de Saham, one of the justices itinerant, was a judge of the Court of King's Bench. William de Giselham, whose name often appears in the legal records, was the King's advocate, the names of Attorney and Solicitor-General not having been adopted until the reign of Edward IV. In 1229 Giselham was appointed one of the Judges of the Common Pleas.*

Plita de Juratis ⁊ Assisis Coram Salam̃ de Roffi ⁊ Sociis suis Justiciar̃ Itinantib; Apud Exon̄ In Com̃ Devon̄ In Octab̃ Sc̃i Martini Anno Regni Reg̃ Edwardi filt Reg̃ Henr̃ Nono Incipiente Decimo. Boylund.

ſ Abbas sc̃i Michis in picto mar̃ sum̃ fuit ad respond̃ Abbi de Neweham de plito qd̃ fac̃ sectam ad hundr̃m suum de Axmenystre q^a^m ad illud face debet ⁊c̃ Et unde dicit q̃d quidam Galfrs pdec̃ suus fuit sēs de pdc̃a secta p man^s^ cuj^s^dam Thurstani Abbis de Monte sc̃i Michis in picto mar̃ pdec̃ pdc̃i Abbis de Manio de Yartekumbe ut de tribus sept̃ in tres sept̃ ut de feodo ⁊ Jure tpe pacis tp̃e Dñi H Reg̃ pats Dñi Reg̃ nūc capiendo inde explec̃ ad valenc̃ ⁊c̃ Et q̃d tale sit Jus ⁊c̃ off^t^ Et Abbas p Atorn̄ suū ven̄ Et defend̃ Jus suū ⁊ seisi^a^m pdc̃i Galfri pdec̃ ⁊c̃ Et totū ⁊c̃. Et pon̄ se in magnam assi^a^m Dñi Reg̃. Et pet̃ rec̃ fieri ut^m^ ipe maj^s^ Jus ht tenendi pdc̃m manliū suū de Yartekumbe absq; hoc q̃d aliqm s^c^tam ei faciat p eodm ad hundredū pdc̃i Abbis de Axemenystre sic̃ tenet An idm Abbas de Newehₐm hndi pdcām sectam de t)bus sept̃s in tres sept̃is ⁊c̃. Et off^t^ Dño Regi dimid̃ marc p hnda m̃coe̅ de tpe Et Recipit̃ ⁊c̃. Et Wills de Radlegh̃. Rads de Done. Rics Coffyn ⁊ Rics de Hydon̄ q^a^tuor milites ven̄ ⁊ eligūt istos scitt Ricm de Hydon̄. Wilm de Radlegh̃. Radm de Done Ricm Coffyn Hugone de Radlegh̃ Wilm de Albemarle. Henr̃ de Radlegh̃ Johem de Valle Torta de Clist Wilm Punchardon. Radm filt Ric̃i Warinum de sicca vill Johem Punchardon Michem Trenchard Rogum

* Foss, Judges of England, p. 301.

filt Pagani Johm de Umf^a^mivyt ⁊ Wilm le Prouz, qui dñt sup sacr̃m suū qd̃ pdc̃us Abbas de Monte sc̃i Michis in picto mar̃ maj^s^ Jus ht tenendi pdc̃m manliū de Yattecombe absq; pdc̃a secta faciend̃ ad hundr̃m pdc̃i Abbis de Axemynstre de tribus sep̃is in tres septim̃ sic̃ tenet q^a^ pdc̃s Abbas de Newehₐm hndi pdc̃am sectam ad hundr̃m suū pdc̃m de t)bus sept̃ in tres sept̃ Et I^s^o cons̃ est q̃d Abbas de Monte sc̃i Michis in picto mar̃ ⁊ succ̃ sui tenēt pdc̃m Manliū de Yattecombe absq; pdc̃a secta faciend̃ ad hundr̃m pdc̃m q^i^ete de pdc̃o Abbe de Newehₐm ⁊ succ̃ suis inppet Et Abbas de Newehₐm in mia Et Wills de Gyselhₐm appon̄ clam̃ p dño Rege.

Assize Roll Devon $\frac{\overset{M}{1}}{34}$ 1 Memb: 13-d.

208. In 1301-2 at the Cornish Assize at Launceston the Abbot was called upon to show by what authority he claimed to hold the hundred and bailiwick of Stratton. This is referred to by Davidson, and I give the original entry from the Assize Roll.

Placita de Jur̃ ⁊ assis̃ · · apud Lanceneton̄ In Com̃ Cornub̃ In Octab̃ sc̃i Michis Anno regni Regis Edwardi filij Regis Henr̃ Tricesimo.

ſ Abbas de Niwenham sum̃ fuit ad respond̃ dno Regi quo waranto clamat hre hundredum ⁊ ballivam de feodo sine aliquo dando de hundredo de Stratton̄. Et Abbs per attorn̄ suū ven̄ Et dicit q̃d ipe ⁊ eius pdecessores sui a tempore quo nō exstat memoria habuerunt pdc̃am ballivam ⁊ ea vsi fuerūt hucusque absq; aliqua interrupc̃oe. Et de hoc ponit se super patriam. Et Joh̄ de Mutf* simitr In hundr̃o nichil clamat. Ideo rem̃ Regi. Jur̃ quo ad ballivam pdc̃am dicunt sup sacr̃m suū q̃d pdc̃us Abbas ⁊ om̃es predec̃ sui a tempe fundac̃ois Abbathie sue pdc̃e ⁊ om̃es alij qui Manium de Norton̄ tenuerunt ante fundac̃oem pdc̃am huerunt ballivam pdc̃am ⁊c̃ Ideo pdc̃us Abbas inde sine die salvo ⁊c̃.

Assize Roll. $\frac{\overset{M}{1}}{21}$ 1. m. 37.

209. The next, from the De Banco Roll, date 1317, refers

* *Johnes de Mutford*, in other Pleas—*qui sequitur pro Rege.*

to a claim by the Abbey against William Gel, chaplain, for the payment of £20 due from him.

Plita apud Westm̃ coram Wills de Beresford ⁊ sociis suis Justic̃ Dñi Reg̃ de Banco Termino Pasch̃ anno regni Regis E. filii Regis E. decimo.

De tribus septim̃ Pasch̃.

℣ Essoñ Abbtis de Nywynh^a^m op. se iiij. die versus Willo Gel Capellanū de plito q̃d reddat ei viginti libr̃ quas ei debet ⁊ injuste detinet ⁊c̃ Et ipe nō veñ Et ꝑceptū fuit vic̃ q̃d sum̃ eū ⁊c̃ Et vic̃ nich inde fecit set mand qd̃ nich het ⁊c̃ Et testatū est hic q̃d satis het in eodē Com̃ tuo ⁊c̃ I°o sicut ꝑus ꝑceptū est vic̃ qd̃ sum̃ eū q̃d sit hic a die Sc̃i Mich̃is in xv dies ⁊c̃. De Banco Roll, Easter, 10 Edw. II.

210. The next, 20 Edw. II. from the Pole Collections, refers to the gift of the Tyntens, of lands in Shapwick to the Abbey. See Davidson, p. 71.

Oibus X^u^ fidel. &c. Frater Joh̃es de Tynten Abbas de Neweham et ejus Loci convent̃ ex una pte et Alicia de Tynten Dña de Colury (?) et Joh̃es Tynten mil fil. ejus ex alt̃ pte de terris in Shapwick in Man̄ de Axmister D. Dat̃. A. R. R. E. fil. R. E. 20, p. 56. Add. MSS. (B. M.) p. 381.

211. I give the next to preserve the names of the parties and of the witnesses. It is from the same source as the last. The Abbot is Walter de la Houe, the sixteenth abbot.

Sciant &c. q̃d Ego Henricus de la Ford ꝑsona Eccles. de Meriet* dedi &c. Joh̃i de Carru mil. omnes tet̃ meas quas habui in La Moore in pochia de Loueputt. In cujus test. &c. Sigillū meū apposui Test. D^no^ Walt̃ Abbe de Newham Joh̃e Franceis Willo Uphey Joh̃e de Greneway Dat̃ apud Nyweham 27 E. 3.—Ibid. p. 381.

212. The next entry, from the De Banco Roll, relates to proceedings taken against Thomas Morton, a defaulting collector of the Abbey, who did not appear, and against whom judgment was given.

Walt̃us atte Hone Abbas de Nyweh^a^m ꝑ Willm de Elleworth atr̃ suū op. se iiij. die ꝯsus Thom̃ de Mortoñ de plito q̃d reddat ei r̄onabilem compotū suū de tempe quo fuit receptor denar̄ ipius Abbis ⁊ Joh̃is de Gaytyngtoñ nup Abbis de Nyweham ꝑdecessoris ꝑdc̃i Abbis ⁊c̃ Et ipe nō veñ Et peec̃

* Probably Merriott, co. Somerset.

fuit vic̃ q disr̃ eū ⁊c̃ Et vic̃ modo mand qd̃ nich het ⁊c̃ I°o prec̃ est vic̃ q̃d cap̃ eū ⁊c̃ Et salus ⁊c̃ Ita q̃d heat corpus eius hic in Octab sc̃e Trinitat̃ ꝑ Justic̃ ⁊c̃ Et vñ ⁊c̃ Ad quē die vic̃ nō misit br̃e Io sic̃ ꝑus prec̃ est vic̃ q̃d cap̃ eū si ⁊c̃ Et saluo ⁊c̃ Ita q̃d heat corpus eius hic in Octab sc̃i Mich̃is ꝑ Justic̃ ⁊c̃.—De Banco Roll, Easter, 17 Edw. III. memb. 18 d.

213. A Mayor of Exeter is mentioned in the following entry relating to another debtor.

Preceptū fuit vic̃ q̃d corpus Henr̃ de Lacy de com̃ suo si laicus esset̃ capet et in ꝑsona Regę saluo custodiri fac̃ donec Abbi de Nyweh^a^m de q^i^ndecim libr plene satisfac̃ quas ꝑdc̃us Henr̃ ꝑmo die ffebruar̃ anno regni dñi Regę nūc Angl q^i^ntodecimo corā Henr̃ de Hughetoñ nup maiore ciuitat̃ Exoñ ⁊ Robto de Lucy tūc ctico ad recogñ debitorz apud Exoñ accipiend deputat̃ recogñ se debere ꝑdc̃o Abbi et quas ei soluisse debuit ad fm sc̃i Mich̃is Archangeli tūc ꝑx̃ sequen̄ et eas ei nōdū ⁊c̃ Et qualit̃ ⁊c̃ scire fac̃ hic ad hūc die scilt̃ a die Pasche in xv dies ⁊c̃ Et vic̃ modo mand q̃d cepit corpus ꝑdc̃i Henr̃ ⁊ illud saluo ⁊ secur̃ custod fac̃ sc̃dm tenorē br̃is ⁊c̃ I°o ꝑdc̃us Abbas heat inde br̃e ꝑ statut̃ ⁊c Et qualit̃ ⁊c̃ vic̃ scire fac̃ hic in Octab sc̃i Mich̃is ⁊c̃ Et vñ ⁊c̃.—Ibid. memb. 49.

214. Walter Bourdenile had neglected to furnish a proper account, and proceedings were taken against him.

Walt̃us Abbas de Nyweham ꝑ Willm de Elleworth atr̃ suū op. se iiij. die ꝯsus Walt̃m Bourdenyle de plito q̃d redd ei r̄onabilē compotū suū de tempe quo fuit receptor denar̄ Joh̃is nup Abbis de Nyweham ꝑdecessoris ipius Walt̃i nūc Abbis de Nyweh^a^m ⁊c̃ Et ipe nō veñ Et prec̃ fuit vic̃ q̃d cap eū ⁊c̃ Et vic̃ modo mand q̃d nō est inuent ⁊c̃ I°o sic̃ ꝑus prec̃ est vic̃ q̃d cap̃ eū si ⁊c̃ Et saluo ⁊c̃ Ita qd̃ heat corpus eius hic a die sc̃e Trinitatis in xv dies ꝑ Justic̃ ⁊c̃ Et vic̃ sit ⁊c̃.—Ibid. memb. 161 d.

215. Thomas Morton turns up again the following year [see 212], and Robert Cayphas was called upon to answer for the like neglects as Morton.

Walt̃us atte Hone Abbas de Nyweham ꝑ Willm de Elleworth atr̃ suū op. se iiij die ꝯsus Thom̃ de Morton de plito qd̃ redd eī r̄onabilem compotū suū de tempe quo fuit receptor denar̄ ipius Abbis ⁊ Joh̃is de Gaytyngton nup Abbis de Nyweham ꝑdecessor ꝑdc̃i Abbis ⁊c̃. Et ipe nō veñ ꝑc fuit vic̃ q̃d cap̃ eum si ⁊c̃. Et vic̃ modo mand q̃d nō est inuent ⁊c̃ I°o

sicut prius p̃c̃ est vic̃ q̃d cap̃ eū si ⁊c̃. Et saluo ⁊c̃ Ita q̃d ħeat corpus eius hic in Octab̃ s̃ci Michis ⁊c̃.—Ibid. Easter, 18 Edw. III. memb. 46.

Walt̃us Abbas de Nyweham p̣ Wiltm de Elleworth atr̃ suū op. se iiij. die v̊sus Robt̃m Cayphas de plito q̃d reddat ei r̃onabilē compotū suū de tempe quo fuit receptor denar̃ ip̃ius Abb̃tis ⁊c̃ Et ip̃e nō veñ Et prec̃ fuit vic̃ q̃d capet eū ⁊c̃ Et vic̃ modo mand q̃d nō est inuentus ⁊c̃ P̊o sic̃ plus prec̃ est vic̃ q̃d cap̃ eū si ⁊c̃ Et saluo ⁊c̃ Ita qd ħeat corpus eius hic a die s̃ci Michis in xv dies ⁊c̃ Et vic̃ sic ⁊c̃.—Ibid. memb. 134.

216. William Abraham, in 1343, was charged with stealing hay and rushes, and committing other depredations, and did not appear to defend himself.

Abbas de Nyweham p̣ Wiltm de Elleworth atr̃ suū op. se iiij. die v̊sus Wiltm Abraham de plito q"re vi ⁊ armis claus ip̃ius Abbis apud Axemynstre fregit ⁊ fenū ⁊ ruscos ad valenc̃ quadrag̃ libr̃ ibidem inuenta cepit ⁊ asptauit ⁊ alia enormia ei intulit ad g^a^ue dampnū ip̃ius Abb̃is ⁊ cont^a^ pacē ⁊c̃ Et ip̃e nō veñ Et sic̃ prius prec̃ fuit vic̃ q̃d cap eū ⁊c̃ Et vic̃ modo mand q̃d nō est inuent^p^ ⁊c̃ P̊o sic̃ plur̃ prec̃ est vic̃ q̃d cap̃ eū si ⁊c̃ Et saluo ⁊c̃ Ita q̃d ħeat corpus eius hic in Octabis s̃ci Michis ⁊c̃ Et vic̃ sic̃ ⁊c̃.—Ibid. memb. 46 d.

217. The next is a complaint against the Convent. John at Sloo asserts that the Abbot and John Sangere had deprived him of forty sheep, of the value of one hundred shillings.

Ad huc de Octab̃ s̃ci Hillar̃.

ſ Joħes atte Sloo op se iiij^to^ die v̊sus Walt̃m Abbt̃m de Nyweham ⁊ Joħem Sangere de plito quare vi ⁊ armis quadraginta oves ip̃ius Joħis atte Sloo precij Centū solidor̃ apud Rouerigge inventas ceperunt ⁊ abduxerunt ⁊ alia enormia ei intulerūt ad grave dampnū ip̃ius Joħis atte Sloo ⁊ cont^a^ pacem Reg̃ ⁊c̃ Et ip̃i non veñ Et prec̃ fuit vic̃ q̃d distr̃ eos ⁊c̃ Et vic̃ modo mand q̃d p̊dc̃us Abbas distr̃ p̣ cat̃ ad valenc̃ duodeñ denar̃ Et m̃ p̣ Joħem Scot et Henr̃ Dare P̊o ip̃i in m̃ia Et sicut prius prec̃ est vic̃ q̃d distr̃ eū p̣ oñes ⁊ras ⁊c̃ Et q̃d de exit̃ ⁊c̃ Et q̃d ħeat corpus eius hic a die Pasche in xv dies p̣ Justic̃ ⁊c̃ Et de p̊dc̃o Joħe Sangere mand vic̃ q̃d nichil ħet ⁊c̃ P̊o prec̃ est vic̃ q̃d capiat eū si ⁊c̃ Et salvo ⁊c̃ Ita q̃d ħeat corpus eius hic ad p̊fatū t̊mīñ ⁊c̃ Et vñ ⁊c̃.—De Banco Roll, Hilary, 26 Edw. III. m. 21.

218. In the next the grievance is somewhat similar, but the Abbot is plaintiff, not defendant.

ſ Abbas de Nyweham p̣ Joħem de Cruk atr̃ suū op. se iiij^to^ die v̊sus Rog̃m de Cabus de Lym de plito quare vi ⁊ armis ducentos multones ip̃ius Abb̃tis precij viginti libra apud Swapwyk inventos cepit ⁊ abduxit ⁊ alia enormia ei intulit ad grave dampnū ip̃ius Abb̃tis ⁊ cont^a^ pacem Reg̃ ⁊c̃ Et ip̃e non veñ Et sicut plur̃ prec̃ fuit vic̃ q̃d capet eū si ⁊c̃ Et salvo ⁊c̃ Ita q̃d ħeret corpus eius hic ad hunc diem scilt in octabis s̃ci hillar̃ ⁊c̃ Et vic̃ modo mand q̃d non est inventus ⁊c̃ nec aliquid ħet ⁊c̃ P̊o prec̃ est vic̃ q̃d exigi fac̃ eū de Com̃ in Com̃ quousq̃ sc̃dm legem ⁊ cons ⁊c̃ vtlaget^a^ si non compůit Et si ⁊c̃ tūc eū cap̃ ⁊ salvo ⁊c̃ Ita q̃d ħeat corpus eius hic in Octabis s̃ci Michis ⁊c̃ Et vnde ⁊c̃.—Ibid. m. 41.

219. Here William Gilemyn is a defaulter in his accounts, and does not appear to justify himself.

ſ Joħes Abbas de Nyweham p̣ Joħem de Chudd atr̃ suū op. se iiij. die versus Wiltm Gilemyn de plito q̃d reddat ei r̃onabilē compotū suū de tempe quo fuit receptor denar̃ Robt̃i de Pebbesbury quōdā Abbatis de Niweham p̊decessoris p^o^dc̃i Joħis Abb̃tis ⁊c̃ Et ip̃se nō venit et fuit attach̃ p̣ Wiltm de Trenant ⁊ Ric̃m de Trenant ĩo ip̃i in m̃ia Et p̊cept̃ est vic̃ q̃d distr̃ eum p̣ oñes terr̃ ⁊c̃ Et q̃d de exit̃ ⁊c̃ Et q̃d ħeat corpus eius hic In Octabis s̃ci hillar̃ ⁊c̃—Ibid. m. 33.

220. William de Stamford, the executor of the will of Simon of Farham, sues the Abbot on behalf of himself and his co-executors for £12 stated to be due from the former to the estate.

ſ Wilts de Staunford exec̃ tes̃ti Simonis de ffarnam p̣ Thom̃ P^a^t atr̃ suū op. se iiij^to^ die v̊sus Abb̃em de Nywenham de plito q̃d reddat ei ⁊ Joħi Descures Rado de Bereford ⁊ Wilto Dunmuire coexec̃ p̊dc̃i Wilti de Staunford duodecim libr̃ quas ei iniuste detinet ⁊c̃ Et ip̃e non veñ Et ħuit diem nūc hic posstq"m compuit in Cur̃ hic ⁊ cepit inde diem p̊ce peiū ⁊c̃ Io prec̃ est vic̃ q̃d distr̃ eum p̣ ōes t̊r̃ ⁊c̃ Et q̃d ħeat corp^q^ ei^q^ hic in octabis Pur̃ b̃e Marie ⁊c̃. Et quia p̊dc̃i Joħes Radus ⁊ Wilts Dunmuire ad p̃xm diem compuerūt hic ⁊ modo non secuntur ⁊c̃ Iō p̊dcus Wilts de Staunford sequat^a^ sine ⁊c̃—Ibid. m. 337.

221. The next refers to another defaulting collector of some of the revenues of the Abbey.

ſ Abbas de Neuwenham p Johem de Chuddelegh atī suū op. se iiij^to die vsus Walīum de Burdevill de plito q̃d redd ei ronabilem compotū suū de tempe quo fuit receptor denariorz ipius Abbtis ⁊c̃ Et ipe non ven Et sicut plur distr p cat ad valenc̃ duorz solidorz Et Man p Walīm de Bodget ⁊ Johem de Kerle Io ipi in mia Et sicut plur ꝓceptū est sic̃ q̃d distr p omes ꝓr ⁊c̃ Et q̃d de exit ⁊c̃ Et q̃d heat corpus eius hic a die Pasche in xv dies ⁊c̃ Et vic^n sit ⁊c̃—Idem. m. 263 d.

222. In 1366-7 Richard Branescombe, the Abbot, commenced proceedings against several persons for entering his land at Newenham and cutting down and carrying away trees of the value of £20, and against William Constance for cutting down growing trees at Clocombe [*Valor* Clokham] and digging stone at Foxhole.

ſ Abbas de Nywenham p Johem Prestecote atī suū op. se iiij^to die vsus Robm Strange Johem ffowel Johem Alhot Walīm West Willm Bertelot Willm Conyng̃ senior Margiam Hayward Margiam Belle Johem South Rog̃m Diegher Willm Hembury Jun Willm Hembury senior Johem Dulymere Willm Purs ad Pratenesse Johem Toterigge ⁊ Walīm Toterigge de plito quare ipi simul cū Willo Constance vi ⁊ armis clausū ipius Abbis apud Nywenham Park fregunt ⁊ arbores suas ad valenc̃ viginti libraz ibidem nup crescent succiderunt ⁊ asportaverunt ⁊ alia enormia ei intulerunt ad g^ave dampnū ipius Abbis ⁊ contra pacem Reg̃ ⁊c̃ Et ipi non ven Et sicut plur prec̃ fuit vic̃ q̃d capet eos si ⁊c̃ Et salvo ⁊c̃ Ita q̃d heret corpa eoz hic ad hunc diem scilt a die sci hillar in xv dies ⁊c̃ Et vic̃ modo mand q̃d non sunt invent ⁊c̃ Io prec̃ est vic̃ q̃d eos de Com in Com quosq; ⁊c̃ omes pter pdce Margia ⁊ Margia vtlagent^sa ⁊ pdce Margia ⁊ Margia waivient^as si non ⁊c̃ Et si ⁊c̃ tunc eos capiat Et salvo ⁊c̃ Ita q̃d heat corpa eoz hic a die sci Michis in xv dies Et vn ⁊c̃—Ibid. 41 Edw. III. Hilary. m. 198.

ſ Abbas de Newenham p Johem Prestecote atī suū op. se iiij^to die vsus Willm Constance de plito quare vi ⁊ armis clausū ipius Abbis apud Clocombe freg̃ ⁊ arbores suas ibidem nup crescentes succidit ⁊ in quarrera sua apud ffoxhull fodit ⁊ petras inde prectas ac arbores pdcas ad valenciā decem libraz cepit ⁊ asportavit ⁊ alia enormia ⁊c̃ Et ipe non ven Et pc̃ fuit vic̃ q̃d distr eū ⁊c̃ Et vic̃ modo mand q̃d nichil het ⁊c̃ Io pc̃ est vic̃ q̃d capiat eū si ⁊c̃ Et salvo ⁊c̃ Ita q̃d heat corpus eius hic a die Pasche in vnū Mensem p Justic̃ ⁊c̃.—Ibid. m. 232 d.

223. In 1394, the Abbot, John Leggas, sued William, the Vicar of Axminster, for intruding upon his free warren at Axminster without licence, and taking fish, hares, rabbits, pheasants, and partridges.

ſ Abbas de Newenham p atī suū op. se iiij^to die vsus Willm vicar eccl̃ie de Axmynstre Willm fil Johis Toker de Cleyhill ⁊ Johem Blakeford de plito quare vi ⁊ armis libam warenna ipius Abbis apud Axmynstre intraver ⁊ in ea sine licencia ⁊ voluntate sua fugaver ⁊ in sepali piscaria sua ibid piscati fuer ⁊ piscē inde ad valenciā viginti libraz ac lepores cunic̃los phasianos ⁊ pdrices de warenna pdc̃a cepunt ⁊ asportaver ⁊ alia enormia ⁊c̃ ⁊ cont^a pacem Regis ⁊c̃ Et ipi non ven Et prec̃ fuit vic̃ q̃d attach eos Et vic̃ modo mand q̃d nichil ꝑent Io prec̃ est vic̃ q̃d capiat eos si ⁊c̃ Ita q̃d heat corpora eoz hic a die Pasche in xv dies ⁊c̃ ad quem diem vic̃ non mis bre Io sicut prius capiant^as q̃d sint hic in Octab sci Michis.—De Banco Roll 18 Ric. II. Hilary m. 46d.

224. The following are records of similar proceedings to those already mentioned:—

ſ Abbas de Newenham p Johem Dennyng̃ atī suū op. es iiij^to die vsus Rogum Carter cl̃icum de plito quare vi ⁊ armis clausū ipius Abbis apud Newenham fregit et arbores suas ibm nup crescentes ad valenc̃ decem libraz succidit ⁊ asportavit ⁊ blada ⁊ herbam sua ibidem nup crescencia ad valenc̃ Centū solidorz cū quibusdā avijs depastus fuit conculcavit ⁊ consumpsit ⁊ alia enormia ⁊c̃ ad grave dampnū ⁊c̃ et cont^a pacem Regis ⁊c̃ Et ipe non ven Et prec̃ fuit vic̃ q̃d capet eū Et vic̃ modo mand q̃d non est inventus ⁊c̃ Io sicut prius prec̃ est vic̃ q̃d capiat eū si ⁊c̃ Et salvo ⁊c̃ Ita q̃d heat corpus eius hic a die Pasche in tres septimanas ⁊c̃.—Ibid. M. 202d.

ſ Willts Lange de Axmynstre p Thomam Brokhampton atī suū op. se iiij^to die vsus Abbm de Newenham de plito q̃d reddat ei decem libras Et vsus Johem Ryde de Colyford de plito q̃d reddat ei centūm solidos quos ei debent ⁊ iniuste detinent ⁊c̃ Et ipi non ven Et sum ⁊c̃ Judm attach q̃d sint hic a die Pasche in tres septimanas ⁊c̃.—Ibid. m. 217d.

225. The next appears to be a record of the fresh proceedings in the protracted litigation between Thomas Carew, on the death of Robert Grymeston in 1401, and the Convent, with respect to the right of presentation to the Church of Luppit. See Davidson, p. 75 *et seq.*

℣ Thomas Carreu Chivaler p attorñ suū op̄ se iiij^to die ℣sus Joħem Abbem de Nyweham ⁊ Vincencium atte Hille Capellm de plito q̄d p̄mittant ip̄m presentare idoneam p̄sonam ad ecclam de Lovepitte que vacat ⁊ ad suam spectat donacōem ⁊c̄ Et ip̄i non veñ Et ħuerunt inde diem p essoñ suos hic vsq̄ ad hunc diem ⁊c̄ Iō prec̄ est vic̄ q̄d distr̄ eos p oñes ℣ras ⁊c̄ Et quod ħeat corpa eoꝝ hic in Octab sc̄i Michis ⁊c̄.—De Banco Roll 1 Henry IV. Trinity. m. 71d.

226. The following year we have some further entries. In the second Thomas Carew is still pursuing his action against the Convent. His proceedings were ultimately unsuccessful.

℣ Jacobus Chuddeleg̃ħ Miles p attorn suū op. se iiij^to die ℣sus Ric̄m Abbem de Dunkeswell ⁊ Joħem Abbem de Nywenham de plito q̄d vt̄q̄ eoꝝ reddat ei viginti libras quas ei debet ⁊ iniuste detinet ⁊c̄ Et ip̄e non veñ Et prec̄ fuit vic̄ q̄d Attach eos ⁊c̄ Et vic̄ modo mand quod vt̄q̄ eoꝝ Attach est p Joħem Holme ⁊ Thomam fforster Iō ip̄i in m̄ia ⁊c̄ Et prec̄ est vic̄ q̄d distr̄ eos p omnes ℣ras ⁊c̄ Et q̄d de exit ⁊c̄ Et q̄d ħeat corpa eoꝝ hic A de sc̄i Michis in xv dies ⁊c̄—De Banco Roll, 2 Henry IV. Trinity. m. 176d.

℣ Jur^a int̄ Thomam Carreu Chivaler queř ⁊ Joħem Abbem de Nyweham de plito quare impedit ponit^" in resp̄cm hic visq̄ a die sc̄i Michis in xv dies Nisi Justic̄ d̄ni Regis ad assias in Com̄ p̄dco capiend assigñ p formam statuti ⁊c̄ die veñis p̄x̄ post f̄m sc̄i Jacobi Ap̄li apud Exoñ prius veñint p defcu Jur̄ quia nulł veñ Iō vic̄ ħeat corpa ⁊c̄.—Ibid. m. 319d.

227. An account of a daring deed is preserved in the next extract from the De Banco Roll. Thomas Usher and others appear to have taken the Abbot, Leonard Houndalre, prisoner and carried him from Newenham to Bykele, and also detained his goods and chattels to the value of £40. The defendants did not put in an appearance.

℣ Abbas de Nywenham p attorñ suū op. se iiij^to die ℣sus Thom̄ Ussher Ric̄m̄ Tryst ⁊ Radm̄ Paym de Colmptoñ de plito quare ip̄i simł cū Joħe Prentys de Honytoñ Reginaldo Baker de Bradenynche ⁊ Joħe Vautard de Clyst vi ⁊ armis ip̄m Abbtem apud Nywenham ceperunt ⁊ ip̄m abinde usq̄ Bykele duxerunt ⁊ ip̄m imprisonaverunt ⁊ male tractaverunt ⁊ ip̄m sic in prisona ib̄m quousq̄ idem Abbas finem p decem libras p delib̄acōne sua ħenda cū p̄fat̄ Thoma Ric̄ō Rado Joħe Reginaldo ⁊ Joħe fecisset detinuerunt ⁊ bona ⁊ catalla

sua ad valenc̄ quadraginta libraꝝ apud p̄dc̄am villam de Nywenham inventa ceperunt ⁊ asportaverunt Et alia enormia ⁊c̄ ad g^"ve dampnū ⁊c̄ Et cont^a pacem Regę ⁊c̄ Et ip̄i non veñ Et sicut plur̄ prec̄ fuit vic̄ q̄d capet eos ⁊c̄ Et vic̄ modo mand q̄d non sunt inventi ⁊c̄ Iō sicut plur̄ capiant^r Ita q̄d sint hic a die sc̄i Michis in xv dies p justic̄ ⁊c̄.—De Banco Roll, 5 Henry IV. Trinity. m. 307.

228. The following relate to other legal proceedings, and sufficiently describe themselves. The third shows that the Abbot was a receiver for the Prince of Wales, probably of the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall.

℣ Abbas de Nywenham p attorñ suū op. se iiij^to die ℣sus Ric̄m Trist de plito quare cum de c̄oi consilio regni Reg̃ Angł p̄visum sit q̄d non liceat alicui vastum vendic̄oem seu destrucc̄oem fac̄e de t̄ris domib̄ boscis seu gardinis sibi dimissis ad t̄miñ vite vel annoꝝ idem Ric̄us de domib̄ boscis ⁊ gardinis in Tuddeheys que Ric̄us Excestre nup Abbas de Nywenham p̄decessor p̄dci nunc Abbis p̄fato Ric̄o dimisit ad t̄miñ annoꝝ fecit vastum vendic̄oem ⁊ destrucc̄oem ad exħedac̄oem ecclie ip̄ius Abbtis b̄e Marie de Nywenham ⁊ cont^" formā p̄visionis p̄dc̄e Et ip̄e non veñ Et attach est p Joħem Mey ⁊ Ric̄m Masoñ I'o ip̄i in m̄ia Et prec̄ est vic̄ q̄d distr̄ eū p oñes ℣ras ⁊c̄ Et q̄d de exit ⁊c̄ Et q̄d ħeat corpus eius hic a die sc̄i Michis in vnū Mensem ⁊c̄.—De Banco Roll, 8 Hen. IV. Trinity. m. 79.

℣ Joħes Palmer de Brydport p attorñ suū op. se iiij^to die ℣sus Leonardū Abbem de Newenham de plito quod reddat ei quadraginta solidos Et ℣sus Aliciam que fuit vx̄ Joħis Cole de Southmoltoñ de plito q̄d reddat ei decem marcas Et ℣sus Stepħm Burdescombe de plito q̄d reddat ei quadraginta solidos quos ei debent ⁊ iniuste detinent Et ip̄i non veñ Et prec̄ fuit vic̄ q̄d sum̄ eos ⁊c̄ Et vic̄ mand q̄d p̄dcus Abbas sum̄ est Jud̄m attach q̄d sit hic in Octabis sc̄i Michis Et de p̄dcis Alicia ⁊ Stepħo mand vic̄ q̄d nichil ħent ⁊c̄ I'o capiant^" q̄d sunt hic ad p̄fat̄ t̄miñ p Justic̄ ⁊c̄ ad quem vic̄ non mis̄ b̄re I'o pdc̄us Abbas sicut prius et p̄dci Alicia ⁊ Stepħus sicut prius [to Hil. then to Easter.]—Ibid. m. 433d.

℣ Henr̄ Princeps Wall p attorñ suū op. se iiij^to die ℣sus Abbem de Newenham de plito q̄d reddat ei r̄onabilem compotū suū de tempore quo fuit receptor denar̄ ip̄ius Principis Et ip̄e non veñ Et sum̄ ⁊c̄ Jud̄m attach q̄d sit hic a die sc̄i Michis in tres sep̄tias ⁊c̄.—Ibid. m. 527d.

¶ Jur^a^ int^o^ Joħem Calmadya in ꝑpria ꝑsona sua quer̃ et Leonardū Abƀem de Neweham de pł̃ito t^a^nsgr̃ ponit^a^ in respc̃m coram Dño Rege vsq̧ in C^a^stino sc̃i Joħis Bapt̃e vbicūq̧ ⁊c̃ ꝑ defc̃u Jur̃ Quia nullus ⁊c̃ I'o vic̃ ħeat corꝑa ⁊c̃ Idem dies dat̃ est ꝑtibꝫ p̃dc̃is ⁊c̃.

¶ Jur^a^ int^o^ Ric̃m Calmadya in ꝑpria ꝑsona sua quer' et Leonardū Abƀem de Neweham Micħm the Abbotes servant of Neweham ⁊ Thomam the Abbotes servant of Neweham de pł̃ito t^a^nsgr̃ pōit^a^ in respc̃m coram Dño Rege vsq̧ in C^a^stino sc̃i Joħis Bapt̃e vbicūq̧ ⁊c̃ ꝑ defc̃u Jur̃ Quia nullus ⁊c̃ I'o vic̃ ħeat corꝑ ⁊c̃ Idem dies datus est ꝑtibꝫ p̃dc̃is ⁊c̃.—Coram Rege Roll. Easter, 11 Henry IV. m. 8d.

¶ Abbas de Newenham qui tam ꝑ đno Rege q^a^m ꝑ se ip̃o sequit^a^ ꝑ at̃t̃ suū op. se iiij^to^ die ṽsus Joħem Colewille de pł̃ito contemptus ⁊ t^a^nsgr̃ cont^a^ formā statuti de s̃vientibꝫ nuꝑ editi et ip̃e non veñ et p̃ceptum fuit vic̃ q̃d caꝑet eū et vic̃ retorñ q̃d ip̃e non est invent^9^ ⁊c̃ I'o p̃ceptū est vic̃ q̃d Exigi fac̃ eū de Com̃ in Com̃ quousq̧ ⁊c̃ vtlaget^a^ si non ⁊c̃ et si ⁊c̃ tunc eum capiat Et salvo ⁊c̃ Ita q̃d ħeat corpus eius corā đno Rege in Crastino Pur̃ ƀe Marie vbicūq̧ ⁊c̃ Et vnde a die Pasche in xv dies.—Ibid. m. 8d.

229. The first of the last three documents I am able to quote shows that the Abbey had property upon the water as well as on the land, the Abbot of Abbotsbury, in the county of Dorset, and others, being charged with having taken a ship the property of the Monks of Newenham. Nicholas Wysebeche, the Abbot, appeared at Exeter in person to support the complaint.

¶ Nicħus Abbas de Nyweham in ꝑpria ꝑsona sua op. se iiij^to^ die ṽsus Roƀtm Abƀem de Abbotysbury in Com̃ Dors̃ Rađm Cokwyll de Abbotysbury in p̃dc̃o Com̃ Dors̃ yoman Joħem Walshe de Dorchester in eodem Com̃ Dors̃ yoman Ric̃m Hille de Waymouth in p̃dc̃o Com̃ Dors̃ yoman Wiłłm Sandwyche de Setoñ in p̃dc̃o Com̃ Devoñ yoman de pł̃ito quare vi ⁊ armis quandam navem ip̃ius Nicħi Abƀis precij quadraginta libraꝫ apud Setoñ invent̃ ceperunt ⁊ abduxerunt ⁊ alia enormia ⁊c̃ Ad g^a^ve dampnū ⁊c̃ Et cont^a^ pacē Reg̃ ⁊c̃ Et ip̃i non veñ Et prec̃ fuit vic̃ q̃d attacħ eos ⁊c̃ Et vic̃ modo manđ q̃d quilibet eoꝫ attacħ est ꝑ Ric̃m ffoys ⁊ Joħem Gyoñ I'o ip̃i in m̃ia I'o prec̃ est vic̃ q̃d distr̃ eos ꝑ om̃es t̃ras ⁊c̃ Et q̃d de exit̃ ⁊c̃ Et q̃d ħeat corpora eoꝫ hic a die sc̃e Trinitatis in xv dies ⁊c̃ [Further postponed to

Mich., Hil., Easter, and Mich. following.]—De Banco Roll. 6 Henry V. Easter, m. 248.

¶ Nicħus Abbas de Nyweham ꝑ Joħem Trelay at̃t̃ suū op. se iiij^to^ die ṽsus Wiłłm ffrankeleyn de Setoñ in Com̃ p̃dc̃o Bocher de pł̃ito quare vi ⁊ armis bona ⁊ catalla ip̃ius Abƀtis ad valenciam centū solidoꝫ apud Bere inventa cepit ⁊ asportavit Et alia enormia ⁊c̃ ad g^a^ve dampnū ⁊c̃ Et cont^a^ pacem ⁊c̃ Et ip̃e non veñ Et sicut plur̃ prec̃ fuit vic̃ q̃d capet eum si ⁊c̃ Et salvo ⁊c̃ Ita q̃d ħeret corpus eius hic ad hunc diem scił̃t a die Pasche in xv dies Et vic̃ modo manđ q̃d non est inventus ⁊c̃ I'o prec̃ est vic̃ q̃d exigi fac̃ eum de Com̃ in Com̃ quousq̧ ⁊c̃ vtlaget^a^si non ⁊c̃ Et si ⁊c̃ tunc eum capiat Et salvo ⁊c̃ Ita q̃d ħeat corpus eius hic in crastino ãiaꝫ Et vnde.—Ibid. m. 269d.

¶ Walt̃us Cook̃ cł̃icus in ꝑp^i^a ꝑsona sua op se iiij^to^ die ṽsus Nicħm Abƀem de Nywenham in com̃ p̃dc̃o de pł̃ito q̃d reddat ei centum solidos Et ṽsus Adam Geraunt de Axemynstr̃ in eodem com̃ Husbondman ⁊ Johannam vx̃em eius de pł̃ito q̃d reddant ei centū solidos quos ei debent ⁊ iniuste detinent ⁊c̃ Et ip̃i non veñ Et prec̃ fuit vic̃ q̃d attacħ eos ⁊c̃ Et vic̃ modo manđ q̃d ut̃q̧ coꝫ attacħ est ꝑ Ric̃m Brouñ ⁊ Joħem Coll I'o ip̃i in m̃ia ⁊c̃ Et prec̃ est vic̃ q̃d distr̃ eos ꝑ om̃es t̃ras ⁊c̃ Et q̃d de exit̃ ⁊c̃ Et q̃d ħeat corpora eoꝫ hic in Octabis sc̃e Trinitatis ⁊c.—Ibid. m. 271.

¶ Joħes Cole in ꝑpria ꝑsona sua op se iiij^to^ die ṽsus Nicħm Abƀem de Nywenham in com̃ p̃dc̃o de pł̃ito q̃d reddat ei octo libras ⁊ duodecim solidos Et ṽsus Leonardū Abƀem de Clyff in com̃ Som̃s de pł̃ito q̃d reddat ei octo libras ⁊ decem solidos Et ṽsus Joħem Parys de Dertemouth in com̃ Devoñ mercatorem de pł̃ito q̃d reddat ei octo marcas Et ṽsus Ric̃m Worthy de Dertemouth in eodem com̃ Devoñ Bocher de pł̃ito q̃d reddat ei quadraginta ⁊ sex solidos ⁊ octo denar̃ Et ṽsus Joħem Brouñ de Wyke in p̃dc̃o com̃ Som̃s husbondman [q̃d] reddat ei quadraginta solidos quos ei debent ⁊ iniuste detinent ⁊c̃ Et ip̃i non veñ Et prec̃ fuit vic̃ q̃d distr̃ p̃dc̃os Abƀem de Nywenham ⁊ Abƀem de Clyff ⁊ Johem Parys Et eciam sicut prius q̃d caꝑet p̃dc̃os Ric̃m ⁊ Joħem Broun ⁊c̃ Et vic̃ modo manđ q̃d vt̃q̧ p̃dc̃oꝫ Abƀtum distr̃ est ꝑ catalla ad valenc̃ quadraginta denar̃ Et vt̃q̧ eoꝫ m̃ ꝑ Ric̃m Poyer Joħem Waye Joħem Treysewe ⁊ Henricū Waye I'o ip̃i in m̃ia Et sicut prius prec̃ est vic̃ q̃d distr̃ eos ꝑ om̃es t̃ras ⁊c̃ Et q̃d de exit̃ ⁊c̃ Et q̃d ħeat corpora eoꝫ hic a die sc̃e

Trinitatis in xv dies Et de ꝑdc̃o Joħe Parys mand vic̃ q̃d nichil ħet ꝛc̃ Et de ꝑdcis Ric̃o ꝛ Joħe Broun mand vic̃ q̃d non sunt invent̃ ꝛc̃ I'o ꝑdc̃us Joħes Parys capiat[as] et eciam sicut plur ꝑdc̃i Ric̃us Brouñ capiant[ac] Ita q̃d sint hic ad pfatũ t̃miñ ꝛc̃ Ad quē die vic̃ non misit b̃re ꝛc̃ I'o sicut plur̃ ꝑdc̃i Abb̃es dist̃r ꝛc̃ [for Mich term, then in Hilary term all the defendants to be here].—Ibid. m. 329 d.

230. The arms of the Abbey were apparently those of the founder De Mohun. The common seal was the Blessed Virgin seated, with the Holy Child, under a canopy, with shields on each side,—one bearing the engrailed cross of Mohun, the other the Maunche. The legend is S. CONVENTVS MONASTERII DE NVWEHAM. Three of the Abbot's seals are mentioned and described by Davidson, p. 87.

231. For a description of the remains of the buildings I must refer my readers to the History of Mr. Davidson, to which work my paper is only supplemental. The monastic buildings were on the south side of the church, and probably the whole ground-plan could be traced by excavation. Of the magnificent church, nearly three hundred feet in length, within the walls of which the bodies of many distinguished persons were laid, not a vestige remains above the ground, and the other scanty remains are gradually disappearing. The east end of the building, with the Early English triplet light, of which Mr. Davidson gives an engraving, has now fallen. The little stream, the invariable accompaniment of a Cistercian abbey, sometimes overflows its banks, and washes out from the adjoining soil human bones, indicating the site of the monks' cemetery. No crime of its inmates, no conpiracy against the common weal, brought the stately house of Newenham thus low. The pension list attests that the abbot and his monks were honest and of good conversation, and they and their property but shared the common fate of thousands as guiltless as themselves.

232. The evidence for the history of this house is full and interesting. The cartulary and some of the original books of the Abbey are in existence. They are referred to by Mr. Davidson and fully described, and Dr. Oliver prints in the appendix to his notice in the *Monasticon Devoniensis* some interesting documents.

APPENDIX.

List of the Abbots of Newenham.

Names.	Dates.	Authorities.
John Godard	1246-1248	
Henry de Persolte, or Spersholte	1248-1250	
John de Ponte Roberti . .	1250-1252	
Geoffry de Blanchville . .	1252-1262	
Hugh de Cokeswell . .	1262-1265	
John de Northampton . .	1265-1272	
William de Cornubia . .	1272-1288	To 1347 the chartulary of the Abbey compiled in the abbacy of Walter de la Houe.
Richard de Chichester . .	1288-1293	
Richard de Pedirton . .	1293-1297	
William de Fria . . .	1297-1303	
Richard de Pedirton, again .	1303-1304	
Ralph de Shapwick . . .	1304-1314	
Robert de Pupplisbury . .	1314-1321	
John de Cokiswille . . .	1321-1324	
John de Geytyngton . .	1324 1338	
Walter de la Houe . . .	1338-1361	Davidson, Oliver's Monasticon, the Bishops' Registers, &c., &c., are the authorities for the names and times of election of the succeeding Abbots.
Richard Branescombe . .	1361-1391	
John Legga's	1391-1402	
Leonard Houndalre. . .	1402-1413	
Nicholas Wysebeche . .	1413-1431	
Trystram Crucherne . .	1431-1456	
William Hunteford . .	1456- ?	
John ? . .	? 1512	
John Ellys	1512-1525	
John Ilmynster, alias Cabell .	1525-1530	"
Richard Gyll	1530-1539	"

THE

CISTERCIAN HOUSES OF DEVON

V.

DUNKESWELL.

THE

CISTERCIAN HOUSES OF DEVON.

Dunkeswell.

233. Dunkeswell Abbey, one of the three Cistercian houses, the others being Newenham and Ford, situated within a comparatively short distance of one another in the east of the county, has but a meagre history. Founded in 1201, by the piety of William Lord Briwere or Bruere, it flourished for nearly three hundred and fifty years.

234. In 1199 William Briwere purchased the manor of Dunkeswell of Henry de la Pomeroy, which purchase was confirmed by King John at York, 28th March, in the first year of his reign. There seems however some little confusion here, for the property formerly belonged to William Fitz-william, who was compelled by his necessities* to borrow money of a Jew and mortgage Dunkeswell manor. It is said that William Briwere redeemed the land from the Jew, but the evidence offered by the confirmation charter of King John above mentioned contradicts this.

235. Early in the new century the new Abbey was founded, —*Dunkewelle fundata est*, say the Annals of Waverley,† and by a deed dated at Southampton on 13th April, in the seventh year of his reign, King John confirmed the lands the donation of William Briwere, as well as those the gifts of others.

236. The gifts of William Briwere were all his lands in Doneke-well and Wolford and the advowsons of the churches there; the abbot and convent of Ford gave their right in Biwood; Richard de Hydon all his land in Bureheghe; Richard de Treminett all his land in Bautescnapp; William de Pynn all his land in Bautescnapp; John de Thoriton a ferling of land in Stenetewde; Ivo Fitz-Allen the manor of Sobbecumbe; Richard de Mannesley a tenement in La Cumba [Marlecombe]; Thomas de Duna all his land in

* Lysons' Devon, p. 170.
† Ann. Waverleia, Ann. Monast. vol. ii. p. 253.

Uggaton, and a tenement in Codeford; Philip de Gatesden a ferling of land in Uggaton (this was a purchase); Robert Fitzanne all his right in the tenement of Lynor and Bywood; and Ursellus Fitzwilliam his right in the same tenements.

237. In the 11th year of the succeeding monarch, Henry III., we have a further confirmation of the possessions of the Abbey, from which we find that the founder and others had bestowed further gifts upon the house. Besides the lands of Dunkeswell and Wolford, Briwere had given it all his lands in the manor of Ufculme, with the mill there, and the monks of Ford had bestowed upon their newly settled brethren, besides Biwood, all their lands in Boleham, Freschic, Bocland, Lodreford, and Hickersdon; Robert, the nephew of Robert le Goiz, his right in Lynor, and Avicia de Dun her land at Hoked.

238. It is easy to understand the gifts of the Cistercians of Ford, for Dunkeswell was her daughter, the new Abbey having been colonised by monks from the house of the foundation of Adelicia de Brioniis.

239. The powerful founder selected Dunkeswell as the place of his interment, passing by the other religious foundations which owed their existence to his bounty, and there in the year 1227, in the choir of the Abbey church, his body was laid. It is supposed that his lady was also buried there, for a short time since two stone coffins, covered with plain slabs of Purbeck, were found, each containing a skeleton, one of a man, the other of a woman. In all probability these were the bones of Lord Briwere and his wife, thus disturbed after a period of nearly six hundred and fifty years. All the bones were placed in one of the coffins and reinterred; the other coffin still remains above the ground, and may be seen under the south-east wall of the present churchyard of Dunkeswell Abbey.

240. We have but few documents illustrative of the history of Dunkeswell. The course of its existence appears to have been uneventful. We do not even know who the first abbot was, and the names of his immediate successors are wanting, but I am able to furnish the name of an abbot earlier than any yet recorded. This is Richard, who in 1228 bought of Richard de Crues three hundred and sixty-eight acres of land in Coleton.

Hec est finał concordia f̃ca in Curia Dñi Reg̃ ap̃d Exoñ die sc̃i Jacob̃ Apłi Anno Regñ Reg̃ Henr̃ fił Reg̃ Joħis

Duodecim̃. Corā Thom̃ de Muletoñ Rob̃to de Lexint̃oñ Rad̃ Musard Joħe de Baioc̃ ⁊ Jordañ Oliṽ Justic̃ Itiñantib; ⁊ aliis dñi Reg̃ fidelib; ⁊c̃ ibi p̃sentib;. Int̃ Ric̃ de Crues petentē ⁊ Ricard̃ Abb̃em de Donekęwiłł Tenentē de Tricent̃ ⁊ sexaginta ⁊ octo acris t̃re cū ptiñ in Coletoñ. Uñ placit̃ fuit int̃eos ī p̃fata Curia. Scił qd̃ p̃dc̃s Ric̃ remisit ⁊ qⁱet̃ clamavit de se ⁊ ħedib; suis Ip̃i Abbati ⁊ successorib; suis ⁊ Eccłie sue de Donekęwiłł in ꝑpetuū. Totū Jus ⁊ clamiū quod habuit in tota p̃dc̃a t̃ra cū ptiñ. Et ꝑ hᵃ remissioē qⁱeta clamācia fine ⁊ cōcordia Idē Abbas dedit p̃dc̃ō Ric̃ qⁱnq̧m arc̃ argñti. —Feet of Fines, Henry III. Devon, No. 83.

241. The next Abbot of whom we have any mention is Ralph, *Vir quidem morum gravitate ac sapientiæ fulgore non mediocriter adornatus.* He it was probably who obtained, in 1242, Sept. 21st, from the nephew of the founder, William Briwere Bishop of Exeter, an appropriation of the emoluments of the parish church of Dunkeswell, and a few days afterwards, 30th Sept., the Bishop gave to the Abbey the advowson and revenues of another church dedicated to St. David, and called Doddington, which cannot now be traced. In 1251 Ralph, who had been a monk of Tintern, was appointed Abbot of Waverley, in Surrey, and left the banks of the Culme for those of the Wey. He succeeded on the death of Abbot Walter Giffard, the 10th Abbot, in 1252. The Annals of Waverley say:—"Litera dominicalibus B. dies Paschæ xvi. Kal. Maii. Eodem anno dominus Radulphus monachus Sancte Mariæ de Waverleia, qui quondam abbatizaverat in domo de Tinterna, electus est in abbatem de Donekwell: vir quidem morum gravitate ac sapientiæ fulgore non mediocriter adornatus."—Ann. Wav. p. 336.

242. Ralph was succeeded by Thomas, whose name occurs as early as 1253. In 1259, Dec. 5th, Bishop Bronescombe dedicated a new parish church at Dunkeswell. In the following February he issued a decree with reference to the church of Doddeton, the font and bells of which had been removed, and the building altogether disused for divine service. The Abbot and convent were cited to appear, and admitting the facts, submitted themselves to the Bishop's directions, which were that the church should be re-opened and daily service said therein. During the rule of this Abbot he greatly increased the possessions of the convent by exchanges and dealings with the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem.

243. Between Thomas and John the next Abbot, according to Oliver, is a long lapse of time, and there is little doubt but that the names of some intermediate Abbots are wanting. I am able to furnish some information as to what took place in connection with the house during this period, but unfortunately the names of the Abbots mentioned are not given. The first is from the Hundred Roll, the jury finding that the Abbey held the manor of Broadhembury, in the Roll called "de Hambiri."

Hoc est veređcm Hundr̃ de Harrig̃.

Henr̃ de Kyngesford. Joħes Norman. Robt̃s de Cliffewilmo. Ric̃s de la Forde. Walt̃s de Ba. Witts le Engleys. Witts de Godeford. Petrus de Fonte. Phs de Siccavilla. Rog̃s de la More. Drogo de Foforde, ⁊ Robt̃s le Engleys duodecim Jur̃ de Harrig̃ đnt sup sacr̃m suum quod * * *
* * * * * * *
Ir̃m đnt q̃d Abbas de Donkeswille tenet manium de Hambiri q̃ quondam ptinebat ad baroniam de Toritone In t̃pe Witti de Toritone Qui Witts dedit đcm manium cū suis ptinenc̃ Witto Briwere ⁊ idem Wittus Briwere dedit dc̃m mañium đco Abbati de Donkeswille in liberam ⁊ ppetuam elemosiam.

℣ Et Idem Abbas ħt furc"s ass" panis ⁊ cvisie ptinent̃ ad ad pdc̃m manriū suū de Hambir̃ ex antiqo ⁊ ex c̄firmac̃one đni reg̃ Joħis ⁊ đni reg̃. H. p̃ris reg̃ qui nunc est. Et đna Amicia comitissa devonie ħt furcas * * * *
—Exchequer, Treasure of Receipt. Hundred Rolls; Devon, No. 18.

244. From the Coroner's Roll I am able to refer to what appear to be important proceedings taken by the Abbot against certain persons who had wrongfully entered upon the manor of Hakepenne, and ejected the monks and conversi belonging to the abbey who happened to be there.

℣ Joħs de Cogan Thom̃ filius ejus Phus de Cogan ⁊ Robts de Stolkeye Joħs Comyn Ric̃us de la Hult Eusths le Heyward Robts le Selcr de Ofcomt Rog̃s de la Forde Wittus le Turner Ric̃s de la more Joħs Boneweye Watts Hogħ Witt's le Haueker * Joħs Everedđ Ric̃us le Bakere Witts Scribi ⁊ Robts Scotte attach fuerūt ad respond Abbti de Donekeswell de plito quar̃ ip̃i simt cū Robto le Hunte Gilbto Hereward ⁊ aliis malefactoribꝫ ignotis manriū ip̃ius Abbtis apud Hakepenne vi et armis ingressi domos suas ibidm fregunt ⁊ furcas ejusdm

* Hawker elsewhere.

Abbtis in solo suo pp̄io ibidm juxta libtates Abbatibꝫ ejusdm loci p pgenitor̃ regis concessas ut dicit̄r levatas noctant̄ pst"vūt asptavūt ⁊ cōbusserūt ⁊ monacos convsos abbath pdc̃e ibidm inventos inde ejecrunt in ip̃ius Abbtis dāpnū gravissimū ⁊ cont" pacē ⁊c̄ Et unde idm Abbas quer̄ qd pdc̃i Joħs ⁊ alii simul cū pdc̃is Robto le Hunte Gilbto Hereward ⁊ aliis malefactoribꝫ ignotis in vigilia sc̄oꝝ innocenciū Anno r̃ Dñi Regis nunc vicesimo septimo Manriū pdc̃m ip̃ius Abbtis de Hakepenne vi ⁊ armis ingressi domos suas ibidm fregunt ⁊ furcas ejusdm Abbat̄ jux" libtates pdc̃as ⁊c̄ ibidm levatas noctant̄ pst"vūt ⁊ illas asptavūt usq̃ manriū pdc̃i Joħis de Cogan de Ofcomb * ⁊ ibi illas cōbusser̄t ⁊ monacos ⁊ convsos Abbathie pdc̃e in pdc̃o manrio de Hakepenne inventos inde ejecunt ⁊ svientes ip̃ius Abbis videlr̃ Phm le Messer ⁊ Joħm de Heyles vbavūt vlnavūt p quod idm Abbas amisit eoꝝ svicium p unū quartriū anni ⁊ ap̄lius ⁊ t̄ sexaginta boves ⁊ viginti vaccas ip̃ius Abbtis in pdc̃o manrio suo invenr̃ ceprūt ⁊ eos fugavūt usq̃ pdc̃m manriū pdc̃i Joħ Cogan de Ofcomb ⁊ ibi eos inpcavūt rac̃one cuj̄ impcam̃ti tresdecim boves de pdc̃is pierūt ⁊ dui boves ⁊ vacce residui deteriorati fūt ad valenc̃ viginti libr̃ in ip̃ius Abbtis dampnū gravissimū ⁊ cont" pacē ⁊c Unde dic̃ q̃d deterioratus est ⁊ Dāpnū hr̃ ad valenc̃ Centū libr ⁊ inde pducit sectā ⁊c.

Et Joħs de Cogan ⁊ alii veñ Et Thom̃ fit Joħ Cogan ⁊ om̃s alii excepr̃ ip̃o Joħne ⁊ pdc̃is Eustach le Heyward Witto le Hauekere Walto Hugh ⁊ Robto le Scote đnt q̃d ip̃i nullā pđcaꝝ tranḡr pdc̃o Abbti intulerūt cont" pacem ⁊c̄ put eis imponit ⁊ de hoc poñ se sup patam Et Abbas simitr Io fit inde Jur^a.

Et Joħs Cogan Eustach Witto le Hauekere Walts Hugh ⁊ Robts Scote dñt q̃d ip̃i nullā t^anscr̃ pdc̃o Abbti intulit contra pacem ⁊c̄ dñt enim qd pdc̃us Joħs Cogan ħet in pdc̃o manrio suo de Ufculm libtate ħndi in fangenethef utfangenethef ⁊ furcas ⁊ oīa que ad huj̄ libtatē ptinent ⁊ quia pdc̃us Abbas in manrio suo pdc̃o de Hakepenne q̃d est infra pcinctū pdc̃i manrii ip̃ius Joħis de Ofcomb levasse voluit furcas de novo in lesionē ⁊ pjudiciū libtatis ip̃ius Joħis idem Joħis pcepit pđcis Eustach ⁊ aliis qđ ipi pdc̃m Abbtem huj̄ furcas ibidem levar̃ non pmittent qui quid Eustach ⁊ alii ipm̃ Abbtem de pdc̃is furc̃ ibidm levand impediverūt sicut eis bn licuit Et qđ aliam thsg̃ ei nō fecunt cont" pacē ⁊c̄ poñ se sup patam Et Abb dic̃ qđ ip̃i furcas† levavit in pjudm libtat̄ dc̃i Joħis ⁊c̄ dic̃

* Ulfculm elsewhere. † Query, *non* omitted.

enim qd dñs J. Rex avꝰ dñi Rę nunc cōcessit ⁊ carta sua cōfirmm Abbathie de Donkwell ⁊ Monach ibidē deo svienť in puř ⁊ ppeť Elemos qd pdca Abbatha Abbas ⁊ Monachi ibidē deo svienť ħeant ⁊ teneant omes terř ⁊ teñ que huerūt ex dono Willi le Brewere ī manio ⁊c̄ et ęcumq; alia que infuturū adq'sierint cū Socco ⁊ Sacca Tol ⁊ Theam ⁊ Infangenethief Utfangenethief Et dñs H. Rex př dñi Regꝰ nūc eosdē libtať pdce Abbathie ⁊c̄ p cartam suam ꝰcessit ⁊ cōfirmavit ⁊ pfert pdcas cartꝰ que ħ testantr Et dic̄ qd a tempe confeccōis cartarę illaz ōes pdecessores sui Abbates ⁊ ipe huerūt in manio suo pdcō de Hakepenne furcas suas quousq; pdcus Johes Cogan furc̄ ill pstnere fecit ipius Abbatis nunc [on the dorse is the following] ⁊ p quod ħita inde inꝰ ipos Johem ⁊ Abbtem contr"versia pdcs Johs Cogan p sc̄ptum suum pd cōcessit p se ⁊ heř ⁊ assig"tis suis ipi Abbti ⁊ cōventui suo q̄d ipi ⁊ eorę successores ħeant ⁊ teneant omes libtates ⁊ libas cons in cōfirmacōib; dñorz Johis ⁊ Henř Regū contentas in Puram ⁊ ppetuā Elemosinam Imppm Et pfert pdcm sciptū ipius Johis quod hoc idem testatr ⁊ dic̄ qd ipe statim post confecc̄om pdci sc̄pti furcas suas repare fecit in pdico manio suo de Hakepenne que ibi stetut p ij annos ⁊ amplio q̄usq; pdci Johs Cogan ⁊ alii furcas illas pst"verūt sicud sup"dcm est Et hoc petit qd inquir ⁊c̄.

Et Johes bn cogñ pdcm sc̄ptū ⁊ quicquid in eo continetr Set dic̄ qd tempe cōfecc̄onis illio sc̄pti pdcus Abbas nullas furcas ħuit in pdcō manio suo de Hakepenne nec unq; postea quousq; jam de novo q̄d idem Abbas furcas ibidē levasse voluit ⁊ pdci Eustach Willis le Hawkere Walt̄us Hug̃ ⁊ Robtus Scote p pceptū ipius Johis ipm Abbatē inde impedivūt sic̄ sup"dcm est. Et q̄d nullam aliam tnsgssionem ei fecerūt qt" pace ⁊c̄ ponūt se sup pam ꝰ Abbas sitr Ido fiat inde Jur"—— Jur dñt sup sacrm suū q̄d pdci Thom fit Johis de Cogan, Ricus de la Hutt, Eustach le Heyward, Rogus de la Ford, Willis le Turnur, Ricus de la More, Johes Boneweye, Walt̄us Hughe, Willis le Haweker, Johes Evard, Ricus le Bakere, Willis Scby ⁊ Robtus Scote p pceptū ⁊ assensū pdcoz Johis de C ⁊ R de Scote furcas pdci Abbatis in pdcō Manio suo de Hakepenne in pdca vigit innocenciū noctanꝰ pst"verūt ⁊ furcas illas ad maniū pdci Johis de Cogan de Ufculm cariavūt ⁊ ibi eas cōbusserūt, quas quidem furcas idem Abbas sc̄dm libtates a Reg̃ Angt Abbathie de Dunkeswell ⁊ Monach ⁊c̄ concessas ħuit in pdcō manis suo levatas, fere p duos annos ante q̄ pstate fuūt ⁊ furcis illis sic pstratis pdcus Johes de Cogan levare fecit furcas suas in solo ipius

Abbať, int" pdcm manīū ipius Abbatis de Hakepenne. Et q; pdcus Abbas pstne fecit furcas ipiꝰ Johis in solo ipius Abbatis levatas pdci Thom fit Johis Ricus de la Hutt, Ewstachius, Johes de Bonewey, Walt̄us Hug̃, Willis le Hawekere, Johes Evard, Ricus le Bakere, ⁊ Willis Scribi in c"stino die sequenť pdcm manīū pdci Abbatis de Hakepenne int"verūt ⁊ hostiū aule quod clausum invenant ibidem fregūt ⁊ svienť ipius Abbatis in eodem manio inventos vberavūt videlz Phm le Mess ⁊ Johem de Heyles. Et postea cepunt if" ēudē manīū boves ⁊ vacc̄ ipius Abbatis circiꝰ quadrag̃ quos fugavūt usq; pcū pdci Johis de Cogan de Ufculm ⁊ ibi eos impcavūt racone cuj' impcamenꝰ tres de eisdem pierūt ad dampnū ipius Abbatis quadrag̃ li. Et Jur quesit si pdci Thom ⁊ alii fregūt pdcu hostiū ⁊c̄ p pceptū pdcōz Johis de Cogan ⁊ Robti de Stokhey. Dicūt q̄d pdci Thom ⁊ alii p pceptū ⁊ assensū ipius Johis de Cogan ibidem venūt sz idem Johes nō pcepit eis aliquod hostiū franğe uñ post factum illud illos receptavit ⁊ adhuc plures de illis receptat in svico suo ⁊c̄.

M
1 } 3 27 Edward I.
Coroner's Roll, Devon. 34

245. John was blessed, as appears by Bishop Stapeldon's Register, 17th Oct. 1311, at Yarcombe, after the dedication of the high altar there. He was not Abbot long, as we find that his successor William was blessed in Exeter Cathedral on Palm Sunday, 1318. I quote two entries from the De Banco Roll.

¶ Abbas de Donekeswelle p Adam de Bauntoñ atť suū op. se iiij^to die vsus Willm Vyncent de plito q̄d reddat ei ronabilem compotū suū de tempore quo fuit receptoz denar ipius Abbtis ⁊c̄ Et ipe non veñ Et sicut plur prec̄ fuit vic̄ q̄d capet eū ⁊c̄ Et vic̄ modo mand q̄d bre adeo tarde venit ⁊c̄ I'o sicut plur prec̄ est vic̄ q̄d cap eū si ⁊c̄ Et salvo ⁊c̄ Ita q̄d ħeat corpus eius hic a die sc̄i Hillar in xv dies ⁊c̄ Et vic̄ sit.—De Banco Roll, 19 Edw. II. Mich. (m. 210).

¶ Willus Abbas de Donkeswelle p Adam de Bauntoñ atť suū op. se iiij^to die vsus Willm Pyioun ⁊ Robtm Don de plito quare ipi simul cum Henř de Campo Arnulphi ⁊ Walt̄o Gydie cepunt avia ipius Abbis et ea iniuste detinuerunt cont" vadiū ⁊ pleg̃ ⁊c̄ Et ipi non veñ Et pdcus Willis attach fuit p Walt̄m Gydie ⁊ Robtm Don Et pdcs Robts p Willm Pyioun ⁊ Walt̄m Gydie Io ipi in mia Et prec̄ est vic̄ q̄d distř eos p oes tř ⁊c̄ Et q̄d ħeat corpa eorz hic a die Pasche in q'nq; septias ⁊c̄.—Ibid. (m. 414 d) 19 Edw. II. Mich.

246. Little more than three years afterwards William's successor, William de Wanlake, was consecrated Abbot, 8th Sept. 1321, at the Bishop's palace at Clyst. For the Abbots succeeding William de Wanlake I can only quote Oliver* and the Bishop's Registers.

247. John followed William, and Simon was blessed at Chudleigh by Bishop Grandisson, 22nd Feb. 1341. The cellarer of Newenham was elected in the stead of Simon 22nd April, 1346. William Wedmore followed, 7th April, 1353, and Robert Orchard was blessed at the palace at Chudleigh by Bishop Brantyngham, 20th April, 1382. Alexander Burlescombe was Abbot in 1397, and two years afterwards Richard Lamport was elected, 17th July, 1399. In Richard's time we find several entries in the Banco Roll, principally relating to pleas of debt in which the Abbot was plaintiff.

℣ Abbas Monasterij de Donkeswill p attorñ suū op se iiij^to die vsus Robtum Clauenesburgh Gilbtum Bobbeknolle Ricm Bakere de Honytoñ hostiller ⁊ Ricm Dryewode de plito qd quilt eos reddat ei quadraginta marcas quas ei debet ⁊ iniuste detinet ⁊c Et ipi non veñ Et sicut prius prec fuit vic qd capet eos ⁊c Et vic modo mand qd non sunt invent ⁊c I'o sicut plur capiant' qd sint hic in octab sci Michis ⁊c.—De Banco Roll Trin. 2 Hen IV. m. 52 d.

℣ Ricus Abbas de Dunkeswyll p attorñ suū op se iiij^to die vsus Thomam Ammary de plito quare vi ⁊ armis arbores ⁊ subboscum ipius Abbis ad valenc decem libras apud Dunkeswyll nup crescent succidit ⁊ asportavit ⁊ blada ⁊ habam sua ad valenc centum solidos ibm nup crescent cum quibusdam av'ijs depastus fuit conculcavit ⁊ consumpsit ⁊ alia enormia ⁊c ad g've dampnū ⁊c ⁊ cont' pacem Regis ⁊c Et ipe non veñ Et prec fuit vic qd attach eū ⁊c Et vic modo mand qd nichil het ⁊c I'o prec est vic qd capiat eū si ⁊c Et salvo ⁊c Ita qd heat corpus eius hic A die sci Michis in xv dies ⁊c.—De Banco Roll, Trin. 2 Hen. IV. m. 152.

℣ Ricus Abbas de Dnnkeswill p attorñ suū op se iiij^to die vsus Nicm Sturgioñ de plito qd reddat ei quadraginta solidos quos ei debet ⁊ iniuste detinet ⁊c Et ipe non veñ Et sicut plur prec fuit vic qd distr eum ⁊c Et vic modo mand qd distr est p catalla ad valenc decem ⁊ octo denarios Et m p Johem Hunt Willm Craweford Thomam Stowe ⁊ Willm Nooke I'o ipi in mia ⁊c Et sicut plur prec est vic qd distr eum p omes

* Monasticon, p. 394.

tras ⁊c Et qd de exit ⁊c Et qd heat corpus eius hic in Octab sci Michis ⁊c.—De Banco Roll, Trin. 2 Henry IV. m. 159.

℣ Abbas de Dunkiswill p Johem Cole attorñ suū op se iiij^to die vsus Walm Dollebeare clicū de plito qd reddat ei quinquaginta solidos quos ei debet ⁊ iniuste detinet ⁊c Et ipe non veñ Et sicut plur prec fuit vic qd capet eū ⁊c Et vic modo mand qd non est invent ⁊c I'o sicut plur capiat' Ita qd sit hic a die sci Michis in xv dies p Justic ⁊c.

Idm Abbas p attorñ suū pdcm op se iiij^to die vsus Johem Vssher ⁊ Isoldam vxorem eius de plito qd reddant ei quadraginta solidos quos ei debent ⁊ iniuste detinent ⁊c Et ipi non veñ Et sicut plur prec fuit vic qd capet eos si ⁊c Et salvo ⁊c Ita qd heret corpa eos ad hunc diem scilt in Octabis sce Trinitatis ⁊c Et vic modo mand qd non sunt inventi ⁊c I'o prec est vic qd exigi fac eos de Com in Com quousq ⁊c pdcus Johes vtlaget' ⁊ pdca Isabella wayviet' Si non ⁊c Et si ⁊c tunc eos capiat Et salvo ⁊c Ita qd heat corpa eos hic in crastino Pur be Marie Et vnde ⁊c Ad que die vic non mis bre I'o de novo exigant' in forma pdca qd sint hic in Octab sci Michis Et vnde ⁊c.—De Banco Roll, Trin. 2 Hen. IV. m. 280 d.

℣ Jur' in Thomam Aunger quer ⁊ Ricm Abbem de Donkeswyll ⁊ frem Alexm Burgoyn Comonachum eiusdem Abbis Johem Leygh Willm Wolmañ ⁊ Willm Lomen de plito transgr ponit' in respcm hic vsq a die sci Michis in xv dies nisi Justic dni Regis ad assisas in Com pdco capiend assigr p formam statuti ⁊c die lune px post fm sci Jacobi Apli apud Exoñ prius venint p detcu Jur quia nullus veñ I'o vic heat corpora ⁊c.—De Banco Roll, Trin. 8 Henry IV. (m. 24, 6 d).

℣ Abbas de Dunkeswill p atr suū op se iiij^to die vsus Thomā Aunger de plito qd reddat ei decem libras quas ei debet ⁊ iniuste detinet ⁊c Et ipe non veñ Et prec fuit vic qd distr eū ⁊c Et vic mand pd nichil het ⁊c I'o capiat' qd sit hic a die sci Michis in xv dies ⁊c ad quem diem vic non misit bre I'o sicut prius capiat' qd sic hic a die sci Hillar in xv dies ⁊c.—De Banco Roll, Trin. 8 Henry IV. m. 252 d.

℣ Abbas de Domkeswell p Johem Cole attorñ suū op se iiij^to die vsus Ricm Bakere de Honytoñ ⁊ Thomam Davy de Honytoñ de plito qd vtq eos reddat ei viginti ⁊ duas marcas sex solidos ⁊ octo denar quos ei debent ⁊ iniuste detinent

ꝛc̃ Et ipi non veñ Et sicut plur̃ prec̃ fuit vic̃ q̃d capet eos si ꝛc̃ Et salvo ꝛc̃ Ita q̃d ħeret corpora eoꝝ hic ad hunc diem scilt a die sc̃i Trinitatis in xv dies ꝛc̃ Et vic̃ modo mand̄ q̃d non sunt inventi ꝛc̃ I'o prec̃ est vic̃ q̃d exigi fac̃ eos de Com̃ in Com̃ quousq; ꝛc̃ vtlagent̄ si non ꝛc̃ Et si ꝛc̃ tunc eos capiat Et salvo ꝛc̃ Ita q̃d ħeat corpora eoꝝ hic a die sc̃i Hillar̃ in xv dies Et vnde ꝛc̃.—De Banco Roll, Trin. 8 Henry IV. m. 298d.

248. John Bokeland, 10th June 1419, John Ottery, 26th April 1439, Simon, 13th February 1441, were Abbots, as shown by the Bishop's Registers, and by leases examined by Dr. Oliver, and from the former we find that Richard Pytmynster was Abbot in 1492, and as late as 1498. John Whitmore succeeded, and was Abbot twenty years.*

249. The last Abbot was John Ley, who was confirmed in 1529 by the suffragan Bishop of Exeter. On the 14th Feb. 1539 he surrendered his house to the King's Commissioners. There appear to have been seven monks in the Abbey at the time of the surrender, viz., John Webbe, William Boreman, John Gaye, John Segar, John Genyng, John Benett, and Thomas Typson. The Abbot, John Ley, on the death of the Abbot of Ford, John Tybbes, in 1556, became Vicar of Peahembury. John Gay, one of the monks, was appointed on the Dissolution perpetual curate of Sheldon, formerly belonging to the Abbey.

250. The annual value of the property of the Abbey at the surrender was nearly £300. The site of the monastic buildings, the home farm and mill, and other lands, were granted with large possessions, of which the owners were ruthlessly deprived, to John Lord Russell by letters patent dated 4th July, 31 Henry VIII. He does not seem to have retained them very long, for we find soon after that parts originally given to him reverted to the Crown and fresh grants made. To trace the successive owners of the various lands belonging to the Abbey would be tedious and uninteresting.

251. The Abbey adopted the arms of its founder, William de Briwere,—two bends wavy. The fine common seal, upwards of three inches long, represents the Blessed Virgin with Saints on either side, all under canopies. Unfortunately

* Oliver, Monasticon, p. 394.

there is but one impression of this seal extant, which is very mutilated. Below the Saint on the sinister side of the central figure is a shield with the De Briwere arms. An impression from an Abbot's counter-seal is also preserved. It is vesica-shaped, about one and six-eighths of an inch long. The Abbot is represented standing, holding his crozier in his right hand.

252. There were four bells in the tower of the church at the Dissolution, valued at £32 5*s*. The lead went to the recipient of the Abbey lands, and the entry relating to it curtly says, "My Lord of Bedford had the leade wth the gifte of the land."

253. My Lord of Bedford took care to appropriate the lead, without reference to the preservation of the fabric, with everything else capable of being turned into money, and the grand buildings, for such they must have been, and the despoiled abbey, soon shared the fate of many a stately monastery, for centuries the home of labour, almsgiving, and prayer.

254. In dry summers the foundations of the church and of some of the important buildings may be traced by the grass above them being quickly scorched. The western tower has fallen within a comparatively recent period. Portions of the gate-house remain, and fragments of walls still standing indicate the positions of certain of the original edifices, and I think that a little time and some digging would enable one to make a ground-plan of the whole of the monastic buildings. A modern church has been recently built upon the site of the antient cemetery. The situation of the Abbey is very secluded, but very beautiful and very characteristic of a Cistercian selection.

APPENDIX.

List of the Abbots of Dunkeswell.

Names.	Dates.	Authorities.
Richard	1228	Purchase from Richard de Crues.
Ralph	Abbot to 1251	Translated to Waverley in 1251.
Thomas	1253	Lease.
John	1311-1318	Bishop Stapeldon's Reg.
William	1318-1321	Episcopal Registers.
William de Wanlake .	1321-	Do.
John	-1341	Oliver.
Simon	1341-1346	Episcopal Registers.
William Wedmore . .	1353-1382	Do.
Robert Orchard . .	1382-1397	Do.
Alexander Burlescombe .	1397-1399	Do.
Richard Lamport . .	1399-1419	Do.
John Bokeland . .	1419-1439	Do.
John Ottery . . .	1439-1441	Do
Simon	1441-	Do.
Thomas Dullton . .	As early as 1474 down to 1486	Leases.
Richard Pytmynster .	As early as 1492 to 1498	Do.
John Whitmore . .	As early as 1509 to 1529	Do.
John Ley . . .	1529-1539	Episcopal Registers, &c.

THE

CISTERCIAN HOUSES OF DEVON.

VI.

FORD.

THE

CISTERCIAN HOUSES OF DEVON.

VI. Ford.

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255. Up to the year 1842 the site of this Abbey, now a gentleman's mansion, was in the county of Devon. In that year the parish of Thorncombe, in which it is situated, was, by authority of Parliament, for the convenience of those having the transaction of magisterial and other business, transferred to the county of Dorset. There is therefore a necessity for including the history of Ford Abbey in this series of papers.

256. The Abbey was founded in 1141, and in point of date is the second Cistercian foundation in Devon. But the Annals of Waverley say, under date 1135, "*Forda fundata est quinto nonas Maii.*"* This, however, fixes the date of the migration of Richard and twelve monks from Waverley, the famous house before spoken of, to Brightley near Okehampton.

257. This is not the place to attempt to trace the parentage and descendants of Richard, stated in the Book of Ford Abbey to be the son of Baldwin de Brionne, and although the question has had brought upon it all the acumen and learning of Mr. Planché,† it is by no means settled. It is, however, clear that a Richard, connected with the great family of Redvers, made provision for Cistercian Monks at Brightley, and sent to Waverley for men to colonise the new house.

258. Richard the Monk and his companions had settled at Brightley only a few months when their patron died, 25th June, 1137. His death prevented his plans for the permanent establishment of the house of Brightley being carried into effect, and wanting not only friends, but the bare necessaries of life in the barren spot in which the temporary buildings

* *Annales de Waverleia, Ann. Monast.*, vol. ii. p. 225.

† See *Earls of Devon, Collectanea Arch.*, vol. i. p. 263. *The Conqueror and his Companions*, vol. i. p. 44. On the Lords of the Isle of Wight, *Journ. Arch. Assoc.*, vol. xi. p. 217.

were placed, and having no hopes of being able to carry out the wishes of their would-be benefactor, the thirteen monks, after having lost their leader and Abbot, who had broken down in the struggle, resolved to abandon Brightley and to return to their old home. The five years attempt was a noble but a hopeless one,—præ inopia et præ dira sterilitate victualiumque penura ibidem amplius morari non potuissent,—and with sad memories and disappointed hopes they set their faces again towards Waverley.

259. They had proceeded on their journey as far as Thorncombe when Adelicia, the sister of Richard the Viscount, met them. The chronicler quoted by Dugdale gives the very words of Adelicia when she saw the monks walking two and two with uplifted cross, as five years before they had set out from Waverley. "Absit a me, domini et patres sanctissimi, opprobrium tam damnabile et ignominiosum periculum, ut quod dominus meus et frater Ricardus pio devotionis affectu ad Dei honorem nostrumque omnium salutem tam solempniter quam salubriter inceperat, ego vero soror ejus, et heres cui decedendo omnia tradidit in manus, non velim aut valeam ad debitum perducere effectum. Ecce manerium meum in quo jam consistimus fertile satis et nemorosum ac abundans frugibus, quod vobis in excambium pro terra sterili de Brightleia cum tota mansione nostra et domicilio imperpetuum donamus. Manete hic donec alibi in ista possessione vobis competentius fit monasterium, nec vobis in hoc deesse possumus, sed satis juvabimus ad construendum." The fruitful and well-wooded manor which Adelicia offered the monks was that of Thorncombe, and the proffered gift induced them to change their plans and accept the lands for a new foundation.

260. The house called Westford, which accompanied the gift of the manor, was taken possession of, and there the wanderers lived until the completion of the larger and more convenient buildings. It was resolved that their site should be Hertbath (*Balneum cervorum*) and the erection of the church was at once commenced.

261. Scarcely had the new arrangements been completed when the monks sustained another loss. In September, 1142, Adelicia died, and was buried within the precincts of the church, although at this time little progress could have been made with it. The remains of Richard the Viscount and Richard the Abbot were removed from Brightley, and buried before the place of the high altar in the slowly rising church. The Abbey was soon known as Ford, taking this name from

a passage-way over the River Axe, near which it was situated.

262. The first Abbot was succeeded by Robert de Penynton, or Penigton, as we find it sometimes spelt, and who, as his name occurs in deeds under dates so far apart as 1137 and 1168, must have ruled the house for many years. It is very probable that the conventual buildings were completed in his time, and the remains of the two Richards removed from Brightley to Ford.

263. The third Abbot was Baldwin of Exeter. Originally a monk at Ford, he, in the course of a short time, became Abbot, and about the year 1181 was made Bishop of Worcester, and not long after Archbishop of Canterbury, and his life in consequence becomes a part of the history of our country.

264. Of the next Abbot, Robert, we know nothing. During his time, or in that of his successor, Maurice Somerset was a monk here, and, his writings obtaining him celebrity at Oxford, he was made Abbot of Wells.

265. John, the Confessor of the King of the same name, formerly Abbot of Bindon, succeeded Robert, and made Ford famous for its learning. He was a great theologian and was Abbot from 1191 to 1220.

266. Another John followed,* and was Abbot until 1236. We have from the Feet of Fines some entries in which his name is mentioned.

Hec est finalis concordia fca in Curia dñi Reg apud Westm. In Octab Purificacois anno regni Reg Henr fil Reg Johis vicesimo pmo Coram Robo de Lexinton Willo de Ebore Ada fil Will & Willo de Colewrth Justic & aliis dñi Reg fidelib tūc ibi psentib Int Galfridū de la Pomeray petentem p Hug de la Hull positū loco ipius Galfr ad lucrandū ul perdendū & Johem Abbem de Forde tenētem de trib Carucatis tre cū ptiñ in Tale vnde placitū fuit int eos in ead Cur Scilicet qd pdcus Galfr remisit & quietū clamauit de se & heredib suis pdco Abbi & successorib suis & Ecclie sue de Forde totū Jus & clamiū quod habuit in tota pdca tra cū ptiñ imppetuū. Et p hac remissione quieta clamancia fine & concordia idem Abbas dedit pdco Galfr quīquaginta & tres m^rcas argenti.—Feet of Fines. Devon. Henry III. No. 196.

Hec est finalis concordia fca in Cur dñi Reg apud Exon a

* But see *Annals of Waverley* under date 1234.

die sc̃i Joh̃ Bapt̃ in quindecī dies anno regni Reg̃ Henr̃ fit Reg̃ Joh̃ vicesimo sc̃do Coram Witto de Ebore Robto de Bello Campo Witto de Sc̃o Edmundo ⁊ Jordano Oliu̅ iustic̃ itinantib3 ⁊ aliis dñi Reg̃ fidelib3 tūc ibi psentib3 Int̃ Clariciā fit Radi petentem ⁊ Johm Abbm de Ford tenente de Dimid ferlingo tre cū ptiñ in Stok Vnde assisa mortis antecess̃ sumonita fuit int̃ eos in eadem Cur̃ scit q̃d pdc̃a Claric̃ recognouit totā pdcam trā cum ptiñ esse ius ipius Abbis ⁊ Ecclie sue de Ford Habend ⁊ tenend eidem Abbi ⁊ succ̃ suis ⁊ Ecclie sue pdc̃e de pdc̃a Claric̃ ⁊ hedib3 suis inppetuū reddendo inde annuatim vnū den ad festū sc̃i Mich̃ p omi seruic̃o ad ipam Claric̃ ūl ad hedes suos ptinēte Et acquietando totā pdc̃am trā cum ptiñ us Capitales dños feodi ill de omib3 aliis seruic̃ ad eandem trā ptinentib3. Et p hac recognic̃one fine ⁊ cōcordia Idē Abbas dedit pdc̃e Claric̃ duas Marc̃ argēti.—Ibid. No. 219.

Hec est finat concordia fca in Cur̃ dñi Reg̃ apud Exoñ a die sc̃i Joh̃ Bapt̃ in quindecī dies Anno Regni Reg̃ Henr̃ fit Reg̃ Joh̃is vicesimo sc̃do Corā Witto de Ebore Robto de Bello Campo Witto de sc̃o Edmundo ⁊ Jord̃ Oliu̅ iustic̃ itinantib3 ⁊ aliis dñi Reg̃ fidelib3 tūc ibi psentib3 Int̃ Thom̃ de Ford ⁊ Petronilt vxem ei petētes ⁊ Johm Abbm de Ford tenentē de tcia pte vini ferlingi tre cū ptiñ in Stoke. Quā tciā ptē pdc̃i Thom̃ ⁊ Petronilla clamabant esse ronabilē dotē ipius Petronille q̃ eam contingebat de libo tenemēto q̃d fuit Radi fit Ric̃ quondam viri sui in eadem villa. Et vnde placitū fuit int̃ eos in ead Cur̃ scit q̃d pdc̃e Thom̃ ⁊ Petronilla remisrunt ⁊ quiet̃ clamauunt de se eidem Abbi ⁊ successorib3 suis ⁊ Ecclie sue de Ford totū ius ⁊ clamiū quod h̃unt in tota pdc̃a tcia pte cū ptiñ nōie dotis ippetuū. Et p hac remissione quieta clamanc̃ fine ⁊ concordia idem Abbas dedit pdc̃is Thome ⁊ Petronille Duas Marc̃ Argēti.—Ibid. No. 254.

Hec est finat concordia fca in Cur̃ dñi Reg̃ apud Exoñ in Octab sc̃i Johis Bapt̃ Anno Regni Reg̃ Henr̃ fit Reg̃ Joh̃is vicesimo sc̃do Corā Wilto de Ebore Robto de Bello Campo Wilto de sc̃o Edmundo ⁊ Jordano Oliu̅ iustic̃ itinantib3 ⁊ aliis dñi Reg̃ fidelib3 tūc ibi psentib3. Int̃ Symonē de Pylesdoñ petentē ⁊ Johm Abbm de Forde tenentē de duab3 Carucatis tre cū ptiñ in Lefford ⁊ in Cundebur̃ vñ placitū fuit int̃ eos in eadem Cur̃ scit q̃d pdict Symō remisit ⁊ quiet̃ clamauit de se ⁊ heredib3 suis ipi Abbi ⁊ successorib3 suis ⁊ Ecclie sue de Forde totū ius ⁊ clamiū quod habuit in tota pdc̃a tra cū ptiñ inppetuū. Et p hac remissione quieta clamanc̃ fine ⁊ concordia idē Abbas dedit pdc̃o Symoni q"tuordecī marc̃ ⁊ dimid argēti. Et si pdict Symō ut hedes sui decetto aliq"s Cartas ut aliq" munimēta us pdc̃m Abbm ūl succ̃ suos q"ntū ad pdc̃as duas Carucatas tre cū ptiñ in pdc̃is villis cont hūc finē ptulerint p' nullis penit habebunt.—Ibid. No. 283.

267. Roger succeeded, in whose abbacy the church was completed, for under date 1239, in the Annals of Waverley, we have "Ecclesia de Forda dedicata est a domino Willelmo Exoniensi episcopo." John de Warwick followed, then Adam, who became Abbot in 1240, and William, who died and was buried at Waverley.

Hec est finat concordia fca In cur̃ dñi Reg̃ ap̃ Exoñ a die sc̃e Trinit̃ in q^indecī dies anñ Regñ Reg̃ Henr̃ fit Reg̃ Joh̃ vicesimo octavo. Corā Joh̃e Abbe de Schyreburñ Rogo de Thurkelby Gilbto de Pstoñ ⁊ Robto de Bello campo Justic̃ Itinantib3 ⁊ aliis dñi Reg̃ fidelib3 tūc ibi psentib3 Int̃ Abbm de Ford quer̃ ⁊ Ric̃ de Laya deforc̃ de secta q" Idē Abbs exig̃ ab eodem Ric̃o vnde Idem Abbs exigebat qd facet ei sectā de tb3 sept̃ in tres septim̃ ad Hundr̃ suū de Thornecūbe, Et vnde plac̃ fuit Int̃ eos in eadem cur̃. Scitt qd pdc̃s Ric̃ recogñ ⁊ concessit p se ⁊ hedib3 suis qd ipi de cetto faciant bis p annū sectam pdc̃m Hundr simt cū libis homib3 suis ⁊ cū suo capitat Thedingman ⁊ duob3 aliis homib3 scitt semel sabto pximo p̃t Hokeday ⁊ Itum sabto px̃ p̃t festū sc̃i Mich̃is. Ita in q̃d pdc̃s Thedīgman cū pdc̃is duob3 hoib3 ad pdc̃os duos dies mōst"re debet oia plac̃ de Thedinga ipi Ric̃i ⁊ hed suoz ad pdc̃m Hundr̃ ptinenc̃ ⁊ si aliq^is ipoz q^i Ita seq^i debt ad pdc̃os duos dies fuit in defalt Id Abb ⁊ succ̃ sui omia iporz amciamta Integre habnt ⁊ oia alia amciamta de homib3 ipi Ric̃i ⁊ hed suoz ad eundē Hundr contingēc̃ Int̃ pdc̃m Abbem ⁊ succ̃ suos ⁊ pdc̃m Ric̃m ⁊ hed suos fidelit dimidiabnt ⁊ oia illa amciamta taxari debent p pdc̃m Abbm ⁊ succ̃ ut Baltos suos ⁊ p pdc̃m Ric̃m ⁊ hedes ut attnatos suos. Et ptea Idem Ric̃ concessit p se ⁊ hed suis qd si aliqd plac̃ fuit in eodem Hundr̃ p Bre dñi Reg̃ ut latro fuit ibi Judicand ipi ut attnati sui sequi debēt Hundr̃ ipi Abbis de Tb3 sept̃ In tres sept̃ vsq loquela illa p Jud̃m eiusdem Hundr̃ plenar̃ fuit tmīata. Et p hac rec̃ concessione fine ⁊ cōcordia. Idem Abbs rem̃ ⁊ q^ier̃ clam̃ de se ⁊ succ̃ suis ⁊ Ecclia sua de Forde pdc̃o Ric̃o ⁊ hed suis oia arreragia ⁊ om̃s alias sectas q"s ab eodē Ric̃o exigibat ⁊ oia dampñ que dicebat se huisse occasione sub"ccōis pdc̃e secte usq ad diem quo hec concordia fca fuit.—Feet of Fines. Henry III. No. 316.

Hec est finat concordia fca in Curĩ Dñi Reg̃ apud Exoñ a die sce Trinitatis In qindecim dies anno regni Reg̃ Henr̃ fit Reg̃ Johis vicessimo octavo coram Johe Abbte de Schryreburñ Rogo de Thurkelby Gilbto de Preston ⁊ Robto de Bello Campo Justic̃ Itiñantib; ⁊ allis dñi Reg̃ fidelib; tūc ibi psentib; Int Adam Abbem de Forde quer̃ ptrem Willm Monachū suū poitum loco suo ad luc"ndū ut pdendū ⁊ Hug̃ Peuel de Ermintoñ deforc̃ de annuo rediditu decem libr̃ Cere vnde Idem Abbs questus fuit qd decem libre eiusdem redditus ei aretro fuerūt de vno anno. Et vnde placitū fuit int eos in eadem Curĩ scilt qd pdcs Hug̃ recognouit ⁊ concessit eidem Abbti decem libr Cere p annū; pcipiendas ipi Abbti successorib; suis de Molendino de Ermintoñ p manū Balti ipius Hug̃ ⁊ hedum suo; de Ermintoñ ad festū sci Michis apud Exoñ inppetuū. Et p h"c recognñ concessione fine ⁊ concordia Idem Abbs remisit ⁊ quiet̃ clam̃ de se ⁊ succ̃ suis eidem Hug̃ ⁊ hed̃ suis omia arreragia pdci redd pdcar decem libr Cere vsq; ad diem quo hec concordia fca fuit.—Ibid. No. 328.

268. William of Crewkerne was the tenth abbot, and his time was famous for the great dispute between him and Bishop Bronescombe, the particulars of which are detailed by Oliver, and the documents given at length in the appendix to the *Monasticon*. His name occurs in the following legal proceedings:—

Hec est final concordia fca In curĩ dñi Reg̃ apd Exoñ In Octab sce Trinitatis Anno regni Reg̃ Henr̃ fit Reg̃ Johis Tricesimo tercio Corā Rogo de Thurkelby Gilbto de Prestoñ ⁊ Johe de Cobbeh Justic̃ Itiñant̃ ⁊ aliis dñi Reg̃ fidel tūc ibi psentibus Int Radm de Trewurtheth peĩn ⁊ Adam Abbem de Laforde teñ de vno ferlingo tre ⁊ dimid cū ptiñ in Opecote. Unde plac̃ fuit int eos in ead Curĩ Scilt q̃d pdcs Rads rem̃ ⁊ quiet̃ clam̃ de se ⁊ hed suis pdco Abbi ⁊ succ̃ suis ⁊ Ecclie sue de Forde totū Jus ⁊ clamiū q̃d huit in pdca tra cū ptiñ imppet̃. Et p h"c rem̃ quieta clam̃ fine ⁊ conc̃ Idem Abbas dedit pdco Rado duas M"cas argñti.—Feet of Fines. Henry III. No. 435.

Hec est finat concordia fca in curĩ dñi Reg̃ apud Westm̃ In Octab sci Hillar̃ anno regni Reg̃ Henr̃ fit Reg̃ Johis qnquagesimo scdo Coram M"rtino de Litlebir̃ Magro Rogo de Seytoñ ⁊ Johe de Cobbeh"m Justic̃ ⁊ aliis dñi Reg̃ fidelib; tūc ibi psentib; Int Magrm Thom̃ de Wymundeh"m psonam Ecclie de Pahambir̃ peĩn ⁊ Willm Abbem de fforde tenētem

de vno fferlingo ⁊ vna acra tre cum ptiñ in Tale. vnde Jurata vtrum pdca terra cū ptiñ sit lib elemosina ptinēs ad pdcam Ecclam an laicū feodū ipius Abbis sum̃ fuit int eos in eadē curĩ. Scilt q̃d pdcs Abbs recognñ pdcam tram cū ptiñ esse Jus pdce Ecclie ⁊ pdcm ferlingū terre cū ptiñ ei reddidit in eadem curĩ ⁊ remisit ⁊ quieteclam̃ de se ⁊ succ̃ suis ⁊ Ecclia sua de fforde pdco Thom̃ ⁊ succ̃ suis psonis pdce Ecclie ⁊ Ecclie pdce Inppet̃. Et p hac recognñ reddic̃one remissiōe qeta clam̃ fine ⁊ cōcordia. Idem Thom̃ cōcessit pdco Abbi pdcam acram terre cū ptiñ. Hab̃n ⁊ Tenendę eidē Abbi ⁊ succ̃ suis ⁊ Ecclie sue pdce de pdco Thom̃ ⁊ succ̃ suis psonis pdce Ecclie īppet̃. Redd̃n inde p anñ vnū clauū Gariophili ad Pasch p om̃i suic̃o cons̃ ⁊ exacc̃one. Et hec cōcordia fca fuit ex assensu ⁊ volūtate Walti Epi Exoñ ⁊ eam concedentis. —Ibid. No. 603.

At Exeter. Octave of St. Martin. 9-10 Edw I. A.D 1281.

¶ Abbas de Forde sum̃ fuit ad respond dño Regi de plito quo Waranto clam̃ hre vis franc̃ pleg̃ emend assise panis ⁊ cvis fracte furc̃ in Kentesbery ⁊ Thornecombe sine licenc̃ ⁊c.

Et Abbas p Atorñ suū venit Et quo visum f"nci pleg̃ in Kentesbyr̃ dic̃ q̃d nich inde clam̃ Et quo ad emend ass̃ panis ⁊ cuis f"cte ⁊ furc̃ in eadem villa. Et quo ad emend ass̃ panis ⁊ cvis f"cte furc̃ ⁊ visum f"nci pleg̃ in Thorncombe dicit q̃d ipse ⁊ omnes pdec̃ sui a tpe quo nō exstat memor̃ huunt emend ass̃ panis ⁊ cvis in Kentesbyr̃ ⁊ visum f"nci pleg̃ ⁊ emend ass̃ panis ⁊ cvis f"cte In Thorncumbe pet̃ q̃d inquirat.

Et Wills de Gyselh"m qui sequit ⁊c Dic̃ q̃d hujmō libtates spalit ptinent ad Coronam dñi Regis Et desic̃ nullū War̃ inde ostend de dño Rege pet̃ Jud̃m.

Dies dat est coram dño Rege a die Pasch in unū mensem ubicūq; ⁊c de aud judic̃o.

Assize Roll Devon $\left.\begin{matrix} \text{M} \\ \frac{1}{34} \end{matrix}\right\}$ 1 Memb: 20d.

269. Nicholas, who was blessed at Axminster 1st Jan. 1283, by Bishop Quivill, followed. William de Fria succeeded, and, having been able to be of great use to the Convent, was persuaded to resign it for Newenham, where similar services were much needed. However he remained there only about four years, when he returned to Ford, and resumed his place as a simple monk. Dying at Ford, his body was removed to the Abbey he had evidently loved so well, for interment.

270. Henry took the place of William de Fria on his resignation, and was Abbot until 1319. The grant of the fair at Thornecombe, which was continued down to the year 1770, I give from the Charter Roll.

p' Abbe et Conventu de Forda.

Dated 5 Feb. 1312-13.

℞ Archiepis ⁊ ⁊c̃. salt̃m. Sciatis nos concessisse ⁊ hac carta nr̃a confirmasse dilcis nob̃ in xp̃o Abbati ⁊ Conventui de Forda q̃d ip̃i ⁊ successores sui imppm̃ ħeant unū mercatū singlis septimanis p diem mercurii apud maneriū suū de Thorncūbe in Com̃ Devon, et unā feriā ibidem singlis annis p sex dies duraturam videlt in die martis in septimana Pasche, et p quinq; dies sequentes. Nisi mcatū illud ⁊ feria illa sint ad nocumentū vicinoꝝ mercatoꝝ ⁊ vicinaꝝ feriaꝝ. Quare volumꝰ ⁊ firmit̃ pcipimꝰ p nob̃is ⁊ heredib̃ nr̃is q̃d pdc̃i Abbas ⁊ Conventus ⁊ successores sui imppm̃ ħeant pdc̃a mercatū ⁊ feriam apud Manliū suū pdc̃m cum omnib̃ lib̃tatib̃ ⁊ lib̃is consuetudinib̃ ad hujusmodi mercatū ⁊ feriā ptinentib̃. Nisi mcatū illud ⁊ feria illa sint ad nocumentū vicinorꝝ mcatorꝝ ⁊ vicinarꝝ feriaꝝ sicut pdc̃m est. Hiis testib̃ venabilib̃ p̃rib̃ W. Wigorn̄. W. Exon̄ Ep̃is Gilb̃to de Clare Comite Glouc̃ ⁊ Hertford Adomaro de Valencia Comite Pembr̃ Hug̃ le Despens̃ Wilto le Latimer. Nicho de Segᵃve ⁊ aliis. Dat̃ p manū nr̃am apud Windes̃ quinto die Febr̃ p finē contentū in alia carta inferius.*—Charter Roll 6 Edward II. No. 106, mem. 17, section 36.

℞ omnib̃ ad quos ⁊c̃ salt̃m. Sciatis q̃d cum p ⁊ras ñras patentes concesserimꝰ ⁊ licenc̃ dederimus p nobis ⁊ her̃ ñris quantū in nobis est dilc̃is nob̃ in xp̃o Abb̃i ⁊ Conventui de fford q̃d ip̃i decem libratas ⁊raꝝ ten̄ ⁊ redditū de feodo suo pprio adquirere possint ħend ⁊ tenend sibi ⁊ succ̃ suis imppetuū Statuto de ⁊ris ⁊ ten̄ ad manū mortuam ⁊c̃ put in ⁊ris pdc̃is plenius continetʳ. Nos volentes concessionē nram pdc̃m debito effc̃ui mancipari concessimꝰ ⁊ lic̃ dedimꝰ p nob̃ ⁊ her̃ ñris quantū in nobis est Wilto de Pillaunde ⁊ Nichs Portebref q̃d ip̃i vnū mes̃ vnū molendinū Triginta acras ⁊re tres acras pᵃti ⁊ tres ac̃r more ⁊ alneti cum ptiñ in Wheteham ⁊ Burghstok̃ et Thome de Langedon̄ q̃d ip̃e vnū mes̃ duodecim ac̃r ⁊re ⁊ tres ac̃r bosci cum ptiñ in Thornecōbe et Wilto de Wateleg̃ħ q̃d ip̃e viginti ⁊ tres ac̃r ⁊re ⁊ duas ac̃r alneti cum ptiñ in Wateleg̃ħ iuxta Wynesham que de pdc̃is Abb̃e ⁊ Conventu† ⁊ que valent p annū in omib̃ exitib̃ iuxta verū valorem eoꝝdem quatuordecim solid ⁊ quatuor denar̃ sicut p inquisic̃oes p delc̃m c̃licum nr̃m Magr̃m Joħem Walewayn Escaet̃ nr̃m cit̃ᵃ Trentam de mandato ñro fc̃as ⁊ in Cancellar̃ ñrā retornatas comptū est dare possint ⁊ assignare eisdē Abb̃i ⁊ Conventui ħend ⁊ tenend sibi et succ̃ suis imppetuū in pte satisfacc̃ois decē libratarꝝ ⁊re ten̄ ⁊ reddituū pdc̃orꝝ. Et eisdē Abb̃i ⁊ Conventui q̃d ip̃i pdc̃a meš Molendinū ⁊ram pᵃtum boscum moram ⁊ Alnetū cum ptiñ a pfatis Wilto Nicho Thoma ⁊ Wilto recipe possint ⁊ tenere sibi ⁊ succ̃ suis pdc̃is imppetuū sicut pdc̃m est tenore psenciū similit̃ licenc̃ dedimus sp̃alem Statuto pdc̃o non obstante. Nolentes q̃d pdc̃i Wilts Nichs Thomas ⁊ Wilts vel heredes sui aut pfati Abbas ⁊ Conventus seu succ̃ sui r̃one statuti pdc̃i p nos vel her̃ ñros inde occ̃onentʳ molestentʳ in aliquo seu gᵃventʳ. Salvis tamen Capitalib̃ d̄nis feodi illius ⁊viciis ⁊c̃. In cui ⁊c̃. T. ℞ apud Westm̄. xxv. die Octob̃r.—Patent Roll 11 Edw. II. pars 1, m. 21.

* This is No. 26 on the same Roll, being a Confirmation of a Charter of King John granting the church of Tornecumbe, &c., &c. Dated 10 Oct. in the tenth year of his reign. Confirmation dated 5 Feb. (as above).

† "tenentur" omitted.

271. William, who patronised Charmouth, was confirmed 22 Sept. 1219. His successor John appears to have undertaken the repairs of the buildings of his house, then become dilapidated judging from his reply to Bishop Grandisson, who asked for a money grant to enable him to comply with the large demand of the Court of Rome. John replied that his buildings and his church were ruinous, and with great humility begged that the Abbey might not be called upon to contribute to the subsidy. Still he seems to have acquired land for the house, as the following from the Patent Roll shows:—

p Abbate de fforde.

℞ omib̃ ad quos ⁊c̃ s̃ltm. Sciatis q̃d cum de gr̃a ñra sp̃ali p litt̃as ñras patentes concesserimus ⁊ licenciam dederimus p nobis ⁊ heredib̃ ñris qᵃntum in nobis est dilc̃is nob̃ in Xp̃o Abbati ⁊ conventui de fforde q̃d ip̃i decem libratas t̃raꝝ tenementoꝝ ⁊ reddituum de feodo suo pprio adquirere possint ħend ⁊ tenend sibi ⁊ successorib̃ suis imppetuū. Statuto de ⁊ris ⁊ ten̄ ad manū mortuam non ponend edito non obstante, put in litt̃is pdc̃is plenius continetʳ nos volentes concessionem nram pdc̃am debito effectui mancipari concessimus ⁊ licenciam dedimus p nobis ⁊ heredib̃ ñris qᵃntum in nobis est Wilto de Pillaunde ⁊ Nicho Portebrief q̃d ip̃i quinquaginta acras ⁊re ⁊ viginti acras more cum ptiñ in Wateleg̃ħ que de pdc̃is Abbate ⁊ conventu tenentʳ ⁊ que valent p annuū in omnib̃ exitib̃ iuxta veram valorem eoꝝdem quindecim solid ⁊ decem denar̃ sicut p inquisicōem p dilc̃m c̃licum nr̃m Magr̃m Joħem

Walewayn nup Escaetorem nr̃m vltra Trentam de mandato ñro inde fc̃am ⁊ in Cancellar̃ ñrā retornatam est comptum dare possint ⁊ assignare eisdem Abbati ⁊ conventui habend̃ ⁊ tenend̃ sibi ⁊ successoribꝫ suis imppetuū in ptem satisfacc̃ois decem libratarꝫ trarꝫ tenñ ⁊ reddituū pdc̃orꝫ. Et eisdem Abbati ⁊ conventui q̃d ipi tram ⁊ morā pdc̃a cum ptiñ a pfatis Wiłło ⁊ Nicħo recipe possint ⁊ tenere sibi ⁊ successoribꝫ suis pdc̃is imppetuū sicut pdc̃m est tenore psencium similit licenciam dedim⁹ spalem statuto pdc̃o non obstante. Nolentes q̃d pdc̃i Wiłło ⁊ Nicħus vel her̃ sui aut pfati Abbas ⁊ conventus seu successores sui r̃one statuti pdc̃i p nos vel her̃ ñros inde occonent⁽ in aliquo seu g^a^vent⁽. Salvis tamen capitalibꝫ d̃nis feodi illius sviciis inde debitis ⁊ consuetis. In cui⁹ ⁊c̃. T. R^e^ apud Ebor̃. xxx. die Dec̃.—Patent Roll, 13 Edw. II., m. 24.

272. John de Chidley succeeded John, 24 June, 1330, and seems, although his reputation did not stand high, to have had several legal matters upon his hands in connection with the property of the Abbey.

Devoñ. Johnes Abbas de fforde p atr̃ suū op. se iiij die vsus Ranulphū Blaunmoster ⁊ Alic̃ vx̃em eius Ric̃m de Combe ⁊ Walt̃m de Edyngtoñ de plito q^re^ cepnt aūia ipius Abbis ⁊ ea iniuste detinuer̃ cont^ vadiū ⁊ pleg̃ ⁊c̃ Et ipi nō veñ Et ħuer̃ inde die̅ hic ad hunc die̅ ex pficcoe ⁊c̃ Jud̃m attach q̃d sit hic in Octab sc̃i Mic̃his ⁊c̃.—De Banco Roll, Easter 17 Edw. III. memb. 26d.

Devoñ. Abbas de fforde p Johem de Crukerñ atr̃ suū op. se iiij die vsus Henr̃ de sc̃o Claro vicariū eccłie de Brodewyndesore de plito q̃d reddat ei r̃onabilem compotū suū de tempe quo fuit receptor denar̃ ipius Abbis ⁊c̃ Et ipe nō veñ Et sicut plur̃ prec̃ fuit vic̃ q̃d cap̃ eū ⁊c̃ Et vic̃ modo mand̃ q̃d nō est inuent⁹ ⁊c̃ I'o sicut plur̃ prec̃ est vic̃ q̃d cap̃ eū si ⁊c̃ Et saluo ⁊c̃ Ita q̃d ħeat corpus eius hic a die sc̃e Trinitat̃ in xv dies p Justic̃ ⁊c̃ Et vic̃ sit ⁊c̃.—Ibid. memb. 88.

Devoñ. Abbas de fferde p Ric̃m Beynyn atr̃ suū op se iiij die vsus Johem de Cloptoñ de plito q̃d redd̃ ei r̃onabilem compotū suū de tempe quo fuit receptor denar̃ ipius Abbis ⁊c̃ Et ipe nō veñ Et pc̃ fuit vic̃ q̃d cap̃ eū si ⁊c̃ Et vic̃ modo mād̃ q̃d nō est inuent⁹ ⁊c̃ I'o sic plus prec̃ est vic̃ q̃d cap̃ eū si ⁊c̃ Et saluo ⁊c̃ Ita q̃d ħeat corpus eius hic a die sc̃e Trinitatis in xv dies p Justic̃ ⁊c̃ Et vic̃ sit ⁊c̃.—Ibid. memb. 145.

Ide̅m Abbas p pdc̃m atr̃ suū op. se iiij. die vsus Robt̃m

Ilmystre ⁊ Adam Rogge de plito q^re^ vi ⁊ armis decem boues ⁊ q^tuor vaccas ipius Abbis pcii decem marcarꝫ apud Tale inventos cepūt ⁊ abduxerunt ⁊ alia enormia ei intuler̃ ad g^a^ue dampnū ipius Abbis ⁊ cont^ pacē ⁊c̃ Et ipi nō veñ Et pc̃ fuit vic̃ q̃d cap̃ eos si ⁊c̃ Et vic̃ modo mand̃ q̃d nō sūt inuenti ⁊c̃ I'o sic plus prec̃ est vic̃ q̃d cap̃ eos si ⁊c̃ Et saluo ⁊c̃ Ita q̃d ħeat corpa eorꝫ hic ad pfatū tminū p Justic̃ ⁊c̃ Et vic̃ sit ⁊c̃.—Ibid. memb. 145.

273. Adam was confirmed Michaelmas-day, 1354. Abbot John did not undertake the repairs of the church, whatever he might have done to the other buildings, for we find that about this time the edifice required rebuilding. The following extracts from the White Book of Tenures are interesting: —

Octobre Novembr̃ lan Dengł xxix Edward ⁊c̃. A nos chs vadletꝫ Robt de Eleford̃ ñre Señ de Corñ ⁊ Deveneš ⁊ Johan de Skirbeek^e^ gardein de nos feodꝫ illeoq̃s ⁊ a vn de eux saluꝫ. N're ch en dieu Abbe de fforde no⁹ ad moustree p sa peticion a ñre conseil grevousement compleignant q̃ vous ñre dit feoder lui destreignez de iour en autre p⁽ relief a no⁹ paier ⁊ seute faire a ñre Court de Bradenessħ p⁽ cteines tres ⁊ teñꝫ es villes de lyntoñ Countesbury ⁊ looford̃ en Countee de Deveneš queles il tient a ce qil dit en pure ⁊ ppetuelle aumoigne, et en affermance de son estat en cele ptie si ad il moustree devant ñre conseil vn fait p quel Gueras * de Pilesdoñ g^a^unta ⁊ p sa chartre conferma a leglise nre dame de fforde ⁊ as Moignes illeoq̃s dieu svantꝫ la tre de lefford̃ ⁊ la tre de Cuntebury ove ses app^tenances ensemblement ove lewe pentre Cuntebury ⁊ lyntoñ quele ewe il retynt devs lui p⁽ tme de sa vie la revsion au dit Abbe. A tenir̃ en pure ⁊ ppetuelle Aumoigne quel doun Henri Tracy filz Wiłł Tracy conferma p sa chartre † et auxi vne chartre p quele Henr̃ filz au Counte dona a dieu ⁊ ñre dame de fford̃ ⁊ as Moignes illeoq̃s dieu svantꝫ la tre de Cuntebury ⁊ lyntoñ ove touꝫ ses app⁽tenances. A tenir de lui ⁊ de ses heirs en pure ⁊ ppetuelle aumoigne quits de toutes manes seculers svices ⁊ demandes en mane come Henr̃ de Tracy g^tunta meisme la tre as ditꝫ Moignes empriant q̃ no⁹ lui veuilliens s^ ce faire droit p quei p avis de ñre conseil vous maundons q̃ vous ctifieꝫ ñre conseil a lond⁹s quel estat no⁹ avons en la s^ie des dites tres. Et faceꝫ diligealment enquerre p quel svice le dit Gueras qi p⁽mes enfeoffa le dit Abbe tynt les dites tres de Henr̃ de Tracy ou dautre coment ⁊ en quele

Cornewaille. Touch' labbe de fforde.

* Written (fo. 64) "Gerveys." † Oliver, p. 347.

maňe, et si le dit Abbe tiegne auꝰs ꝓres ⁊ teñȝ es dites villes q̃ ne sont compises en les ditȝ faitȝ adonq̃s quelles ꝓres ces sont ⁊ de qi ces sont tenuȝ ⁊ p queux ꝑvices Et ent ꝑtifieȝ ñre conseil entre cy ⁊ la xv de seint Hillair ꝓsch̃ avenir. Et chargeons vous ñre dit feoder q̃ voꝰ s^ꝶ seieȝ de la destresce quele vous faites ꝑs le dit Abbe pr les choses devantdites entre cy ⁊ la dite xv. Et ce ne lesseȝ. Doñ ⁊c̃ a Westm̃ le xxix iour Doctobr̃ lan xxix.

p ⁊ lev[e]sqȝ de Wync̃ ⁊ p bille endossee
p Skipwith.

The White Book of Tenures in Cornwall, 25—39 Edw. III., fol. 58.

*** At fo. 64 a letter of the Prince, dated at London, 11 July, 30 E. III., that Robert de Eleford has fully certified to the Council as to the matters above ordered, and directing inquiry to be made "si noꝰ eous lestat le dit monꝰ Henri de Tracy en dit Manoir ou del vn ⁊ del autre."

Cornewaille. Touch' les Abbe et Covent de fforde.

Juyl lan xxxj. As auditors des accomptes de noȝ Ministres saluȝ. Coment noꝰ feismes ore tard s^ꝶ veer ⁊ examiner p les sages de ñre conseil les enquestes pises a ñre maundement devant Robt de Elford ñre Señ de Cornewaill ⁊ Deveneꝰ ⁊ Johan de Shirbeh̃ȝ Gardein de noȝ feodȝ illeoq̃s ⁊ devant ñre dit conseil ret^ꝶ neer touch̃ labbee ⁊ covent de fforde avis estoit a ñre dit conseil q̃ p^ꝶ rien q̃ feust Adonqs trove noꝰ ne deyvons seute nautre ꝑvice de eux demander p reson de ꝓres compises en mesmes les enquestes si mandasmes p noȝ auꝰs ꝓres a noȝ ditȝ Señ ⁊ Gardein de feodȝ qils ne destreignassent les ditȝ Abbe ⁊ Coven p cause des dites ꝓres contre reson a ce q̃ semble vous mandons p avis de ñre dit conseil q̃ s^ꝶ la compte du dit Johan lui faceȝ descharger de la som̃e susdite. Et ceste ꝓre voꝰ ent ꝑra garr̃. Doñ ⁊c̃ a londꝰs en lostiel levesq, Dely le xj iour de Juyl lan ⁊c̃ xxxj ⁊c̃.—Ibid. fol. 76.

274. John Chylheglys seems to have succeeded Adam. He was Abbot in the year 1373. His successor, Walter Burstok, was confirmed 16 April, 1378. The proceedings referred to in the following extracts occurred in his time.

Som's.

℣ Abbas de fforde p Joh̃em Crukerñ atr̃ suū op. se iiij^to die ꝑsus Adam Hodeforde de plito q̃d reddat ei quadraginta ⁊ duos solid̃ quos ei debet iniuste detinet ⁊c̃ Et ipe non venit Et pc̃ fuit vic̃ q̃d sum̃ eū Et vic̃ modo mand̃ q̃d nichil h̃et

J'o pc̃ est vic̃ q̃d capiat eū si ⁊c̃ Ita qd̃ h̃eat corpus eius hic a die sc̃e Trinitatis in xv dies p Justic̃.—De Banco Roll, Easter 9 Rich. II. m. 104d.

Devoñ.

℣ Abbas de fforde p Joh̃em Crukerñ attorñ suū op. se iiij^to die ꝑsus Robtum Cornu Chiualer de plito q̃d reddat ei quadraginta solid̃ quos ei debet ⁊ iniuste detinet ⁊c̃ Et ipe non venit Et sicut plur̃ fuit distr̃ p catalla ad valenc̃ duoȝ solid̃ Et m̃ p Joh̃em Hunt ⁊ Henr̃ Hill J'o ipi in mia Et sicut plur̃ distr̃ q̃d sit hic a die sc̃e Trinitatis in xv dies p Justic̃.—Ibid. m. 151.

Devoñ.

℣ Abbas de fforde p Joh̃em Crukerñ atr̃ suū op. se iiij^to die ꝑsus Thomā Kernere ⁊ Elenā vxem eius ⁊ Will̃m fil̃ eorȝd̃ Thome ⁊ Elene de plito quare cū de cōi consilio regni Regis Angl̃ puisū sit qd̃ non liceat alicui vastū vendicōem seu destruccōem face de ꝓris domibȝ boscis seu gardinis sibi dimissis ad ꝓminū vite vel annoȝ iidem Thomas Elena ⁊ Will̃o de ꝓris domibȝ boscis ⁊ gardinis in Thorncombe que Joh̃es de ffaryngdoñ nup Abbas de fforde ꝓdecessor ꝓdc̃i nunc Abb̃is eis dimisit ac vitā ipoȝ Thome Elene ⁊ Will̃i fecerunt vastū vendicōem ⁊ destruccōem ad exher̃ eccl̃ie ipius nunc Abb̃is be Marie de fforde ⁊ cont^ꝶ formā puisionis ꝓdc̃e ⁊c̃ Et ipi non veñ Et pc̃ fuit vic̃ q̃d distr̃ q̃d eos Et vic̃ modo mand̃ q̃d b̃re adeo tarde ⁊c̃ J'o sicut prius distr̃ q̃d sint hic a die sc̃e Trinitatis in xv dies p Justic̃ ad quē die vic̃ non mis̃ b̃re J'o sicut plur̃ distr̃ q̃d sint hic a die sc̃i Mich̃is in xv dies.—Ibid. m. 228.

Devoñ. (m. 391.)

℣ Abbas de fforde p Joh̃em Crukerñ atr̃ suū op. se iiij^to die ꝑsus Thomā Stremyngę vicar̃ eccl̃ie de Thorncombe de plito quare cū idem Abb̃as dñs Man̄lii de Thornecombe existat ⁊ h̃ere debeat ipeq, ⁊ omēs ꝓdecessores sui dñi Man̄lii ꝓdc̃i a tempore quo non exstat memoria ibidē h̃ere consueuer̃ quand̃ cur̃ de hōibȝ ⁊ tenentibȝ suis Man̄lii ꝓdc̃i in quodā loco infra idem Man̄liū p cur̃ ꝓdc̃a de tribȝ septimanis in tres septiās antiquit̃ vsitat̃ ꝓdc̃us Thomas Nich̃m Bolour balliuū ipius Abb̃is ad Cur̃ ꝓdc̃m apud Thornecombe in loco ꝓdc̃o tenendȝ p ꝓfatū Abb̃em deputat̃ quomin̄ꝰ idem Nich̃us Cur̃ illam ibidem tenere potuit vi ⁊ armis impediuit p quod idem Abbas ꝓficuū quod de Cur̃ ꝓdc̃a si ibidem tenta fuisset ꝓcepisse debuisset amisit ⁊ alia enormia ⁊c̃ ad dampnū ipius Abbis quadraginta libraȝ ⁊ cont^ꝶ pacē Reg̃ ⁊ Et ipe non veñ Et sicut prius ꝓceptū fuit vic̃ q̃d capet eū ⁊ Et vic̃ modo mand̃ q̃d non est inuentus J'o sicut plur̃ pc̃ est vic̃ q̃d capiat eū si ⁊c̃ Ita q̃d

ħeat corpus eius hic a die sc̃e Trinitatis in vx dies d̃ Justic̃.—Ibid. m. 391.

275. Nicholas was the next Abbot. His name occurs as early as 1388, Oliver says, but without giving his authority; but in one of the following entries from the De Banco Roll we have an Abbot Walter, in Hilary Term, 2 Hen. IV.

Devoñ. ¶ Abbas de fforde p Joħem Sparowe aĩt suū op̃ se iiij^to die vsus Laurenciū Archere de pl̃ito quare vi ⁊ armis arbores ⁊ subboscum iĩpius Abb̃is apud Satteburgħ nup crescentes succidit ⁊ in sepali piscaria sua iĩm piscatus fuit ⁊ piscem inde ac arbores ⁊ subboscum pdc̃os ad valenciam viginti libraz cepit ⁊ asportauit ⁊ alia enormia ⁊c. ad g^ue dampnū ⁊c. et cont^ pacē Regę ⁊c. Et iĩpe non veñ Et prec̃ fuit vic̃ qd̃ distr̃ eū Et vic̃ modo mand qd̃ nichil ħet ⁊c p quod potest disr̃i J'o prec̃ est vic̃ qd̃ capiat eū si ⁊c Et salus ⁊c Ita qd̃ ħeat corpus eius hic a die Pasche in tres septimanas ⁊c.—De Banco Roll, 19 Ric. II. m. 166.

Devoñ. ¶ Abbas de fforde p Joħem Sparowe aĩt suū op̃ se iiij^to die vsus Georgiū Crukerñ ⁊ Galfrm Smyth̃ de pl̃ito quare vi ⁊ armis clausā iĩpius Abbis apud Bromhille ⁊ Wythewylle fregerunt ⁊ arbores ⁊ subboscum suos ad valenciam centū solidorz iĩm nup crescentes succideř ⁊ asportaueř ⁊ blada ⁊ ħbam sua ad valenciam decem marcaz iĩm nup crescentia cū quibusdam aliis depasti fuerunt conculcaueř ⁊ consumps̃ ⁊ alia enormia ⁊c ad g^ue dampnū ⁊c et cont^ pacē Regę ⁊c Et iĩpi non veñ Et p̃c̃ fuit vic̃ qd̃ attacħet eos Et vic̃ modo mand̃ qd̃ nichil ħent ⁊c. J'o prec̃ est vic̃ qd̃ capiat eos si ⁊c. Et saluo ⁊c. Ita qd̃ ħeat corpora eoz hic a die Pasche in tres septimanas ⁊c.—Ibid. m. 167.

Devoñ. ¶ Abbas de fforde p Joħem Sparowe aĩt suū op̃ se iiij^to die vsus Georgiū Knyf ⁊ Thomā Crukerñ ct̃icum de pl̃ito quare vi ⁊ armis in sepali piscaria iĩpius Abb̃is apud Shyterok piscati fuerunt ⁊ piscem inde ad valenciam decem marcaz cepeř ⁊ asportaueř ⁊ alia enormia ⁊c ad gu^e dampnū ⁊c et cont^ pacē Regę ⁊c. Et iĩpi non veñ. Et p̃c̃ fuit vic̃ qd̃ attacħet eos. Et vic̃ modo mand̃ q̃d nichil ħent ⁊c. J'o prec̃ est vic̃ qd̃ capiat eos si ⁊c. Et saluo ⁊c. Ita q̃d ħeat corpora eorz hic a die Pasche in tres septimanas ⁊c.—Ibid. m. 167.

Devoñ. ¶ Abbas de fforde ⁊ fraℓ Henř Kernere cōmonacus eiusdem Abb̃is p Joħem Sparowe attorñ suū op̃ se iiij^to die

vsus Joħem Crawelegħ de pl̃ito q̃d reddat eis quadraginta ⁊ sex solidos ⁊ octo denar̃ quos ei debet ⁊ iniuste detinet ⁊c̃. Et iĩpe non veñ Et sicut plur̃ fuit distr̃ p catalla ad valenciā duodecim denar̃ Et ilt̃ p Juonē Donne ⁊ Lucā Moune I'o iĩpi in mĩa Et sicut plur̃ prec̃ est vic̃ q̃d distr̃ eū p omes ⁊ras ⁊c̃ Et q̃d de exiť ⁊c̃ Et q̃d ħeat corpus eius hic a die Pasche in tres septimanas p Justic̃ ⁊c̃.—Ibid. m. 167 d. m. 167 d.

¶ Abbas de fforde p Joħem Spwe atť suū op̃ se iiij^to die vsus Joħem atte Wille de pl̃ito quare vi ⁊ armis bona ⁊ catalla iĩpius Abb̃is ad valenciā quadraginta libraz apud fforde inuenť cepit ⁊ asportauit ⁊ Walr̃um Whyte natiuū ⁊ suientem suū in suic̃o suo ibid̃ existenť cepit ⁊ abduxit p quod idem Abbas suiciū natiui ⁊ suientis sui pd̃ci p magnū tempus amisit ⁊ alia enormia ⁊c̃ ⁊ cont^ pacem Regis ⁊c̃. Et iĩpe non venit. Et p̃c̃ fuit vic̃ q̃d attacħ eū Et vic̃ modo mand̃ q̃d nichil ħet I'o p̃c̃ est vic̃ q̃d capiat eū si ⁊c̃. Ita q̃d ħeat corpus eius hie a die Pasche in tres septĩas p Justic̃.—Ibid. m. 186. Devoñ. m. 186.

¶ Walr̃us Abbas de fforde Rob̃tus Borde Bocher Wiłłs atte Horsmylle Joħes Baker ⁊ Stepħus Eueray attacħ fuerunt ad respondend̃ Edwardo Osborne vicario eccl̃ie de Thornecombe de pl̃ito quare vi ⁊ armis clausum iĩpius Edwardi apud Thornecombe fregerunt ⁊ quatuor vaccas ⁊ sexaginta porcos suos ibidem inuentos cum quibusdam canibz fugauerunt canes illos ad mordend̃ vaccas ⁊ porcos pd̃c̃os in tantum incitando q̃d p fugac̃oem illam ⁊ morsus canū pd̃c̃oz due vacce ⁊ quadraginta porci pcii decem marcaz de vaccis ⁊ porcis pd̃c̃is inť̃ierunt ⁊ vacce ⁊ porci residui multipliciť̃ deť̃iorati fuerunt ac vaccas ⁊ porcos residuos ibidem ceperunt ⁊ imparcauerunt ⁊ eos ibidem sic imparcatos quousq; idem Edwardus finem p quadraginta solidos p deliba c̃oe vaccarz ⁊ porcorz residuorz pd̃c̃oz ħenda cum p̃fatis Abb̃e Rob̃to Willo Joħe ⁊ Stepħo fecisset, detinuerunt Et alia enormia ei intulerunt ad g^ue dampnū iĩpius Edwardi Et cont^ pacem dñi Rę nup Regis Angł sc̃di post conquestum ⁊c̃ Et vnde idem Edwardus p Joħem Goold attorñ suū queritr q̃d pd̃c̃i Abbas Rob̃tus Wiłłs Joħes ⁊ Stepħus die lune px̃ post festū sc̃i Michis Anno regni dñi Rę nup Regis Angł ⁊ciodecimo vi ⁊ armis scilt gladiis arcubz ⁊ sagittis clausum iĩpius Edwardi apud Thornecombe fregerunt ⁊ quatuor vaccas ⁊ sexaginta porcos suos ibidem inuentos cum quibusdam canibz fugauerunt canes illos ad mordend̃ vaccas ⁊ porcos pd̃c̃os in tantum incitando q̃d p fugac̃oem illam ⁊ morsus canū pd̃c̃oz due vacce ⁊ quadraginta porci pcii ⁊c̃ de vaccis ⁊ porcis pd̃c̃is inť̃ierunt Devoñ.

ꝛ vacce ꝛ porci residui multiplicit deteriorati fuerunt ac vaccas ꝛ porcos residuos ibidem ceperunt ꝛ imparcauerunt ꝛ eos ibidem sic imparcatos quousq; idem Edwardus finem ꝛc p deliberacõe vaccaꝝ ꝛ porcoꝝ residuoꝝ pdcorꝝ henda cum pfatis Abbe Robto Willo Johe ꝛ Stephno fecisset, detinuerunt Et alia enormia ꝛc ad g^ue dampnū ꝛc Et con^ pacem ꝛc Vnde dic q̃d deterioratus est ꝛ dampnū het ad valenciam quadraginta librarꝝ Et inde pduc sectam ꝛc.

Et pdci Abbas Robtus Wills Johes ꝛ Stephus p Thomam Martyn attorñ suū veñ Et defend vim ꝛ iniur quando ꝛc Et dic q̃d ipi in nullo sunt culpabiles de t^nsgr pdca put pdcs Edwardus supius vsus eos querit Et de hoc põn se sup priam Et pdcus Edwardus similit I'o pc est vic qd venire fac hic a die Pasche in xv dies xij ꝛc p quos ꝛc Et qui nec ꝛc ad recogñ ꝛc Quia tam ꝛc.—Ibid. 2 Hen. IV., Hilary, m. 138d.

As I have said, it will be noticed that here we have Walter mentioned as Abbot. The explanation may be that the proceedings were commenced in Walter Burstok's time, and his name continued on the pleadings after his death.

Devoñ. ℣ Abbas de fforde p attorñ suū op se iiij^to die vsus Thomam Splent de plito q̃d reddat ei rõnabilem compotum suū de tempe quo fuit balliuus suus in Westforde ꝛ receptor denariorꝝ ipius Abbis Et ipi non veñ Et prec fuit vic q̃d sum̃ eum ꝛc Et vic modo mand q̃d nichil het ꝛc I'o prec est vic q̃d capiat eum si ꝛc Et saluo ꝛc Ita q̃d heat corpus eius hic a die Pasche in vnū Mensem ꝛc.—Ibid. m. 459.

De Banco Roll; Trin. 2 Henry IV.

Devoñ. ℣ Abbas de fforde d attorñ suū op se iiij^to die vsus Thomam Splent de plito q̃d ei reddat ei rõnabilem compotū suū de tempore quo fuit ballivus suis in Westforde ꝛ receptor denariorꝝ ipius Abbis Et ipe non veñ Et sicut prius prec fuit vic q̃d capet eum ꝛc Et vic modo non misit bre ꝛc I'o sicut plur capitat^ q̃d sit hic in Octab sci Michis ꝛc.—Ibid. Trin. 2 Hen. IV., m. 2958.

Devoñ. ℣ Abbas de fforde p attorñ suū op se iiij^to die vsus Johem Smyth de Tale ꝛ Johem Seger de Taletoñ de plito quare vi ꝛ armis clausa ipius Abbis apud Tale fregerunt ꝛ libam warrennā suā ibm intraverunt ꝛ in ea sine licencia ꝛ voluntate sua fugaverunt ꝛ in sepali piscaria sua ibm piscati fuerunt ꝛ piscem inde ad valenc centū solidoꝝ ac lepores cuniclos phasianos ꝛ pdices de warrenna pdca ceperunt ꝛ asportaverunt et alia enormia ꝛc et cont^ pacem ꝛc Et ipi non veñ Et prec fuit

vic q̃d attach eos ꝛc Et vic mand q̃d nichil hent ꝛc I'o capiant q̃d sint hic in Octabis sci Michis ꝛc.—Ibid., Trinity, 8 Hen. IV., m. 409.

276. Of the succeeding abbots until the last we know very little. John Bokeland was confirmed 10 June, 1419. Richard succeeded him. Robert occurs in 1448.

℣ Abbas de fforde p attorñ suū op se iiij^to die vsus Gilbtum Pyper alias dcm Gilbtum Boteswayñ de Ellewortb in Com̃ Dors husbondman de plito t^nsgr Et ipe non veñ Et prec fuit vic q̃d attachet eū ꝛc Et vic retorñ q̃d ipi nichil het ꝛc p quod ꝛc I'o prec est vic q̃d capiat eū si ꝛc Et salvo ꝛc Ita q̃d heat corpus eius coram dno Rege a die sci Hillar in xv dies vbicūq; ꝛc Et vnde in xv sci Martini ꝛc.—Coram Rege Roll, Mich. 1 Hen. VI., m. 35. Devoñ.

277. The next entry in the De Banco Roll relating to Ford gives the name of Walter, and thus enables me to add a new abbot to the list. This is on the Roll for Michaelmas term, 38 Hen. VI.

℣ Waltus Abbas de fforda p attorñ suū op se iiij^to die vsus Waltum Colebroke de parochia de Columptoñ in Com̃ pdco Gentilman de plito quare cum idem Abbas in feodo suo apud Colbroke p cons ꝛ suiciis sibi debitis p Waltum Holway suient suū quedam alia capi fecisset ꝛ idem Waltus Holway alia illa scdm legem ꝛ cons regni Regis Angl imparcare voluisset pdcus Waltus Colbroke alia pdca vi ꝛ armis rescussit Et alia enormia ꝛc ad g^ue dampnū ꝛc Et cont^ pacem Regis ꝛc. Et ipe non veñ. Et prec fuit vic sicut prius q̃d distr eum ꝛc. Et vic modo mand q̃d distr est p catalla ad valenc duodecim denar. Et manuc p Edm̃ Mate ꝛ Ricm Ware. I'o ipi in mia. Et sicut plur distr q̃d sit hic in Octabis sci Hillar Ad que diem vic non mis bre I'o sicut plur distr q̃d sit hic a die Pasche in vx dies ꝛc.—De Banco Roll Mich. 38 Hen. VI. m. 52d. Devoñ.

278. My last extract, too, refers to a claim made in the time of Walter, the newly found Abbot.

Waltus Abbas de fforde p attorñ suū op se iiij^to die vsus Robtum Cammelt de ffytelford in Com̃ Dors Gentilman alias dcm Robtum Cammelt de Cammelt in Com̃ Dors Genosum de plito q̃d reddat ei decem libras quas ei debet ꝛ iniuste Devoñ.

detinet ꝛc̃. Et ip̃e non veñ. Et prec̃ fuit vic̃ sicut prius q̃d capet eum ꝛc̃. Et vic̃ modo mand̃ q̃d non est inuent̃ ꝛc̃. I'o sicut plur̃ capiat̃ q̃d sit hic in Octabis sc̃i Hillar̃ ꝛc̃.—Ibid. 253.

279. Then comes Elias, in 1462, and William White, who was apparently Abbot for upwards of thirty years, from at least as early as 1490 to 1521.

280. The last Abbot, Thomas Charde, otherwise Tybbes, has left something more than a name. He was one of the most distinguished men of whom the Abbey could boast. He was not only an eminent scholar and divine, but the buildings at Ford show him to have been an artist of no mean capabilities. Dr. Oliver has given a memoir, and Dr. J. H. Pring has dealt with the history of his life in fuller detail.* He succeeded in 1521. An account of his various preferments, some probably of great value, and given him to support to some extent his dignity as Suffragan Bishop to his Diocesan, Oldham, will be found in the memoirs to which I have referred. He was evidently fond of building, and remodelled the domestic buildings at Ford on a scale of great magnificence. The beautiful tower, the north walk of the cloister, all that now exists, and the new refectory, with his initials, mitre, and abbot's cap, were as much admired by his contemporaries as by succeeding generations. He surrendered his house 8th March, 1539, at which time there was the full number of thirteen monks. He did not survive the fall long, dying full of years and honours early in 1544.

281. Thus Ford shared the fate of its sister houses. They were all surrendered in 1538-9, but in all probability no buildings were so perfect, and none were abandoned with greater grief than this important foundation. Its revenues amounted to £374 10s. 6¼d., according to Dugdale, and its possessions, besides those in the immediate neighbourhood of the Abbey, extended into the adjoining counties of Somerset and Dorset, and as far as Lynton and Countisbury on the north coast.

282. The history of the Abbey after the dissolution is well known, as it became the home of many distinguished families. It and the adjoining land was first leased to Richard Pollard for a term of twenty-one years, at an annual rental of £49 6s. 6d., but the following year, 23rd June, 1540, the lessee obtained from the king a conveyance in fee. Sir John Pollard succeeded his father, and sold Ford Abbey to his cousin, Sir Amias Poulett, of whom William Rosewell, Queen Elizabeth's

* *A Memoir of Thomas Chard, D.D.*, by James Hurly Pring, M.D., 1864.

Solicitor-General, bought it; and his son, Sir Henry Rosewell, sold it to Edmund Prideaux, who, employing Inigo Jones, proceeded to convert the domestic buildings of the convent into a mansion, at what must have been a great expenditure. In the Prideaux, Gwyn, and Fraunceis families the Abbey continued down to 1847, when on the death of John Fraunceis Gwyn it was sold to G. F. W. Miles, Esq., by whom however it was not long retained, the present owner, Herbert Evans, Esq., becoming its possessor by purchase.

283. No Cistercian building in England, perhaps none in the world, remains in so perfect a state as that of Ford. The site is on the south of the Axe river, the formation of the ground compelling the monks to take that bank of the river instead of, as they preferred, the north. The stream flowing into the river rises in the ground south of the Abbey, and the fish ponds which were constructed in its course still remain, although somewhat altered in shape. The principal entrance is now from the east, and the visitor approaching the Abbey walks over the foundations of the antient church, and treads under foot the dust of stately ecclesiastics and noble founders.

284. Not a vestige remains of the monastic church. The entrance road crosses the north aisle, and the south side of the cloister. This was not consecrated until 1239, but it must not be supposed that there was no building for divine service until that time. The whole of the buildings were in all probability laid out from the beginning, and the work completed as the bounty of the faithful allowed. It was the finished church no doubt that was consecrated nearly a century after the monks left Brightley. Within its walls the remains of Richard the Viscount, Richard the Abbot, Adelicia (1142), Hawisia de Courtenay (1209), Reginald or William de Courtenay (1192-94), Robert de Courtenay (1242), and John de Courtenay (1273), found resting places.

285. Turning to the right we shall enter a building fitted up as a chapel, and usually considered to be the church of the Abbey. This is a chamber of the greatest interest, it being in fact no other than the chapter house of the monks. It is of twelfth-century work, transitional Norman, with pointed vault of two bays. In the extensive alterations of the Abbey made by Edmund Prideaux, this was converted into the domestic chapel of the mansion, and here Cromwell's Attorney-General was buried in 1659. On the walls are various memorial tablets.

286. Over the chapter-house would be originally the library. This is now completely altered into a spacious modern room.

Through the library the monks passed from their dormitory to the church, the staircase leading down to it being probably in the north transept.

287. Still passing northward we enter a vaulted chamber originally nearly 170 feet long, and divided by a central row of eleven columns, all of which with the vaulting are perfect. This building is of rather later date than the chapter-house, and the work is of an elegant and delicate description. Over it is the dormitory of the monks, almost perfect, although now divided up to furnish sleeping apartments for the servants of the mansion.

288. Retracing our steps we come to the south front of the house, and find ourselves in the north walk of the cloister. This is eighty-two feet in length. All but this side is destroyed, and the beautiful Perpendicular work is that of Charde the last Abbot, whose memory is so intimately interwoven with Ford. He did not scruple here to mingle his initials, T. C., and his episcopal and abbatial insignia, with the arms of the Abbey and the King, on the many shields which decorate the spaces between the buttresses and between and over the tracery. Within the existing portion of the cloister and on the north may be traced the ancient refectory (of the later we shall speak presently), although it is blocked up with modern partitions. The kitchen of the monastery remains the kitchen of the mansion.

289. We now come to the *domus conversorum*, but a small portion only of it remains. In its original state it extended northward from the church, probably as far as the diverted stream, which formed the common sewer of the house, and was therefore at least two hundred feet long, the breadth being twenty-six feet. The whole of this however was not occupied by the convent, as traces of divisions can be made out. Over were the dormitories of the lay brethren.

290. We now enter the hall, which is really the eastern end of the new refectory of Abbot Charde. In its original state this fine room was one hundred and fifteen feet long. The western part was divided and altered by Inigo Jones to form the state apartments, and, shorn as it is now of its fair proportions, it still remains a very fine apartment.

291. The barn still remains, and between it and the western end of Charde's refectory may be found remains, probably of the gatehouse; for it was on this side, not on the east, that the entrance formerly was.

292. The alterations made by Inigo Jones, while to a great extent destroying many of the ancient features and disfiguring

the fine work of Charde, and mutilating its proportions, tended to make the abbey a convenient and commodious residence. The dining and drawing rooms are good apartments with elaborate ceilings, and the staircase and saloon are finely designed. But still, in spite of the interference with his architecture and the incongruities of Inigo Jones's additions, Charde's work remains pre-eminently beautiful, and renders Ford Abbey perhaps the most interesting building architecturally, as it is archæologically, in the west country.

293. The property of the Abbey was not of great extent, although at the dissolution its annual value was second only to that of Buckfast. It was, as I have said, situated in the immediate neighbourhood of the Abbey, in the north of the county, at Lynton and Countisbury, and in Somerset and Dorset. Besides Adelicia, the later Courtenays endowed Ford with some of their wealth and the Pomeroys also were its benefactors.

294. The arms of the Abbey were a stag's head caboshed, and the shields containing them may be found in various parts of the buildings of Charde.

295. The seals of the Abbey so far known are but two. One described by Oliver is oval, "divided into three compartments. In the upper part, between two pointed windows, a bell appears suspended in a steeple. In the canopy beneath, is the Blessed Virgin and Divine Infant. On the dexter side is the Courtenay shield, Or, three torteaux, with a label of three points. On the sinister is the shield of Beaumont, Barry of six vairy and gules. Below is an Abbot erect, holding his crozier in his right hand and a book in his left, and three persons on their knees." The legend is,

S. Commune Monasterii Beate Marie de Forda.

Another seal, and one not hitherto described, is said to represent the Abbot between two shields, on the dexter that of the Courtenays, and on the sinister a lion rampant. A legend surrounds the device. This seal is appended to a grant from William Toterigge and Mabilla his wife to Edward Blakforde, John Forde Capellanus, and others, of tenements in Sperhay. This deed was for sale by a firm of London booksellers in 1875, but I have not been able to trace its present owner.

296. With this brief account of Ford I bring to a close this series of papers on the Cistercian Houses of Devon, and trust that I have been enabled to add a little to their somewhat meagre history.

APPENDIX.

List of the Abbots of Ford.

Name.	Date.	Authorities.
Richard	1136	Harleian MSS.
Robert de Penynton .	1137-1168 ?	Do.
Baldwin	-1181 ?	Various.
Robert	. .	Harleian MSS.
John	1191-1120	Leland and Various.
John	Until 1236	Feet of Fines and Documents.
Roger	In 1236	Documents.
John de Warwick . .	Died in 1246	Harleian MSS.
Adam	. .	Do. Oliver.
William . . .	Died 1262	Oliver, Dugdale, and various.
William of Crukerne .	1262	Various.
Nicholas . . .	From 1283	Episcopal Register.
William de Fria . .	Resigned 1297	Various.
Henry	In 1312	Oliver.
William	From 1319	Episcopal Registers.
John	. .	Do.
John de Chidley . .	From 1330	Do.
Adam	From 1354	Do.
John Chylheglys . .	In 1373	Do.
Walter Burstok . .	From 1378	Do.
Nicholas . . .	In 1388	
Walter ? . . .	. .	See par. 275.
John Bokeland . .	From 1419	Episcopal Registers.
Richard . . .	. .	Oliver.
Robert	In 1448	Oliver.
Walter	In 1460	De Banco Roll.
Elias	In 1462	Oliver.
William White . .	In 1490	Various.
Thomas Charde . .	1521-1539	Various.

NEWENHAM ABBEY.

Mr. Davidson has very kindly furnished me with a transcript from the Cartulary of Glastonbury, in the Bodleian Library, relating to Newenham Abbey, which I am very glad to be able to add here.

The following seems to have been the substance of the dispute.

The manor and hundred of Axminster, which belonged at the Conquest to the King, were, by a donation in the year 1246, granted by Reginald de Mohun to the Abbey of Newenham. The grant of the hundred carried with it the right to have suit (*secta*) and service (*servitium*) from the owners of the several tithings in the hundred, at the hundred court, when the sheriff made his visitation or tourn. One of the tithings in Axminster hundred was Uplyme, of which manor the Abbot of Glastonbury was lord; and it is to be presumed that from and after 1246 the seneschal of the Abbot of Glastonbury, on each occasion of a sheriff's tourn being held at Axminster, presented himself and did suit (*secta*) to the Abbot of Newenham for the tithing of Uplyme. This "doing suit of court" had been and might be commuted to a payment of ten shillings a year for the sheriff's tourn, and a yearly rent of 6*s.* 8*d.* for horderisgeld, "hordarii geldum," or treasurer's tax, which seems to have been a peculiar impost payable to a religious house when lords of a manor. It happened, however, that upon the death of an Abbot of Glastonbury, the fruits of the Abbey possessions became vested in the crown during the vacancy, and the seneschal neglected either to do suit of court, or to pay either the fee due at the hundred court to the lord of the manor, or the treasurer's tax, due to the Abbot of Newenham. Thereupon it was alleged, a number of persons, twelve of whom are named, went over from Newenham and its neighbourhood to Uplyme, entered an enclosed field belonging to the Abbot of Glastonbury, and there burnt some growing rushes and other standing crops. At the same time one Robert Tudde, bailiff of Axminster, seised and carried off 37 beasts belonging to the Abbot, by way of distress for non-payment of the fees due at the last sheriff's tourn. This led to a process of law being instituted. A writ was issued to the sheriff to inquire into the truth of the alleged enormities, and to attach the wrong-doers. The return made by the jurors on the 25th of January, 1275, established the truth of the charges, and on the 5th of February following a writ was issued by the Crown, dated at Reading, which was in the nature of a

decree or judgment. It took the form of commanding the Sheriff of Devon to take bail for the appearance of the following persons—John, Abbot of Newenham, Brother Henry de la Boneie, Luke le Messer, William Russel, William Todde, Richard de Cleyhulle, Nicholas Pin, and Nicholas Dare, to shew cause why they, together with Richard le Berker, Richard the son of Amiable of Shapwick, John of Egelcumbe, John the son of Richard Care, and William Salomon, and others, committed the acts above mentioned; also to shew cause why they did not appear on the morrow of the Purification of the Virgin (2nd February) as summoned by their sureties. The names of the sureties, are then given.

For the Abbot	Robert Squirel. Reginald Fayth.
For the Friar Henry of Bouere	Adam Scurel. Thomas Fait.
For Luke le Messer	Reginald Gladewine. William Velfais.
For William	Reginald Copiner. William Blonoch.
For Robert Tudde	Hugh Douile. Thomas Bal.
For Nicholas de Cleihulle	Richard le Pottere. Nicholas Pin.
For Nicholas Pin	Richard Humas. Walter Grey.
For Nicholas Dare	Thomas Grugg. Thomas Tannur.

The writ goes on to direct the sheriff to take bail for Richard le Berker, and the other delinquents named, to appear and shew cause together with the eight defendants for whom bail had been taken before.

The narrative of the law-suit is here interrupted in order to introduce an agreement, made in October, 1275, between the Abbots of Glastonbury and Newenham, with regard to the boundaries of some contiguous lands, whereby in consideration of thirty marks paid by the Abbot of Newenham to the Abbot of Glastonbury, the dispute was settled, and all legal proceedings stayed.

We then find an entry of a deed of release and quit-claim on the part of the Abbot of Newenham to the Abbot of Glastonbury of the hundred suit and sheriff's tourn due to the former in respect of Uplyme, in consideration of forty

marks paid by the latter to the former. This last mentioned deed is to be found in the register of Newenham, and has been already observed upon.*

This is a transcript of the original—

MSS. Bodl: Wood i. 212 b.

ſſ Processus placiti inter dm̄n regem et abbatem de Newenham pro tr̄as in manerio de vplim abbīs Glastonie.

Breve originale.

Rex vicecomiti Devonie salutem quia accepim⁹ quod quidam malefactores ⁊ pacis nr̄e perturbatores nuper uenerunt ad quendam seperalem pasturam in vplim que pertinet ad abathiam Glastonie in manu nr̄a existentē racione vacionis cuiusdam ⁊ de qua vltimus abbas eiusdem abbathie obiit seisiau et jaunt ⁊ alia in eadem pastura crescentia combusserunt ⁊ alia enormia ibidem perpetrauerunt ad graue dampnū ip̄ius abbathie in nostri contempt⁹ manifestum ⁊ contra pacem nr̄ām tibi ꝑcipimus quod per sacramentum proborum ⁊ legaliū hoīm̄ de balliua tua per quod rei ueritas melius sciri poterit diligenter inquiras qui predictā transgr⁹ fecerunt ⁊ omnes illos quos per inquisicionem illam inde culpabiles inueneris attachies ita quod hēas corpora eorum corā nobis in crastino Purificacoīs beate Marie vbicumq; tunc fuerimus in anglia ad respondend nobis de transgressioē ꝑdicta et habeas ibi hoc breue. Teste me ip̄o apud Marleberghe ⁊c.

Ib. 212 b.

Inquisicio capta apd⁹ exoniam per ꝑdict̄ brē.

Friday, 25 Jan. 1275.

Inquisicio capta apud Exoniam die veneris in festo conuersionis sancti Pauli anno regni Regis Edwardi tercio qui malefactores ⁊ pacis Domini Regis perturbatores nuper uenerunt in quandam seperalem pasturam in vplim que pertinet ad abbathiam Glastonie et janta et alia in eadem pastura crescentia combuscerunt ⁊ alia enormia ibidem perpetrauerunt in ꝑjudiciū Domini Regis ad dampnūm ip̄ius abbīe manifestum ⁊ contra pacem domini regis per sacrām̄tum Johannis de Hitone, Johannis fīt Galfrid, Rog⁹ de Clauile, Hugonis de Raleigh, Willi de la uerge, Willi Vinortheheie Willi de Cranesweye, Henrici de Hayuile, Philippi de Combe, Willi de esse, Roberti Russel, Roberto Pur̄, Waltero Wering, Henrico de Wicrofte, Henrico de Hale, Ricardo de Boclande, Roberto Beuener, Nicholai de la Forde, Jordano de la Roche, Jordani de Harecumbe et Walteri de Fraunceis Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod Henricus de la bouecte

* Davidson, *Hist. of Newenham Abbey*, pp. 24, 25.

de Niwenham frater Ricardus de la Beker, Lucas le messer de Nywenham, Willm̃ Russel de la bate, Robertus Todde Ric̃ filius amiable de schapewik, Johannes de Egelcumbe, Johannes filius Ricardi Care de Egelcumbe, Henr̃ filius Dauid de Egelcumbe, Johannes de la Sale, Ricardus Wrange. Ric̃ faber ⁊ Willm̃s Salomon ⁊ alii multi quorum nomina ignorant vi ⁊ armis venerunt ad terram abbīe Glastonie in vplim que est in manu domini regis racione uacationis abbathie predicte ⁊ janta ipīus abbie Glastonie in eodem manerio crescentia contra pacem dñi regis [combusserunt]. Et dicunt quod Robertus Tudde balliuus de Axminstre alia enormia ibidem fecit videlicet cepit triginta ⁊ septem auria ipīus abbie Glastoñ pro quadam secta quam exigit abbas de Niwenham ab abbatem Glastonie ad turnū quod senescallus ipīus abbīs tenuit in vltimo hundredo suo quod tenuerunt post festum sancti Michaelis vbi pdictus abbas Glastonie nullam sectã debet nec homines sui nec etiam homines de feodo ipīus abbatis Glastonie eo quod quieti sunt per cartã abbatis et conuentus de Newenham. In cuius rei testimoniū huic inquisitioni sigilla sua alternatiui apposuerunt. Dat dictis die ⁊ anno.

℣ Breue judicii.

Rex vicecomiti deuonie salutem. Pone per uadium ⁊ meliores plegg Johannē abbatem de niwenham fratrem henricū de la bonei, lucam le messer, Willm̄ Russel, Willm̄ Todde, Richm̃ de cleyhulle, Nicholaum Pin ⁊ nichm̃ dare quod sint coram nobis a die pasche in quinta septim̄ ad rñded' nobis de placito quare ipī simul cum frē Ricardo le berker, Ricc̄o filio amiable de schapewik, Johñe de egelcumbe, Johanne filio Ricc̄i Care et Willm̃o Salomon et alii nuper uenerunt ad quamdam seperalem pastur̃ in vplim que pertinet ad abbathiam Glastonie in manu nr̃a existente occasione vacationis eiusdem ⁊ de qua ultimus eiusdem abbathie obiit seisiat et janct ⁊ alia in eadem pastura crescentia combusserunt ⁊ alia enormia ibidem perpetrauerunt ad grave dampnū ipīus abbie et nostri contemptum manifestum et contra pacem nostram ut dicitur. Et ad ostendendum quare non fuerunt coram nobis in crastino purificationis beate marie sicut attachiati fuerunt ⁊ sūmoniti per bonos sum̃. Robertum Squirel ⁊ Reginad' fayth primos uel p'dicti Johannis abbīs de Newenham ⁊ adam Scurel ⁊ Thoma fait primos pl'pdicti fratris henrici de la bouer̃ Et regnĩ Gladewine et Willm̄ velfais pmos pl'predicti luce le messer. Et reginaldus copiner et Willm̄ blonoch primos pleg predicti Will'i ⁊ hug douile ⁊ thom̃ bal. primos pl'predicti Roberti

Tudde ⁊ Ricm̄ le pottere ⁊ nichm̃ pin primos pl'pdicti nich'i de cleihulle ⁊ ricrm̃ humas ⁊ Walterum Grey pmos pl'pdicti nich'i pin. Thom̄ Grugg ⁊ Thom̄ tannur primos pl' p'dicti nīchi dare quod sint coram nobis ad prefatum terminiū ante iudiciū suū de hoc quod non fuerunt predictos Johannem abbatem de Niwenham ⁊ alios coram nobis in crastino purificationis beate marie sicut eos pleg precipim̃ tibi quod no ommittas propter libertatem abbatis quin ponas per vad' ⁊ saluos pleg pdictos fratrem Ricardum le berker, Ricrm̃ filium amabile de schapwik, Johannem de Egelcombe ⁊ alios quod sint coram nobis ad pfatum terminū ad respondendum nobis simul cum pdictis Johanne abbate de Niwenham ⁊ aliis de predicto placito. Et vnde tu tpe nobis mandasti in crastino pur̃ bē mar̃ quod preceperas balliuis predicte libertat quod attachiat pdictos frēm Ricc̄m le berker ⁊ alios quod eēnt coram nobis ad eundem terminū ad respondendum nobis simul cum pdictis Johanne abbate de Nievenham ⁊ aliis de predicto placito qui nichil inde fecerunt ⁊ habeas ibi nomina secundoz pleg ⁊ sum̃ pleg ⁊ hoc bre. Test̃ R̄ de hengham apud Radinge v° die febrr̄ anno regni nr̄i tercio.

Memorandum quod cum eēt contencio inter uiros religiosos dominum Johannem abbatem ⁊ cōuentum Glastonie ex una parte ⁊ Johannem abbatem ⁊ conuentum de Niwenham ex parte altera super terrarum suarum sese contingenaciū terminis atq; metis tandem pdictus abbas de Niwenham volens nec sufferens diucius durare sed omnino uolens dirimere litis materiam ante mote pro se ⁊ conuentu suo uadiauit pdictis abbati et conuentui Glastonie triginta marcas pro bono pacis ⁊ ob captandam ab eisdem graciam ⁊ fauorem. Ita quod p'dictus abbas ⁊ conuentus de Newenham predictis abbati ⁊ conuentui Glastonie dabunt et soluent Decem marcas argenti de summa p'dictarum triginta marcarum citra nat' domini proxim̃ futuz̄ et residue xx marcarū de summa eadem ex predictorum abbis ⁊ conuentus Glastonie tali condicione ⁊ modo sunt posite in respectu ut si bene se gesserunt abbas ⁊ conuent̃ de Newenhã erga abbatem ⁊ conuentum Glastonie nominatim in negocio perambulationis utriusque partis assensu inter terras suas faciendis quam neutra pars ullo malo ingenio impediet nec peruertet. Statim peracto negocio penitus remittentur nec alterutri parte competet actio per psentes. Dat londoñ mens̄ oct̄ anno dñi m'.cc. septuagessio q̄nto. 5 Feb. 1275.

℣ Carta abbī de Newenhã de quietaclamancia secte hundr̃ ⁊ torno vicecom̃ de vplim. Oct. 1275.

Omnibus has literas visuris uel audituris Henricus dī gratia

abbas de Niwenham ⁊ eiusdẽ loci conuentus salutem eternam in dño. Nouert uniuersitas uestra nos pro nob' et successoribus nōis imperpetuū remisisse et quietumclamasse domino michi abbati glast⁹ et eiusdem loci conuentui ⁊ ecclie Glastonie totum ius ⁊ clameum quod huimus uel here potuimus versus ipm abbatem glastonie ⁊ successores suos ⁊ omnes homines suos ⁊ os homines de feodis suis de manerio suo de vplim de sect⁹ hundred' ⁊ torno vic⁹ que nos exegimus ab eis ad hundred' nostrum de axeminstre quod habemus de dono reginaldi de moun ⁊ confirmacione domini henrici regis filii regis Johannis ⁊ similiter de sexdeceim solid' ⁊ octo denar⁹ quos exegimus ab eisdem per annū vnde decem solidos sunt de turno vicecom̃ et vj sol' et viij d' sunt de quodam redditu qui uocatur horderesgeld' vnde inplacitauimus predictum michaelem abbatem per breue domini regis in comit⁹ exoñ. Ita quod nec nos nec successores nostri unquam in posterum clamare uel exigere poterimus de predictis abbate nec conuentu Glastoñ nec eorum successoribus nec etiam ab hominibus suis nec ab hominibus de feod' suis de p̄dicto manerio de vplim aliquam sectam aut p̄dictos sexdecim solidos ⁊ iiij denar⁹ per annū uel aliquod aliud quod ad nos uel successores nostros aliquo occasione tempore predicti hundredi nr̃i de Axeminstre accidere poterit. Hoc solumodo saluo nobis ⁊ successoribus nr̃is quod si balliuos nroꝝ abbatis ⁊ conuentus de vplim in executione mandati dn̄i regis quod per br̃e suum vicecom̃ deuonie demandat⁹ fuerit ⁊ postea nobis per returnū per ip̄m vicecom̃ de mandat⁹ fuerit ⁊ nos postea idem mandatum per returnū p̄dictis ballivis ip̄ius abbatis de vplim demandauerimus negligentes ẽe constiterit ita quod mandatum domini regis in hac parte non fuerint (*sic*) executi, bene licebit tunc ballivo de axeminstre qui pro tempore fuit tanquam balliuo vicecom̃ ⁊ non tanquam balliuo nr̃o predictum manerium de vplim intrare ⁊ mandatum illud ea uice executioni demandare, ita quod nec p̄dictus abbati ⁊ conuentui Glastonie nec eccĩe Glastonie nec hominibus suis de vplim per mandati illius executioni aliquod unquam in posterum preiudiciū generetur omnes autem prescriptas libertates predictis abbati ⁊ conventui Glastonie ac eccĩe Glastonie contra omnes homines ⁊ feminas imperpetuū warantizabimus ⁊ pro hac remissione ⁊ quietaclamancia ac warentia iddem abbas ⁊ conuentus Glastonie dederunt nob quadraginta marcas. In cuius rei testimoniū huic scripto sigillum nr̃m apposui hiis testib̄ dominis Reginaldo de moun, Henrico de traci, Johẽ balon, Waltero de bathoñ tunc vicecom̃ deuoñ, Willmo de leighe militib̄, Willm̃o le bray, Ricĩo de Craswelle ⁊ aliis.

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